FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

GERALD L. K. SMITH

PART 1 OF 18

FILE NUMBER : 62-43818

SUBJECT GERALD L. K. Smith

PART I

FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS
REQUEST

SUBJECT GERALD L K. Smith

PAGES REVIEWED: 3994

PAGES RELEASED: 2979

NOTES: SECTIONS 1-5

NO DUPLICATION FEES FOR THIS PAGE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS RELEASE

SUBJECT: GERALD L.K. SMITH

FILE: 62-43818

SUB: _____

VOL: 1

PAGES REVIEWED: 125

PAGES RELEASED: 59

NOTES: _____

NO DUPLICATION FOR THIS PAGE

807 U. S. Court House,
Foley Square,
New York, N. Y.

002414

FXO'T:DE

May 27, 1936

SPECIAL DELIVERY [redacted]

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

RE: [redacted]
REV. GERALD L. K. SMITH.
Ascertain present address of each.

Dear Sir:

In conformity with instructions received on the evening of May 26, 1936 by telephone from Mr. Clyde Tolson, as a result of investigation conducted by Special Agent [redacted] today, the following information is submitted:

At the office of the Song Writers Protective Association, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, this city, it was ascertained that [redacted], and that he maintains no New York business address other than in care of the Association; that [redacted] resides at [redacted], and that he likewise maintains no New York business address other than the Association aforementioned. These addresses are the ones furnished by you in your telephonic conversation had today with Mr. Tolson at the Bureau.

Concerning the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, an news clipping file was obtained at the Biographical B New York Times. Most of the clippings deal with tivities in the South, particularly in connection of Huey Long's "Share-Our-Wealth" movement after of the Senator. Dr. Smith was formerly Pastor Christian Church at Shreveport, La. On Febru ported as having entered said at Washington, Washington Times Company for libel growing ment on the part of said newspaper, in whi "Huey Long's bodyguard and secretary".

RECORDED & INDEXED

An Associated Press news item p Times on November 2, 1935, quoted Dr. Smith a La., that he would be a candidate for Presiden

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/20/82 BY SP-8BT1/MC

JUN 8 1936

62-43878-1

TOLSON

ALC b7C

to Director

tial Primary in Georgia next April. (1936).

The New York Times for January 27, 1935, reported the al in New York City of Dr. Smith and an interview had with him in room at the Hotel Warwick, 65 West 54th Street, at which time Smith said he was engaged in a "war against President Roosevelt". his interview he likewise stated:

"I'm the bal[illegible] of power in Georgia between Geo[illegible] and Talmadge".

He announced his intention [illegible] time, of returning to Washington on the following day, January [illegible] 1936.

The New York Ti[illegible] or May 23, 1936, reports a re-interview with Dr. Smith at [illegible] Hotel Warwick, New York City, said interview having been had on [illegible] day previous, May 22, 1936. A clipping out from the New York Times for May 23, 1936, detailing this last named interview, is enclosed herewith.

Subsequent inquiry without having revealed Agent [redacted] actual identity at the Hotel Warwick, developed information that Dr. Smith had check[illegible] out two days ago, but had requested that all mail received for h[illegible] be retained in view of his intended return, either the end of th[illegible] week or the early part of next week.

For your infor[illegible] Hotel Warwick is owned and controlled by William Randolph [illegible]

b7c

Very truly yours,

R. WHITLEY,
Special Agent in Charge.

1 encl.

002413

W

JEH:HCB

August 6, 1936.

Reverend Gerald L. K. Smith,
The Warwick Hotel,
New York City.

Dear Reverend Smith:

I wanted to confirm to you my verbal invitation to visit the headquarters of the Federal Bureau of Investigation when it is convenient for you to do so when you are next in Washington. Knowing of your interest in government and its administration of law enforcement, I believe you would find the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, such as you could see at its headquarters, of interest to you and it would be a pleasure [illegible]d for me to arrange to have you shown [illegible]gh and see some of the work which we are [illegible]g to do in the field of law enforcement.

With expressions of my very best [illegible]s, I am

Cordially yours,

J. Edgar [illegible]

Please on list mailing 8/10

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RECORDED & INDEXED

62-43818-2

AUG 12 1936

002412

100-71525-2

JCN:klb

February 11, 1942

Honorable James J. Davis
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your communication of February 3, 1942, with which you forwarded an anonymous communication addressed to you by a Government employee and a mimeographed circular captioned, "The Undelivered Speech" dated January 24, 1942, which appears over the signature of Gerald L. K. Smith.

I want you to know that I do indeed appreciate your courtesy in bringing this material to my attention. The matter has been carefully noted and I have taken the liberty of referring copies of the enclosures of your communication to Honorable Wendell Berge, Assistant Attorney General, for his information and whatever consideration deemed appropriate.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/82 BY SP-1 [illegible]

NICATIONS SECTION
AILED 5
FEB 12 1942 ★
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

002411

62-43218-
100-71525-2

JCN:klb February 11, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

WENDELL BERGE

Transmitted herewith for your information and whatever consideration deemed appropriate are copies of an anonymous communication addressed to Honorable James J. Davis, United States Senator, by a Government employee who signed himself as "A Votar", together with copies of the enclosure thereof a circular entitled, "The Undelivered Speech", which appears over the mimeographed signature of Gerald L. K. Smith.

The activities of Gerald L. K. Smith have been reported to Mr. Lawrence M. C. Smith, Chief, Special Defense Unit, under date of February 9, 1942.

The Detroit Office of this Bureau has been requested to continue the investigation of this individual and his group to determine whether or not it may be connected with any group that may be considered dangerous to the internal security of the United States.

I have informed the Senator of this reference.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/82 BY SP-8800/NL

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Glegg
Mr. Alvin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mason
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hoover
Miss Sandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 5
★ FEB 12 1942 ★
FEB 14 1942
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

002410

May 27, 1940

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Please send information about the work of Gerald L. K. Smith, Postoffice Box 459, Detroit, Michigan, concerning "petitions" to Congress for no foreign wars etc.

This man talks on the radio, station W J R Detroit, Michigan, Sunday P. M. (6 o'clock E. S. T.)

The books he has written "Too Much Roosevelt", and "Dangerous Enemies" and other pamphlets cosist of what truth? He states that he is chairman of the "Committee of a Million." Please give us complete information regarding this request.

Enclosed you will find a self addressed envelope.

Yours Sincerely,

[redacted]

[redacted]

No record written b7c

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-43818-7X

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

5 JUN 1 1940

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/10/82 BY SP-9BD/RC

002409

JJS:BR

RECORDED ~~61-7559-8217~~

62-43815-21 June 17, 1940

[redacted] b7c

Dear [redacted] b7c

Your communication dated May 27, 1940, has been received, and I wish to advise that it is not possible to furnish the information you desire.

I am returning herewith the stamped, self-addressed envelope which you so thoughtfully provided.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

8

Tolson
Nathan
A. Tamm
Ladd
Coffey
Gen
Levin
Arbo
Nelson
Carter
Wilson
Hoyt
Langton
Tamm

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/82 BY SP-8BJ/mc

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JUN 17 1940
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

63

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Grand Rapids, Michigan
March 30, 1940

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: Subversive Activities

There is transmitted, herewith, a copy of a booklet entitled "Dangerous Enemies", the author of which is GERALD L. K. SMITH.

This booklet was received through the mail by a personal friend and is transmitted to the Bureau in order that it will be available in the event copies have not already been received.

Very truly yours,

Arthur Cornelius Jr

ARTHUR CORNELIUS, JR.
Special Agent in Charge

AC:RAF
Enclosure

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/80 BY

RECORDED
INDEXED

62-43818-2X1
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
4 APR 2 1940
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

41

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

56 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____ _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

_____

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☒ For your information: DELETED PER YOUR LTR OF 3/18/82. "DANGEROUS ENEMIES"

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
62-43818-2X1

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

To the President
Mr. F. D. Roosevelt
Washington D.C.

June 30

39257

Subject:- || 5th Columnists

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-43818-3

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
2 JUL 1 1918
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

My Dear Mr. President:

ago I listened to the lecture of Gerald L.K. Smith over the radio from Detroit Mich. this man Publicaly announ A few years ago that he was connect with a powerfull Fascist organizati in the United States; whereupon Dr Townsend of Old Age Pension Plan Fame immediately Fired him as Director of his organizati He would not have a facist in his organization. Now I find this Same Gerald L.K. Smith Dooing exact what the facists want done amo the american People. He Claimes to over one Milion of Allowers (Dupes, Most of them) I therefore believe this man to be one of the leaders if not the head leader of the Nazi Fascist activit in this Nation. I suggest that the government inspect all mail going to and from him and all of his activities and movements be carefu watched untill the evidence thus obtained puth him and some of his kind in the Hands of the Law. He is skillfuly deceiving the public. Yours Truly

JUL 18 RECD

I am to Old For the army but I can still Scotch Snakes.

[redacted]

EWT:DMM August 27, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Sir;

I am enclosing herewith, copies of circulars received at this Bureau entitled "Dangerous Enemies," apparently published by one Gerald L. K. Smith, Box 459, Detroit, Michigan.

You are requested to have conducted a discreet investigation concerning these activities and advise the Bureau relative to the reputation of Gerald L. K. Smith.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 ENCLD

Enclosures

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/82 BY SP-8BTJ/mc

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-43817-4
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
3 AUG 29 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Fenworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Mendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ AUG 27 1940 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

!! NOTICE !!

To Those Making Special Donations
For Radio Fund

I herewith enclose a copy of the book, "DANGEROUS ENEMIES," which I am presenting to you as promised over the radio.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS BOOK IS TO EXPOSE THE METHODS OF OPERATION EMPLOYED BY THE AGENTS OF THE "FIFTH COLUMN," WHICH ARE ATTEMPTING TO UNDERMINE OUR GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL DEFENSES FROM WITHIN.

During the period that this offer is effective, each person sending in a donation of $1.00 or more for the Radio Fund receives a copy of this book.

0.35 of your donation has been deposited to the credit of the Book Fund, and the remainder to the credit of the Radio Fund necessary to buy radio time, printed matter and pay the office help necessary to send out the thousands of pieces of literature which go all over America every day in response to those who write in following our broadcasts.

I will appreciate your comment concerning this book after you have read it.

Extra copies may be secured at reduced rates for distribution among your friends. This is one way that you can really help carry on this fight and spread the truth that America needs to know.

Sincerely yours,

Gerald L. K. Smith

Gerald L. K. Smith

GS:vjl

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/20/62 BY SP-8BTJ/mc

62-43817-4

AUG 12 RECD
Ent

THE PURPOSE OF THIS BOOK IS TO

HELP

REAL PATRIOTS SPREAD THE *TRUTH* CONCERNING THE ENEMIES OF AMERICA

This book has not been published for profit, but as a handbook for crusaders. You have been wanting this information in print, now here it is. Why not order 10, 20, 50, 100, or even 1,000 extra copies and distribute among your friends.

When all America learns the truth contained in this book, our fight will be more than half won.

Additional copies may be secured at the following prices:

One Copy	$ .35
3 Copies	1.00
15 Copies	5.00
50 Copies	15.00
100 Copies	30.00
1,000 Copies	275.00

NOTE: — Orders for 3 or more books will be shipped C.O.D. upon request. Orders for less than 3 books must be accompanied with cash.

SPECIAL PRICES IN QUANTITIES FOR BOOK STORES, NEWS STANDS, DEALERS AND PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATIONS.

Address all orders for additional copies of the book entitled

"DANGEROUS ENEMIES"

– To –

GERALD L. K. SMITH

Author and Publisher

Box 459 Detroit, Michigan

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/20/82 BY [illegible]

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7C with no segregable material available for release to you.

☒ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____ _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

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☐ For your information: _____

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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
62-43818-57

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

EAT:JJW September 14, 1940

9:20 A.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Gaston, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, called and advised that a few days ago a communication was sent to the Bureau concerning a statement made by one [redacted] about his relations with Reverand Gerald H. K. Smith. Mr. Gaston advised that the Treasury Department had neglected to keep a copy of this document and asked if he could be furnished with some. I told him that copies would be sent to him immediately.

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/82 BY SP-8BJ/mc

CC: Mr. Clegg

RECORDED [redacted]

62-43818-5X
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 SEP 17 19..
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON FIVE

Done

~~[illegible]~~ November 25, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
Detroit, Michigan

RE: GERALD L. K. SMITH
(Box 459, Detroit, Michigan)
Believed to be publisher of
"Dangerous Enemies"
ESPIONAGE

Dear Sir:

The Bureau desires that it be advised as to the exact status of this case at the present time.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/10/82 BY SP2 [illegible]

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-43818-6
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 NOV 26 19[illegible]
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ NOV 25 1940 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CARTER GLASS, VA., CHAIRMAN
KENNETH MCKELLAR, TENN.
CARL HAYDEN, ARIZ.
ELMER THOMAS, OKLA.
JAMES F. BYRNES, S. C.
MILLARD E. TYDINGS, MD.
RICHARD B. RUSSELL, GA.
ALVA B. ADAMS, COLO.
PATRICK McCARRAN, NEV.
JOHN H. OVERTON, LA.
JOHN H. BANKHEAD, ALA.
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY, WYO.
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EDWARD R. BURKE, NEBR.
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, R. I.
FRANCIS T. MALONEY, CONN.
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GERALD P. NYE, N. DAK.
JOHN G. TOWNSEND, JR., DEL.
STYLES BRIDGES, N. H.
HENRY CABOT LODGE, JR., MASS.
RUFUS C. HOLMAN, OREG.
ROBERT A. TAFT, OHIO

EVERARD H. SMITH, CLERK
JOHN W. R. SMITH, ASST. CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

November 28, 1940

The Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

A constituent of mine writes that she has been an admirer of Gerald L. K. Smith for some time and would like to circulate petitions which he has originated. However, she has been informed that Mr. Smith is a member of the Communist Party and, if this is true, she naturally would not care to become involved.

I shall be greatly obliged if you will advise me in this matter so that I may inform my correspondent.

With thanks, I am

Sincerely yours,

Robert A. Taft

ROBERT A. TAFT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/20/00 BY SA-SBT

RECORDED

62-4 - 7

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 NOV 29 194
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FIVE

EA!

December 7, 1940

RECORDED 62-43818-7

Honorable Robert A. Taft
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

With reference to your letter of November 28, 1940, pertaining to Mr. Gerald L. K. Smith, I desire to advise you that there is nothing in the Bureau files to indicate that Smith is or has been a member of the Communist Party.

I trust that this information will be of some assistance to you in answering the inquiry made to you by one of your constituents.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/10/82 BY SP-8BTS/[illegible]

DEC 7 5 59 PM '40
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Fenwerth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ DEC 7 1940 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[redacted]

Dear Sir, JAN 13 1941 Jan 5, 1941 b7c

I heard a radio address this evening by a Mr Gerald L. K. Smith over W. J. R. Detroit. He is definitely and very vocally anti-British. He quoted Winston Churchill as having blamed the U.S. for the last war because of her meddling. The speaker did not quote verbatim - but do you think that Mr Churchill would ever in even a rash moment utter such a statement?

GERALD L.K. SMITH

He is the spokesman for some sort of a society of 1,000,000 [illegible] working for peace —. ack 1-18-41 Evy.

62-43818-8

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/20/52 BY [illegible]

RECORDED & INDEXED

Maybe I'm barking up the wrong tree - but I don't appreciate hearing the truth twisted especially over the air.

FIVE

For my own part

2.

I am a Canadian nurse working at the University Hospital here in Ann Arbor.

I hope that I haven't wasted your time.

Yours sincerely

[redacted]

b7c

P.S.

He may be a legitimate free-thinker - or ?

[redacted]

b7c

JAN 13 11 02 AM '41
RECEIVED-CLERK
F B I
DEPT OF JUSTICE

FILES SECTION
FRONT OFFICE
JAN 13 5 35 PM '41
RECEIVED
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
JAN 7 1 18 PM '41
F.B.I.
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 62-43818-8
EWY:VLA

January 18, 1941

[redacted] b7c

Dear [redacted] b7c

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated January 5, 1941.

Your courtesy and interest in bringing this information to my attention are indeed appreciated, and you may be assured your letter will receive appropriate consideration.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/82 BY SP-8BTJ/mfm

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Fenwerth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Houden
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JAN 18 1941
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Entk
wy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

DETROIT FILE NO. 62-1126

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	5/20/41	9/12,16,20, 23/40;1/23, 24/41	[redacted] b7c LMR

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
GERALD L. K. SMITH	MISCELLANEOUS - Information Concerning

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

GERALD L. K. SMITH born Pardeeville, Wisconsin, 1898. Attended Butler Seminary, Indianapolis, Indiana, and was graduated from Valparaiso University. Preached at Footville, Wisconsin, Indianapolis, Indiana, and Shreveport, Louisiana. Associated with late HUEY P. LONG and attempted to succeed LONG in power. Organized Committee of 1,000,000 in New York. Also collaborated with Father CHARLES COUGHLIN and Dr. FRANCIS TOWNSEND. Had ambitions of becoming President of the United States. Presently resides in Detroit, Michigan and earns livelihood by speaking and radio talks, primarily condemning Communism. Has in past received some support and information from Ford Motor Company. Considered powerful public speaker. Referred to as a "Fascist," "fanatic" and "rabble rouser." Author of booklet, "Dangerous Enemies," and book entitled, "Too Much Roosevelt."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/20/82 BY SP-2ALM/MC

- C -

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to Detroit Field Division dated August 27, 1940.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: John S Bugas SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

62-43818-9

JUN 5 19

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

3 - Bureau
2 - New Orleans (information)
2 - New York (information)
2 - Detroit

MAY 22 1941

[redacted] b7c

[redacted] 2/5/42

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

(Detroit File 62-1126)

DETAILS: At Detroit, Michigan:

[redacted] of the Detroit Field Division, whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that he had determined that GERALD L. K. SMITH was born in Pardeeville, Wisconsin, on February 7 or 27, 1898; that he attended Butler Seminary at Indianapolis, Indiana and was later graduated from Valparaiso University with an A.B. degree. b7D

Later he secured a church at Footville, Wisconsin and thereafter was Pastor of the Seventh Street Christian Church at Indianapolis, Indiana and later was Pastor of the King's Highway Church at Shreveport, Louisiana.

It was at Shreveport, Louisiana that SMITH became a paid organizer for the "Share the Wealth Club" of HUEY P. LONG. It is stated that while in that capacity SMITH was a right-hand man of LONG and is known to have preached the funeral sermon of LONG. He is one of those "who insist that the spirit of his murdered friend has caused him to be a rabble rouser."

[redacted] further related that at various times SMITH has reported that he has been attacked by various individuals or gangs. However, it has been noted that these attacks always occurred just before SMITH was to make a public talk and it is the assumption of various persons that that is part of his ballyhoo. b7D

In1935 he sued the Washington Herald of New Orleans for libel, charging that he had lost his church when the paper accused him of being a bodyguard for LONG. This suit was later dropped.

After the death of LONG he tried to take over the reins of the LONG empire. However, the other LONG followers apparently did not agree to such power being placed in the hands of SMITH and [redacted] former Secretary to LONG, denied that SMITH had been slated to succeed LONG and the newspaper entitled "The Progress," stated flatly that SMITH had been slated to be dropped as an associate of LONG prior to LONG's death. b7C

(Detroit File 62-1126)

[redacted] further related that SMITH had been an advocate of Dr. FRANCIS TOWNSEND's plan and for a period was also collaborating with Reverend CHARLES COUGHLIN of Royal Oak, Michigan. b7D

SMITH also organized the Committee of 1,000,000 in New York, which committee had a short life. He later came to Detroit and organized the Federation of Americanization in Michigan, a Michigan corporation organized as of April 14, 1939, with the following incorporators:

[redacted] b7C

This federation was short lived and its charter was soon revoked.

Special Agent [redacted] formerly assigned to the Detroit Field Division, whose residence is New Orleans, Louisiana, stated that SMITH was well known in and around New Orleans; that SMITH became actively connected with HUEY P. LONG's "Share the Wealth" movement in the early days of LONG's reign in Louisiana. He stated that this connection by SMITH was made while SMITH was preaching at Shreveport, Louisiana. It is reported that SMITH was forced to resign his pastorate at the Shreveport church for some unknown reason. b7C

SMITH, during the regime of LONG, always campaigned for LONG and was a very successful worker in this respect. SMITH's duties with LONG finally became that of being in active charge of LONG's "Share the Wealth" movement and SMITH began preaching this movement throughout the country.

Agent [redacted] indicated that it is generally known in Louisiana that HUEY P. LONG, prior to his death, contemplated running for the presidency of the United States in 1936, possibly as a third party candidate. Therefore, about 1934, SMITH began a very aggressive campaing to make his "Share the Wealth" organization b7C

national in scope. In this capacity, SMITH traveled throughout the country preaching the "Share the Wealth Gospel." The money for SMITH's activities was furnished from HUEY LONG's political organization in Louisiana. After LONG's death, SMITH was supposed to have taken all the money that was in the coffers of the Share the Wealth organization and at this time the Share the Wealth bubble burst.

After LONG's death his lieutenants in Louisiana began fighting among themselves and split up into two groups, each group trying to pull a political coop and gain control of the political machine and the 1939 Louisiana election. SMITH happened to be joined up with the losing faction and immediately came into disfavor in Louisiana, at which time he left that section of the country.

In 1940, SMITH returned to Louisiana for the State Elections and campaigned for former Governor EARL LONG, brother of HUEY, for the governorship and it was apparent that his political effectiveness was nil. SMITH then returned to Detroit, Michigan, from which city he had come, to continue his activities in Detroit and vicinity.

According to Agent [redacted] there is a consensus of opinion among Louisiana citizens that SMITH is nothing more than an adventurer with a glib tongue who uses his church standing to further his political purposes.

[redacted] who has a wealth of information and has conducted considerable investigation in and around Detroit, Michigan relative to anti-Jewish activities, stated that the reported supporters of HUEY LONG in Detroit, Michigan, are the manufacturers' associations, The National Association of Purchasing Agents and HENRY FORD.

[redacted] further related that the September, 1940 issue of the Michigan Democrat contained an article entitled "An Expose" of GERALD L. K. SMITH by EDWARD L. MARSHALL.

[redacted] went on to advise that SMITH, with whom he had had numerous conferences in the past, is, in his opinion, an extreme egotist and is definitely out to benefit himself only;

ALL
DTC
DTD

that he will give public speeches in the favor of any group which will support him financially and that on one occasion SMITH, through round-about methods tried to get the financial support of the Jewish Community Council of Detroit and it was during this period that [redacted] had meetings with SMITH, although SMITH did not know the true identity or connections of [redacted] It was during these meetings that [redacted] came to the conclusion that SMITH was not sincere and would sell out to any group, whether Jewish or anti-Jewish.

At one time SMITH had an office in the Book Cadillac Hotel, as well as an office in the Washington Boulevard Building, but at the present time he is living in a modest suite in the Detroit-Leland Hotel, from which suite he conducts his business.

SMITH supposedly came to Detroit in about 1936, from New York City, where he had lived in the Warwick Hotel.

[redacted] further related that SMITH had associated with a [redacted] who has a tabernacle at Mack and Connors Avenue in Detroit, Michigan.

After first establishing himself in Detroit in 1936, according to [redacted] SMITH, for a short period, traveled extensively in New York and in 1937 started the "Committee of 1,000,000," which had as contributors such men as [redacted] of the American Cyanide Company and [redacted] of the Johns-Mansville Company.

In 1938 SMITH tried to establish himself in Cleveland and was very unsuccessful and, according to [redacted] the Cleveland News in 1938 carried an editorial in which it was stated that "SMITH smells of Fascist KKKs." Thereafter he made public appearances in Akron, Ohio and Toledo, Ohio and returned to Detroit where he has been since.

There is being forwarded to the Bureau with copies of this report a copy of the article appearing in the September, 1940 issue of the "Michigan Democrat," entitled "An Expose of Gerald L. K. Smith," by EDWARD L. MARSHALL. The information contained in this article is not being set out in this report.

[redacted] who furnished information to Special Agent [redacted] in another matter being investigated by the Detroit Field Office, related that for some time until July 1, 1940, he [redacted] was associated with GERALD

ALL b7c, b2

(Detroit File 62-1126)

L. K. SMITH [redacted] for the purpose of obtaining money in order to carry on SMITH's work of appealing to the masses.

[redacted] stated that [redacted] he came to the conclusion that SMITH was purely and simply a racketeer and was only thinking of the power which he could control to gain his own ends. He stated that SMITH is a renegade and was formerly associated with GERALD WINROD, MOSELY, PELLEY, Father COUGHLIN and others, but has been thrown out by all of these individuals.

[redacted] indicated that originally SMITH was very close to HUEY LONG in Louisiana and was supposedly one of three persons holding the key of the safety deposit box of LONG in which box, at the time of LONG's assassination, was supposedly $800,000 in cash but when the box was opened it was found to be empty. [redacted] although he has no facts to substantiate same, states that he is of the opinion that SMITH undoubtedly got some of this money.

SMITH also preached the elegy at HUEY LONG's grave, which elegy was taken from a similar piece of oratory used by ROBERT INGERSOLL, SMITH changing the wording so that it would appear that it was the original work of SMITH. This elegy was supposedly a masterpiece and various newspapers, including the London Times and the Glasgow Herald, commented on it in editorials. The Glasgow Herald stated: "It was the finest piece of oratory that has come out of the United States since the Gettysburg Address." SMITH had 5,000 copies of this address printed and sold them at $2.50 a piece.

[redacted] further stated that it was his understanding that SMITH got into trouble in Louisiana through a "phoney" real estate transaction and that he is supposed to have defrauded a woman in New York out of about $20,000.

[redacted] related that SMITH is very fond of liquor and that, [redacted] to believe that SMITH aspired to be a dictator; that he admires Hitler's cause and has made the statement that when he gets in power, he will set up a system of storm troopers in the United States to take care of the Jews. He stated that SMITH was anti-Semitic and very much against Communism.

ALL b7C b7D

(Detroit File 62-1126)

Consequently, SMITH is friendly with the Ford Motor Company officials from whom he is presently obtaining money at the present time in order to fight Communists in the C.I.O.

[redacted]

[redacted] informed that SMITH has written two pamphlets, one entitled, "Dangerous Enemies," and the other, "Too Much Roosevelt," which sell at about fifty cents a piece. The latter book, "Too Much Roosevelt," has not, as yet, gained wide circulation and [redacted] indicated that this book is a vicious attack on President ROOSEVELT.

[redacted] He stated that he is friendly with all Senators who are anti-Roosevelt.

b7C
b7D

According to [redacted] SMITH has a keen mind and the gift of flowery oratory. [redacted]

[redacted] of the Detroit Field Division, whose identity is known to the Bureau, stated that, although he knows of no instance where anyone associated with the Ford Motor Company has ever given GERALD L. K. SMITH funds to carry on his public speaking campaigns against Communism, [redacted]

b7D

(Detroit File 62-1126)

There is contained in the Detroit Office file a copy of the pamphlet, "Dangerous Enemies," which contains facts and fiction relative to some nationally-known Communists and other Communists and labor leaders in the Detroit area, along with their photographs. The Detroit Office does not have at this time a copy of the booklet entitled, "Too Much Roosevelt."

At the present time GERALD L. K. SMITH is living at the Detroit-Leland Hotel and makes his livelihood by selling the above-mentioned booklets at a profit, by making public addresses at gatherings for a fee, and by soliciting funds from the general public by way of mail and over the radio. He speaks each Sunday night on the Columbia Broadcasting System, on a national hookup.

Although in the past SMITH has obtained a great amount of newspaper publicity, very little is being printed about him at the present time.

In June, 1940, SMITH was the principal speaker at the convention of the Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police in St. Joseph, Michigan, during which talk he gave his usual speech and praised the activities of the Dies Committee, as well as the activities of this Bureau.

A review of the newspaper morgue of the Detroit News revealed a great amount of clippings relative to SMITH and the pertinent headlines, as obtained in these clippings, are being set out hereinafter in chronological order.

> September 16, 1935 - Baton Rouge, Louisiana - Smith testified at inquest into death of Huey P. Long.
>
> September 22, 1935 - Baton Rouge, Louisiana - "Preacher-pupil tries to draw Long's bow. Reverend Mr. Smith hopes to construct national movement."
>
> November 1, 1935 - Memphis, Tennessee - "Smith thinks he has a chance of becoming President."
>
> June 7, 1936 - Detroit, Michigan - Smith campaigns against Roosevelt.

(Detroit File 62-1126)

October 20, 1936 - New York City - Fascist move to seize U. S. is launched by Reverend Smith. He is said to have financial backing for one year and more than 1,000,000 members. Politically potent leaders in various parts of the country. Organization will combine best features of Huey Long's Political Science and ideals of Charles E. Coughlin and Dr. Francis Townsend.

October 21, 1936 - Chicago, Illinois - Union Party and Townsend Recovery Plan sets on Gerald L. K. Smith. Smith was member of Board of Directors of Townsend group. Charged by them with Fascist ideas.

October 23, 1936 - New Orleans, Louisiana - Gerald L. K. Smith, follower of Huey P. Long and self-styled Fascist leader, attacked by three men in radio studio. Former preacher expelled this week by Townsend Old-Age Pension Plan.

November 3, 1936 - New Orleans, Louisiana - "Gerald L. K. Smith goes to jail." Arrested early today after denouncing State Administration in radio address, charged with disturbing the peace, reviled police officers and used obscene language. Released after two hours. Suspended sentence of $10 or ten days. Smith says arrest is Farley dictatorship seeking revenge on criticizers.

January 2, 1937 - Detroit News editorial refers to Gerald L. K. Smith as part of "nut crop." States he proposes to launch national organization, "Committee of 1,000,000," and further states, "Mixed in its concoction will be nearly every known brand of hooey and hokum calculated to appeal to fanatacism." Organization is supposedly defense for church and religion. Each member is to have badge and card from national headquarters with authority to investigate radicalism. "Gerald L. K. Smith got some reflected glory by edging into the Huey Long and Dr. Townsend spotlights."

(Detroit File 62-1126)

October 31, 1937 - New York Times says, "Huey Long's disciple and New Deal foe is starting twenty-six weekly Sunday broadcasts on old Coughlin hookup. It further states, "Smith says Committee of 1,000,000 Executive Committee includes people prominent in 140 national organizations and has 150,000 members in New York, New England and Pennsylvania."

March 17, 1938 - Detroit, Michigan - "Old pal of Huey Long rebuffed at Harvard Brotherhood lecture."

February 9, 1939 - Detroit, Michigan - Smith, now forty-one years old, first gained national attention when he preached funeral oration for Huey Long and then proclaimed himself political and spiritual heir to Long's empire. Later disavowed and discredited by Long's associates, left Louisiana and went to Washington and persuaded Dr. Francis E. Townsend to walk out of Congressional Committee Hearings. Was one of Coughlin-Townsend-Smith triumverate backing Representative William Lemke for President in 1936.

February 25, 1939 - Detroit, Michigan - Smith says America's greatest need is an army of "rabble rousers" on the right. Advocates removal of Communists from public service and labor leadership.

March 19, 1939 - New York City - $500,000 slander suit filed by Smith, charging "March of Time" newsreel had associated him slanderously with Father Divine and called him "rabble rouser" and leader of "the neurotic fringe."

November 3, 1939 - Detroit, Michigan - 15,000 persons filled Olympia Stadium Thursday night to hear Smith, former organizer of Share the Wealth clubs for the late Huey P. Long. Smith berated Communist and Fascist activities in Government and labor organizations and called for mass action of those still believing in principles of Americanism. Urged support of Dies Committee.

(Detroit File 62-1126)

December 8, 1939 - Detroit, Michigan - Federation of Americanization, a non-profit organization which handles funds collected by Gerald L. K. Smith radio campaigner, is under suspension by Michigan Corporation and Securities Commission for not filing annual returns.

ENCLOSURES

To the Bureau:

Copy of article entitled, "An Expose of Gerald L. K. Smith," by EDWARD L. MARSHALL.

* * * C L O S E D * * *

Copy - 3

April 16--1941.

Mr. G. E. Hoover .

Subject: Speech by J;K;L;Smith 915 PM. April 16th. over W.J.R. Detroit.

Revealing contents of a supposedly secret document---How to sabatage America.

If anyone was listening that had sabatage in mind but was short on method, he sure told them all they need know.

I'm an X. U.S.Marine in fact I'm still a U.S. Marine as far as that is concerned and I'm getting D. Sick of this bird and his speeches.

U.S.Marine.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/82 BY SA 8873/mc

(Anonymous communication received at Bureau in envelope postmarked Detroit, Mich., Apr. 22, 1941, at 3:30 P.M.)

COPIES DESTROYED
83 OCT 12 1964

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION
KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

April 16--1941.

Mr. G. E. Hoover.

Subject: Speech by J;K;L;Smith 915 PM. April 16th. over W.J.R. Detroit.

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I'm an X. U.S.Marine in fact I'm still a U.S. Marine as far as that is concerned and I'm getting D. Sick of this bird and his speeches.

U.S.Marine.

Radio station WJR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/82 BY SP 8BTJ/MG

Detroit
5-14-41 NC

RECORDED [redacted]

62-43818-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
1 APR 24 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FIVE

10

WCH:IJA

May 14, 1941

RECORDED & INDEXED

~~100-0-5655~~
62-43818-10

Special Agent in Charge
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Sir:

There are being transmitted herewith copies of an anonymous communication received by the Bureau concerning a speech reported to have been made over Radio Station WJR at Detroit by J. K. L. Smith at 9:15 P.M. on April 16, in which the contents of a supposedly secret document, "How to Sabotage America", were revealed.

It is desired that appropriate inquiries be conducted to ascertain the identity of J. K. L. Smith and the type of broadcast made by him on April 16.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/20/42 BY [illegible]

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Fenwerth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Kennedy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAY 14 1941
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

P & F
by Wam
by [illegible]

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Detroit - Michigan
May 20, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH
MISCELLANEOUS -
Information Concerning

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to letter from the Bureau dated May 14, 1941 (Bureau file 100-0-5655), in which letter it was stated that an anonymous communication had been received by the Bureau concerning a speech made over Radio Station WJR, Detroit, Michigan, by J. K. L. SMITH at 9:15 P.M. on April 16, in which the contents of a supposedly secret document, "How to Sabotage America" were revealed.

It is being pointed out that the individual referred to in Bureau letter as J. K. L. SMITH is, in all probability GERALD L. K. SMITH, a well-known commentator in the Detroit area. The Bureau's attention is directed to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated May 20, 1941, at Detroit, Michigan, in which report complete information is set forth as to the background, character and activities of GERALD L. K. SMITH.

b7c

Very truly yours,

John S. Bugas
John S. Bugas
Special Agent in Charge

CH-17

[redacted] b7c
62-1126

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-43812-11
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 MAY 22 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FIVE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/62 BY SP4 [illegible]

6:36 pm Jun 1941
From Detro. 1d

39256

Mr. President -

Have just listened to Mr Gerald K. Smith with no street address which convinces me that he is a paid servant of Hitler or a "faiker" who is trying to divide America by his doctrine of the the pacifist, as the best way to feel money from those mothers who think only that their sons are going to sacrificed their all to pull Englands chestnuts out of the fire. He said just now that he may have to close his Raids programme for the lack of funds that he had spent his all. He winds up his 13 minutes over WJR for money to continue. You and your Government know better than I which is his aims but I will say to you its time that these Raids lacks be discontinued. I am Yours Respt

GERALD K. SMITH

Gerald K. Smith

CH-23

RECORDED

62-43817-11

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
5 JUN 17 1941
U.S. DEPT

[redacted]

130

b7c

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION

Gentlemen: In Re. Committee of One Million of which one G. K. Smith is the mouth piece. Why dont you test the accuracy of the Radio assertions that this out fit has a million backers or sponsors? If they have only 2 or 3 hundred there and you can shut it up for propagating falseness. This outfit is trying to belittle all the efforts of F.D.F. and should be sealed up. Unquestionably its is nothing more than just another racket.

Detroit.

6-9-41

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/42 BY SP-8BTJ/mh

RECORDED
INDEXED
62-43818-12
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
5 JUN 13 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EX-14

TELEGRAM

The White House

Washington

43wudtws pd 3

YC Pontiac Mich June 12 1941

The President

The White House

Several of my friends ask me to listen to the radio talk given by Gerald L. K. Smith and express my opinion. Free speech is one thing and Gerald L. K. Smith another. Under the rule of Hitler his head would no doubt be resting in a basket long before this. During these trying times I should think his talks should be devoted to national unity. As a veteran of World War Number One, and past chapter commander of disabled American veterans I am wholeheartedly opposed to his talks and think he should be removed from the air.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/20/82 BY

INDEXED

62-43818-13

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

no air controversial

[redacted]

TELEGRAM

39wud tws pd 3

The White House

Washington

YC Pontiac Mich June 11am June 12 1941

The President

The White House

Hon. Sir: Radio time for Gerald L. K. Smith Detroit should be discontinued in the interest of national unity. The personalities which he enters into and the savage attacks made against you and other government officials must be stopped. His plea for funds to carry on his so-called crusade should be scrutinized closely. As a world war veteran, and a citizen deeply concerned over the welfare of this nation, I urge you to take action.

RECORDED INDEXED

62-43818-14

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 12 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[redacted]

b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/82 BY SP-4 BJ/mg
150

Justice F.B.I.

RESPECTFULLY REFERRED FOR ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND CONSIDERATION

[redacted]

[redacted]

Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt
President of The United States
Washington, D. C.

Dear President:

Find inclosed the speach of Gerald K. Smith on the night of Sept. 23rd. at Toledo, Ohio. This clipping is out of the Toledo,Blade.

I feel it's my duty to inform you of this meeting.

Notice, Mr. Smith stands along side of Lindberg. They both should go abroad and live with Hitler.

Respectiverly yours,

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/20/82 BY SP-8BTJ

RECORDED 62-43818

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
1 OCT 6 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FED. BU. OF INV.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OCT 4 10 AM
DIVISION OF RECORDS
FED. BU. OF INV.

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political & controversial

ALL b7c

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182

SEPTEMBER • 1941

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28	29	30				

SMITH HURLS BROAD CHARGE AT ROOSEVELT

Speaker Threatens To Seek Impeachment Over War Policy.

3,000 IN AUDIENCE

Declares U. S. Is Under Control of Henderson And Red Henchmen.

A threat to seek impeachment of President Roosevelt if he continues in his present foreign policy was voiced by Gerald L. K. Smith to a capacity Toledo audience in the Civic Auditorium last night.

The crowd of more than 3,000 persons cheered this declaration for more than two minutes, shouting, applauding and stamping.

Mr. Smith, who described himself as the spokesman for the Committee of One Million, which, he said, really has 3,000,000 members, denounced the Administration in Washington as "traitors to the American people," and declared "the country is in the hands of Leon Henderson and his Communist henchmen."

Lines Up With Lindbergh

The speaker said, while a collection was being taken among the audience, that he would reveal "forbidden truth and dangerous facts" which he was not permitted to voice over the radio. At the same time, he identified himself with Charles A. Lindbergh, Senators Nye and Wheeler, and charged that the war mongers are out to get him and them.

Between leveling charges at the American Government, the President, Wendell Willkie, Senator Carter Glass, Senator Claude Pepper and others, Mr. Smith paused to give a sales talk for several books and pamphlets, some of which he said he wrote himself.

A summary of the charges made by Mr. Smith in the two-and-a-half-hour address, follows:

"The United States is being run by a government by the President for the British and Russians."

Predicts Plant Closing

"Sixty-four per cent of the small factories in the United States will be closed within the next 60 days unless they get a defense order. This is because the priorities board is keeping materials from Toledo manufacturers and giving them to the British. The British in turn are manufacturing the raw materials and selling the finished products in South America in competition with American business."

"Eight million American boys will be killed if this nation enters the war, and no one has a right to say whether this nation should enter or not except mothers or those young enough to fight themselves."

"The war mongers will try to repeal the Neutrality act and then will deliberately get some American ships sunk so they can go into the war on the side of Britain and Russia."

Continues Charges

"Thirty-thousand dollars of lease-lend money was spent for whisky in one Washington cafe alone, most of it by the British."

"The President has given his four sons soft swivel-chair jobs in the armed forces, and will see that they stay out of danger in the event of war."

"The President wants to bankrupt the American people and spill the blood of American boys for the red flag of Russia, the Union Jack of Britain and the yellow flag of China."

"The Administration is picking the pockets of the American people, and has set up a super-dooper WPA project in China, and is giving the money to Russia and England."

"Members of the Catholic Church will have grounds to refuse conscription or military service if the United States goes to the aid of Communist Russia."

Mr. Smith declared that "105 million Americans or 86 per cent of the people are on our side."

To correct the evils he described, Mr. Smith suggested that "we take about 100 people out of Moscow, Berlin, London and Washington, and sink them in the Atlantic Ocean, and war will be over in 15 minutes."

Urges $100 a Month

He advocated that all of the men conscripted for military service should receive $100 a month, and suggested it be paid $50 monthly in cash and an equal amount in defense bonds.

The speaker said that a revolution is coming in America after the war, when the mushroom factories now being built no longer are needed, and said "there would be a depression which would make the 1933 one look like a boom."

He said America would come to conscript labor under a dictatorship and that the Government would assume ownership of private property if the United States entered the war.

Charging that Winston Churchill would "make a treaty with the devil himself," Mr. Smith said he would stake his professional reputation on the following statement:

"The first three billion dollars that Hitler got to build his war machine came from the British who gave it to him instead of paying the war debt to the United States."

Speaking of the Roosevelt-Churchill conference at sea, Mr. Smith declared "If Roosevelt tries to pull two more deals like that we'll elect a Congress next fall that will impeach him. Frank Knox should be impeached, too."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/82 BY SP-8BD/MW

Toledo Blade
Sept 24, 1941

b7c

[redacted] Ohio 9/2[illegible] '41.

Hon. Edgar Hoover,
Washington, D.C.
Dear Sir:

Many citizens of my city feel that one Gerald Smith (ex-H. Long manager) of Detroit Mich. who gave a lecture here recently in which he referred to President Roosevelt as a traitor etc. and other libelous statements, needs attention from federal authorities.

One thing is certain SE be removed from the air. His following is largely pro Nazi.

Won't you please make some investigation?

Respectfully,

b7c

[redacted]

Fed. Communications Com.
15/9/41
KEL

GERALD SMITH

62-43818-1[illegible]

SEP 29 1941

RECORDED
EX-10 90
INDEXED

[redacted] 9/26-'41. 1 7C

Hon. Edgar Hoover,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Many citizens of my city feel that one Gerald Smith (ex H. Long manager) of Detroit Mich. who gave a lecture here recently in which he referred to President Roosevelt as a traitor etc. and other libelous statements, needs attention from federal authorities.

One thing is certain he should be removed from the air. His following is largely pro Nazi.

Won't you please make some investigation?

Respectfully,

[redacted]

b7C

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/20/82 BY SP-[illegible]

COPY

REL:hr
~~100-44857-1~~
RECORDED 62-43818-15X

October 9, 1941

[redacted]
Toledo, Ohio

Dear [redacted]

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your communication under date of September 26, 1941, and to thank you for your courtesy in communicating with me.

Inasmuch as portions of your letter are possibly of interest to the Federal Communications Commission, I have taken the liberty of transmitting copies of it to that agency.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/82 BY SP-8BT/[illegible]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Glegg
Mr. Fenwerth
Mr. Gurnia
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Drayton
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
OCT 9 1941
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED

REL:hr
~~100-44857-1~~
62-43818-15X

October 9, 1941

Honorable James Lawrence Fly
Chairman
Federal Communications Commission
New Post Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Fly:

There are transmitted herewith for whatever consideration and attention deemed appropriate copies of a communication dated September 26, 1941, addressed to me by [redacted] who complains of the broadcast of Gerald Smith of Detroit, Michigan.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/82 BY SP-8BTJ/[illegible]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Gibson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boone
Mr. Carson
Mr. Drayton
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

CH-5

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
OCT 9 1941
P M
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- [x] Deleted under exemption(s) b1 with no segregable material available for release to you.
- [ ] Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
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- [ ] Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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- [ ] For your information: _____

- [x] The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
62-43818-1571

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

[redacted] b7c

October 27, 1941

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/82 BY SP-8073

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington
D. C.

Gentlemen:

Last evening, I listened to the regular Sunday broadcast of Mr. Gerald K. Smith and his emphasis upon the fact that his program is financed by "The Committee of One Million" brought to mind an incident that may be of interest to the F. B. I.

In October, 1935, I had a visit from an old friend--a French priest who for many years had been an American citizen. Nine years prior to 1935, however, he had returned to France where he lived near the Italian border--at Cannes. During that period, of course, he made frequent visits to Italy and it seems he was thoroughly imbued with the facistic form of government. He insisted that it typified what he called "order." No amount of argument could convince him that it was not superior to the democratic form of government under which he had lived and prospered for many years.

One of the first things this man asked us was: "What do you know about this Gerald K. Smith?"

Keep in mind that this man had just landed in New York from France after an absence of nine years--and all we knew about Gerald K. Smith at that time was that he had been a henchman of Huey Long. What reason had this man, who had been living in retirement in France for years, to be making inquiry about Gerald K. Smith?

b7

Yours very truly,

[redacted]

RECORDED
INDEXED

62-7691-16
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
5 OCT 30 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EX-16

RECORDED 62-43818 -16 November 12, 1941
REL:mae

[redacted]

b2

Dear [redacted]

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated October 27, 1941.

Your courtesy and interest in bringing this information to my attention are indeed appreciated, and you may be assured your letter will receive appropriate consideration.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/10/82 BY SP-BBT/mc

cc Detroit with copies of incoming communication

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Glegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
NOV 1 1941
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

38

COMMISSIONERS

JAMES LAWRENCE FLY, CHAIRMAN
RAY C. WAKEFIELD
PAUL A. WALKER
NORMAN S. CASE
T. A. M. CRAVEN
GEORGE HENRY PAYNE

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE SECRETARY

T. J. SLOWIE, SECRETARY

OCT 14 1941

The Honorable
John Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover

I have your letter dated October 9, 1941, with which you enclosed copies of a communication dated September 26, 1941, from [redacted] who complains of the broadcast of Gerald Smith of Detroit, Michigan.

Thank you for sending us this complaint. It will be given appropriate attention.

Sincerely yours,

James Lawrence Fly
Chairman

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/42 BY SP-8ATJ

EX-16 RECORDED

62-43818-16

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
8 OCT 16 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILED

168

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Harbo
Tele. Room
Tour Room
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tracy
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

DML:WGR

October 30, 1941 CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. H. M. KIMBALL

4:55 P.M.

RE: [redacted] c

b1

[redacted] c

I told Mr. Foxworth that a check would be made on this matter.

Very truly yours,

D. M. Ladd

D. M. Ladd

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CLASS. BY SP-8BTJ/mhw
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 3
DATE OF REVIEW DSGR 8/20/82

Memo Mr Ladd 11/1/41 - MCS for MK

RECORDED 62-43818-1641
FEDERAL B... NOV 8 1941
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CONFIDENTIAL

EX-18

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
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FBI/DOJ

[redacted]

Nov. 3d, 1941.

Hon. Pres. F. D. Roosevelt:

I never write but when I do it is with great intensness. On Sunday night, Nov. 2d, 1941, a man named Gerald L. K. Smith, spoke over WJR in Detroit. His talk I take was to cause dissension or mutiny and unrest amongst our people, it included a lot of insulting stuff addressed to Canadians and British. He used the word "God" to save us Americans from your friends who were influencing you in all that you did. He asked Lord Halifax and the British people to mind their own business and leave our politics alone, he gave us facts and figures which were supposed to be from the Congressional Record (the newspaper published something like it a few days ago) showing how many were killed in Europe - he multiplied each nations' losses individually and tried to prove that England lost the smallest number - he stated that England wanted us as a sucker - he put lots of crying pathos in his voice crying "God" His talk was sensational and stirring (to those who dont' know him) and it was bad enough because the reflections were on you without him mentioning your name.

He calls himself the Committee of One Million and claims he now has three million, and the announcer said the Committee was kept up by contributions and asked everyone for their name to whom they would mail a circular. He is planning talks with a man named Holt in Lansing, Mich., also in Flint.

Listen Franklin I worked too hard for you and spent a lot of money on gas and oil, layed awake nights to keep you where you are - this man made me mad - he is dangerous in this community and I know him for what he is - he isent' even a Republican, he's working for money and sticking around Michigan because they dont' know so much here. He would be talking for Democrats if there was any money in it. I am only a machine operator in Chryslers at the Highland Park Plant now on Defense Work, but have been around politics long enough to recognize a dangerous enemy, with his slick tongue, to do harm not only to our party, but a real menace to our people. Will you please investigate and let me know what you can do to quieten this man. This information comes to you from a correct and true source, I heard the talk myself and quote to you as near as I can remember. This man G. L. K. Smith I remember very well as handing out some wrong information while campaigning against you some time ago. Just a rat.

Your reply will be a confidence - ask F. M.

Most Respectfully,

[redacted]

62-42618-1
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 13 1941
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FED. BU. OF INV.
NOV 10 1941

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/10/82 BY SP-8

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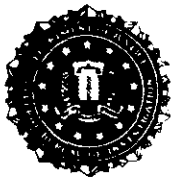
83 OCT 12 1964

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigatio
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

November 27, 1941

[redacted] b7c

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of November 3, 1941, addressed to the President, has been referred to this Bureau by the White House for appropriate consideration. I want to thank you for your courtesy in making these data available to the Federal Government.

Inasmuch as the subject matter of your communication is possibly of interest to the Federal Communications Commission, I have taken the liberty of referring copies of your letter to that Agency.

Sincerely yours,

J. Ed. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

file

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/82 BY SP-PBTJ/

62-43818-17

REL:nek
RECORDED 62-43818-17

November 27, 1941

[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of November 3, 1941, addressed to the President, has been referred to this Bureau by the White House for appropriate consideration. I want to thank you for your courtesy in making these data available to the Federal Government.

Inasmuch as the subject matter of your communication is possibly of interest to the Federal Communications Commission, I have taken the liberty of referring copies of your letter to that Agency.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/82 BY SP-8BTJ/mvc

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Jand,

17 B

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
NOV 28 1941
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED

REL:nak
62-43818-17

November 27, 1941

Honorable James Lawrence Fly
Chairman
Federal Communications Commission
New Post Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Fly:

There are transmitted herewith for whatever consideration and attention deemed appropriate copies of a letter dated November 3, 1941, addressed to the President by [redacted]

The matter is brought to your attention in view of the reference to radio broadcasting. [redacted] has been informed of the transmittal of copies of his letter to you.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/10/82 BY SP-8BTS/mc

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Mendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

185

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ NOV 28 1941 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Nov 28 10 48 AM '41
RECEIVED-ROOM 5640
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

[redacted]

Dec. 27, 1941.

Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Subject: Gerald Smith, Radio Speaker.

I have noticed that Gerald L. K. Smith, former Louisiana speaker and preacher, one time with the Townsend organization, and now a radio speaker, I believe, in Detroit, is still mouthing every Wednesday evening over Station WOL, in Washington, presumably on a national Mutual Broadcasting hook-up. The purpose of this broadcast could be for only one thing--national disunity. I know of the man only in that he is another one of the easy money boys, similar to Robert Noble, of Los Angeles. I don't know whether his old side-kick, press agent George Mains, is with him or not, but he might be. I am only interested in his being shut up if possible. I don't believe he could influence anyone with normal intelligence, but he could the unthinking. I hate the guts of any blame Atheistic Red as well as he does, but I'm for using Reds, or any other color right now to lick the Japs, Nazis, Dagoes and their lesser fry.

I have nothing on the man, but thought that you might not keep your eye on him. Just study his recorded broadcastings and see if I am right or wrong.

Cordially yours,

[redacted]

b7c

[redacted]

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DATE 8/20/82 BY SP-8BTJ

b7c

ack 2/12/42 JMF Let to Byron Price 2/12/42 JMF

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83 OCT 21 1964

EX-2 RECORDED
INDEXED mb

62-45818-18
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
13 DEC 29 1941
U.S. DEPT.

62-43818-18

RECORDED JML:MET February 12, 1942

[redacted]

b7c

Dear [redacted]

I am in receipt of your letter of December 27, 1941, concerning the radio program of Gerald L. K. Smith, over station WOL in Washington, which program you believe to be inimical to the best interests of this country. In view of the fact that this information may be of interest to the censorship establishment, I have taken the liberty of forwarding your letter to the office of Mr. Byron Price, Director of Censorship, Washington, D. C.

I wish to thank you for your interest and cooperation in furnishing such information at this time.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/20/82 BY SP8BTJ

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 3
FEB 16 1942
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

62-43318-18

RECORDED JML:MCT February 12, 1942

Mr. Byron Price
Director of Censorship
Room 772, Federal Trade
Commission Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Price:

There is enclosed herewith a copy of a letter from [redacted], in which he expresses the belief that the radio programs of Mr. Gerald L. K. Smith over station WOL in Washington are inimical to the bests interests of the country. b7c

The above is being furnished for your information, and [redacted] has been advised of this reference. b7c

Sincerely yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/82 BY SP-8B

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Slugg
Mr. Clark
Mr. Lee ✓
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mason
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 3
FEB 16 1942
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEB 16 6 54 PM
FEB 20 1942

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

270 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

December 11, 1941.

Mr. Archibald MacLeish
The Librarian of Congress
Washington, D. C.

Dear Archie:

In case you have not seen it, this is what Gerald L. K. Smith and his "Committee of 1,000,000" are now up to, or at least were up to until a few days ago. As this belongs in your bailiwick, I thought I would pass it on.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

RECORDED

62-43818-19

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
2 JAN 6 1942

ENCL BEHIND FILE

62-47818-19

REL:MBB

January 2, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LAWRENCE M. C. SMITH
CHIEF, SPECIAL DEFENSE UNIT

There are transmitted herewith for your information and whatever consideration deemed appropriate, copies of a leaflet entitled "13 Mistakes of President Franklin D. Roosevelt"; a flyer entitled "Committee of 1,000,000" signed by Gerald L. K. Smith; and the petition which was attached thereto entitled "Petition to Congress and President Roosevelt No A.E.F."

For your information, I have received this material from Honorable Archibald MacLeish, Director, Office of Facts and Figures, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., who originally received it from [redacted] of New York. I have informed Mr. MacLeish of the reference of the material to you.

b7c

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

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7 JAN 14 1942

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JAN 3 1942
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Glenn
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Tracy
Rosen
Carson
Coffey
Hendon
Holloman
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

[redacted]

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
F. B. I.,
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED -1942
DATE 8/20/82 BY SP-8BT5/M

Dear Mr. Hoover;

I am enclosing a letter that I think should be brought to your notice if you haven't already seen it. The two paragraphs that I have marked on the second page make the item to read. It seems to me somebody ought to look after the Senator referred to.

At the start of Mr. Smith [illegible] a dollar or so, I thought [illegible] good. But I soon changed my mind about him, but he still keeps sending his literature. It makes a good fire/start though, in our open fireplace.

You do not need to trouble yourself to answer this.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVEST[illegible]
19 FEB 5 194[illegible]
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF [illegible]

I ENCLO. 19

A: b7C

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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_____

☒ For your information: DELETED PER YOUR LETTER OF 3/18/82. "THE UNDELIVERED SPEECH"

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
62-43818-20 ENCLOSURES

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

JPC:SG
62-43818-20

March 13, 1942

[redacted]

b2c

Dear [redacted]

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated January 30, 1942, together with the enclosure.

Your courtesy and interest in bringing this information to my attention are indeed appreciated, and you may be assured your letter will receive appropriate consideration.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

DE-INDEXED
DATE: 10/10/67
4

TO APR 20 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/82 BY

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAR 17 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-ROOM
MAR 17 10 15 AM '42
F B I

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Quire
Tamm

Neely

JPC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS RELEASE

SUBJECT: GERALD L.K. SMITH

FILE: 62-43818

SUB: _____

VOL: 2

PAGES REVIEWED: 81

PAGES RELEASED: 50

NOTES: _____

NO DUPLICATION FOR THIS PAGE

[redacted]

1-27-42

Edgar Hoover
FBI
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing a letter that I just read and firmly believe that your bureau should investigate Gerald L.K. Smith. Even if Mr. Smith is sincere in his beliefs, his letters which are sent to thousands of Americans(most of us are gullible and believe everything we read) tend to disrupt the unity that now exists, and God knows that we have to have unity if we are to defeat our enemies. Mr. Smith has no confidence in our government and is willing during these crucial days to spread this propaganda to thousands of other Americans, who wil fall for it, hook, line and sinker. We are at war and we should be 100% united....we don't want any Quislings or Coughlinites or traitors in our midst, who are trying to creat in our minds that our allies are treacherous.

If I have erred, I am willing to apologize, but as an average, voting American citizen, I believe, that no real American should, in time of war, creat havoc and disunity, as our enemies, who are in our midst(fifth columnists), are doing their darndest to disrupt us.

May I hear from you?

Thank you. [redacted]

3-18-42
Ackn &
Let to Price

[redacted]

I ENCLO. 15

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-43818-21

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
15 JAN 30 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/28/82 BY SP-8BTJ/mh

FILES DIVISION

←750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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4 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
PER YOUR LETTER OF 3/18/82

☒ For your information: "THE UNDELIVERED SPEECH" HANDOUT

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
62-43818-21

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

RECORDED 62-43818-21

[redacted]

March 18, 1942

[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

I am in receipt of your letter dated January 27, 1942, with which you referred to this Bureau a pamphlet edited and promulgated by Gerald L. K. Smith. Please be advised that I am taking the liberty of forwarding your letter together with a copy of your enclosure to the office of Mr. Byron Price, Director of Censorship, Washington, D. C., who has an apparent interest in the matter.

I wish to thank you for your interest in forwarding this information to us at this time.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/28/82 BY SP-8BTJ/mh

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nelleman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
★ MAR 18 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

8 APR 1 1942

ALL b7C

4-750 (2-7-79)

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☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
62-43818-22

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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DO

[redacted] klb

RECORDED

February 28, 1942

62-43818-22

Special Agent in Charge
Detroit, Michigan

Re: Gerald L. K. Smith, with
alias Jerald L. K. Smith;
Committee of One Million.
Internal Security.

Dear Sir:

For your assistance in conducting the investigation of the above captioned, there are attached hereto two photostatic copies of a letter dated January 10, 1942, addressed to Honorable Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, by [redacted]

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/28/82 BY SP-8BTJ/M

Mr. Toledo
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

13 MAR 6 1942

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F B I
RECEIVED-ROOM 5640
MAR 1 11 05 AM '42

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 8
MAR 2 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL b2c

United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Feb. 3, 1942

104

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/28/82 BY SP-8 [illegible]

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following communication for your consideration, and to ask that the request made therein be complied with if possible.

When the matter is disposed of, will you kindly have the letter returned to my office, and oblige.

Yours truly,

RECORDED
62-73818-23

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 6 1942
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

James J. Davis
U.S.S.

Honorable James A. Davis
Senator from Pennsylvania
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir;

Please read the inclosed letter
I believe this organization is subversive
They are sending me this literature for
about a year.

I am sorry I cannot sign my name I am a
Government employee and am afraid of causing
difficulties for my self.

ENCLOSURE
62-43818-23
A voter

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 9/28/82 BY SP-8BTJ/MG

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 6 10 2
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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83 OCT 21 1964

4-750 (2-7-79)

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☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____ _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

4 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): PER YOUR LETTER OF 3/18/82

☒ For your information: COPY OF "THE UNDELIVERED SPEECH"

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 62-43818-23

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FBI/DOJ

[redacted]:klb February 9, 1942

62-43818

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/28/82 BY SP-8BTJ/KC

Special Agent in Charge
Detroit, Michigan

Re: Gerald L. K. Smith; Committee of One Million; Internal Security.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the closing report of Special Agent [redacted] dated May 20, 1941 at Detroit, Michigan, in the case entitled, "Gerald L. K. Smith; Miscellaneous - Information Concerning".

Several reports from reliable sources have been received by the Bureau to the effect that the Committee of One Million might in some way be promoted by foreign agents in the United States, and if this organization continued along the lines adhered to in a radio speech made by Gerald L. K. Smith, which originated from Detroit, Michigan on the evening of December 18 or 19, 1941, that a great number of uninformed persons would be prone to distrust the manner in which the United States Government functions in its present war struggle, and would consequently create a strong element of disunity among the American people.

It is the Bureau's desire that this case be reopened to determine whether Gerald L. K. Smith and the Committee of One Million may be promoted by foreign agents in the United States.

Very truly yours,

RECORDED 62-43818-24

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Gurley
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

79

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 5
★ FEB 11 1942 ★
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

7 FEB 17 1942

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 12 1942

[redacted]

ALL
b2c

[redacted]

Feb 11

Mr Edgar Hoover
F.B.I.
washington D.C.

Gentlemen,

I received this letter some days ago and I am turning over to your office for your consiteration and invsetigation.

I beleive that the government is doing the best that they can right now, and I dont think that people ought to be circulating such letters through the country

I think that this letter was written for another [redacted] but after I had read this letter I consitered it my duty to send it to your office,. I dont like the way he talks about the inside information he is getting. He speaks of a conspiracy behind the lines and speaks of an inner circle that will get this information and pass it on to thousands and millions of people through-out the country

I dont beleive in such a program myself so I am turning this letter over to your office for your consiteration and investagation

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/28/82 BY SP-8BTJ/mu

ALL b7c

ack 2/25/42 hl

RECORDED 62-43818-25
INDEXED
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
5 FEB 14 1942
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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4 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): FOR YOUR LETTER OF 3/18/82

☒ For your information: COPY OF "THE UNDELIVERED SPEECH"

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 62-43818-25

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FBI/DOJ

February 25, 1942

RECORDED

62-43818-25
[redacted]: ND

[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated February 11, 1942, with enclosure.

Your courtesy and interest in bringing this information to my attention are indeed appreciated, and you may be assured your letter will receive appropriate consideration.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/28/82 BY SP-8BTJ/mc

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ FEB 26 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-ROOM 5640
FEB 26 11 29 AM '42
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F B I

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Tracy
Nelson
Carson
Coffey
Hendon
Holloman
Quinn Tamm
Hoose
Gandy

Mely 23 MAR 5 1942

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/28/82 BY SP-8BTJ/mf

APR 20 1942

62-43818-26

CHANGED TO

100-95444-2

4 APR 21 1942

Papers received and changed.
Please file.

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

January 7, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER

DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Re: Gerald L. K. Smith 62-43818-19
"Committee of One Million" 9-6654

In connection with your memorandum sent to the Special Defense Unit under date of January 2, 1942 forwarding copies of a leaflet and other papers relating to the activities of Gerald L. K. Smith and the "Committee of One Million", will you please send us the reports of investigations now in your files concerning the above matter.

We would appreciate receiving this material at once so that we may dispose of the matter forwarded to us.

LAWRENCE M. C. SMITH
Chief, Special Defense Unit

By Frank W. Crocker
Frank W. Crocker
Assistant Chief

[redacted]

b2

RECORDED

62-43818-27
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
1 FEB 13 1942
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JAN 8 RECD

RECORDED

[redacted] klb
62-43818 -27

February 9, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF, SPECIAL DEFENSE UNIT

MR. LAWRENCE M. C. SMITH

RE: GERALD L. K. SMITH; COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION; INTERNAL SECURITY.

Reference is made to your memorandum dated January 7, 1942, signed by Mr. Frank W. Crocker, Assistant Chief, requesting copies of investigative reports relative to the above captioned matter. There is attached hereto a copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated May 20, 1941 at Detroit, Michigan in the case entitled, "Gerald L. K. Smith; Miscellaneous - Information Concerning".

For your information reports have been received by this Bureau from individuals located in various parts of the United States complaining of the type of radio programs given by Gerald L. K. Smith.

On December 23, 1941, it was reported to a representative of this Bureau by a reliable source that the speech made by Gerald L. K. Smith, which originated from Detroit, Michigan on the evening of December 18 or 19, 1941, was in the nature of a direct address to the President of the United States and the tenor of his talk appeared to be agitation for disunity of the American people, inasmuch as he reportedly made certain statements, accusations and criticisms of the President which would promote the destruction of faith in the President by persons not well versed in Governmental functions or political trends.

It was also reported by the same source that it was his opinion that the Committee of One Million might in some way be promoted by foreign agents in the United States, and if this organization continued along the lines adhered to in the program he heard, that a great number of uninformed persons would be prone to distrust the manner in which the United States Government functions in its present war struggle, and would consequently create a strong element of disunity among the American people.

The Detroit Office of this Bureau has been requested to reopen this case to determine whether or not Gerald L. K. Smith may be connected with any group that could be considered dangerous to the internal security of the United States.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 5
FEB 11 1942
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MAR 2 - 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/28/82 BY SP-8BTJ/mh

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

December 26, 1941

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gesson
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Hoffman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Harbo
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 9/28/82 BY SP-8BTJ/MG

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

RE: HERBERT L. K. SMITH
Committee of One Million
Internal Security

On December 23, 1941, Special Agent [redacted] while engaged on the Interdepartmental Visa Control Committee No. 3 at the State Department, was advised by [redacted] of the United States Army that he, [redacted] had heard a radio speech given by Herbert L. K. Smith, who identified himself as a representative of the Committee of One Million on Thursday or Friday evening, December 18 or 19, 1941.

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b7c
b7D

According to [redacted], the speech made by Herbert L. K. Smith originated from Detroit, Michigan, and lasted for fifteen or thirty minutes. [redacted] advised that the speech rendered by Mr. Smith was in the nature of a direct address to the President of the United States and the tenor of his talk appeared to be agitation for disunity of the American people inasmuch as he made certain statements, accusations and criticisms of the President which would promote the destruction of faith in the President by persons not well versed in governmental functions or political trends.

b7c
b7D

[redacted] who, incidentally, is a lawyer, former school teacher and has many years' service with the United States Army, appears to be a very fair minded individual who is not particularly concerned with politics, and it was his opinion that the organization represented by Herbert L. K. Smith might be in some way promoted by foreign agents in the United States, and therefore, he desired that this matter be brought to the attention of the Bureau. He stated he knew nothing of the organization and had never heard of it previous to Thursday or Friday evening, December 18 or 19, 1941. However, it was his opinion that if this organization continued along the lines adhered to in the program he heard, that a great number of uninformed persons would be

1 FEB 25 '42

RECORDED 62-43918-28

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
1 FEB 13 1942
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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83 OCT 19 1964

COPY IN FILE

EX-18

prone to distrust the manner in which the United States Government functions in its present war struggle, and would consequently create a strong element of disunity among the American people.

In this connection it should be stated that [redacted] of the ONI, who was present during this conversation, stated that he also heard the program referred to and viewed it in the same light as does [redacted]

b7c

It is realized that the above information is more or less the opinion of [redacted] and [redacted], but inasmuch as the Committee for One Million may possibly be engaged in some type of un-American activities, this information is being brought to your attention for whatever action you may deem appropriate.

Respectfully,

S S Alden

S. S. Alden

See what we have on this outfit - and have approp. investigation made. [redacted] b7c

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Detroit, Michigan
February 26, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/28/82 BY SP-8BTJ/MC

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH

Dear Sir:

This office has in its possession a mimeographed letter, dated January 24, 1942, Detroit, Michigan, which apparently has received a large distribution by GERALD L. K. SMITH.

The letter is captioned "THE UNDELIVERED SPEECH" and below are quotations from this publication.

> "Among other things, this man gave me his reasons for believing that a "conspiracy" has been worked out behind the scenes, for destroying the Sovereignty of the United States, by making us an organic part of the British Empire. As we talked together, with measured words and sober countenance, I shuddered instinctively at the thought of having the sins, weaknesses, economic and geographical handicaps of a foreign government saddled upon us."
>
> "THIRD, as indicated above, this book also contains the latest inside facts about the international deal, to destroy the individualism, and governmental integrity of the United States, by tying us politically so the tail of the British lion." (This refers to the book, "The Undelivered Speech.")

referred to Cre Div. 2-11-41 see serial

This information is being set forth with the thought in mind that the Bureau may be interested from the standpoint of possible seditious utterances on the part of GERALD L. K. SMITH.

RECORDED

Very truly yours,

62-43818-2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
18 MAR 1 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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83 OCT 12 1964

INDEXED

JOHN S. BUGAS
Special Agent in Charge

EX-1

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62-[redacted]

MAR 24 RECD

62

[redacted]klb b7c

March 28, 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/28/82 BY SP-8BTJ/mc

62-43818 -29

Special Agent in Charge
Detroit, Michigan

Re: Gerald L. K. Smith;
Committee of One Million;
Internal Security.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated February 9, 1942, requesting that this case be reopened to determine whether the above captioned may be promoted by foreign agents.

The Attorney General has exhibited a personal interest in this case and desires that efforts be made to prosecute the subject under any provisions of the criminal statutes and war statutes, and that if no violations are apparent, then consideration should be given to prosecute the subject under the Sedition laws as a last alternative.

It is, therefore, requested that you endeavor to guide this investigation accordingly, but, of course, do not overlook any Sedition utterances that may have been made by the subject.

It is my desire that this investigation be given very close and careful attention. Consideration as to possibly prosecuting subject under the following violations should not be overlooked: Smith Amendment to Immigration Bill, Selective Service Act; Espionage Acts, and lastly, Sedition Acts.

It is desired that a thorough report be submitted in this regard not later than April 15, 1942.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 6
MAR 28 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hoose
Miss Gandy

APR

[redacted]

office of F.B.I.
Washington
Dear Sir

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/28/82 BY SP-8BTS

a Soldier from
Ft. Meade S.D. while
here on his furlow at
Xmas showed me a
Bulletin or letter that
he said some of the
boys at Camp had gotten
some place - on reading
it I thought it sounded
like a lot of Nazi Propaganda
so copied it. and attached
is the exact copy
I ENCLOSE
No doubt you have
had copies of this before
if not this may be of

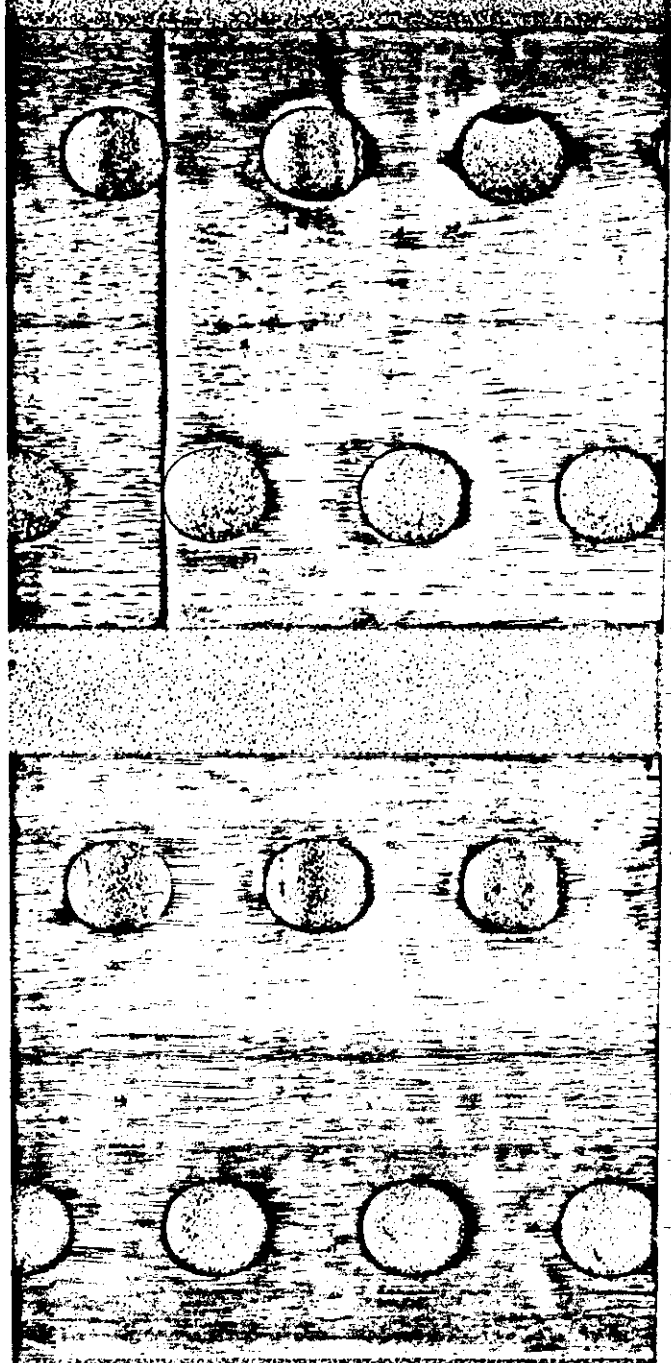
Herbert L. Smith

RECORDED 60-43818-
FED. BAL. BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FIVE

ask [illegible]

[redacted]

ALL



Some good.

15951

Am Yours Truly.

[redacted]

b1v

Radio address by Gerald L. K. Smith - National Chairman Committee of 1,000,000 - Radio Station WJR- Detroit and others - every Wednesday night 10:15 P. M. - Every Sunday night 7:15 P. M.

The Most outspoken promotor of war in the United States Senate is Mr. Claude Pepper from Florida. He is considered the spokesman of President Roosevelt. The other day Senator Pepper said:"This war will last 10 years. It will cost one hundred billion dollars per year." These brief words are enough to make the blood of every American boil. First, because they tell us what the war party have in mind for us, and second, these words should inspire in us a resentment and a new determination to see to it that we keep our boys out of this program of organized slaughter. Benedict Arnold became the traditional traitor because he attempted to turn over to the British the army of the United States. If he were to come back to life and visit Washington, D. C. he would find some politicians in the capitol City and public officials that would make him feel like a patriot.

If those of us who love America most, best, and first, do not fight, we have a set of men in Washington who will not only turn our army over to the British but will give them the navy, our money, our resources, and the blood of our twenty-one million American boys of military age.

We are in the hands of a set of politicians who seem to think that the patriotic thing to do is to put some foreign countries ahead of the United States. Just the other day the President announced that he wanted another seven billion dollars for national defense. That sounds all right, but the report reveals that much of this, in fact several billions of it, is likely to be set aside for communistic Russia. Millions of our people are hungry tonight,-can't pay their rent,- can't get a job. In the City of Detroit, we have what is known as the Old Newsboys organization. It is a marvellous organization of outstanding citizens who were once newsboys. Between now and Christmas these men will beg and borrow and campaign to get enough money to see that every child in Detroit is visited by Santa Claus. Similar organizations are in every great city. Our People beg and pas the hat. Our women stand on the corner in the cold in order to get a few nickels, dimes and dollars for the hungry and poor, but we give billions to Britain, Russia, China.

The day our President gave Russia a billion dollars, they threw a celebration at Stalin's Washington headquarters which cost from forty to sixty thousand dollars for one night. They drank at least 2000 bottles of champagne at $10.00 a bottle, up. I have before me a letter from a widow with four children. She is on relief. She is living in a two room apartment. Her husband was a veteran of the last war. This widow and her children are half-starving in a land that sends billions of dollars to foreign countries.

Within a few weeks one hundred fifty thousand workers in Detroit will be on the street, out of work because the factories in which they work will not be permitted to have the necessary materials. The theory is that these materials are being saved for national defense, but I have a dispatch which quotes Senator John A. Danaher to the effect that there is no limitation whatever on exportation of these strategic metals to Canada and as a result Canada can buy in America anything she wants and British companies in Canada don't even have to buy it, they get it free. You can buy anything you want in Canada, from a hairpin to an automobile whether it is made of aluminum, steel, copper, or brass, but while this is going on, more than one hundred thousand little manufacturers and businessmen in the United States are being driven into bankruptcy. The men who have been working for them are being turned out on the street, unemployed, because our Government refuses to let American businessmen buy copper, aluminum, steel. I have here a dispatch sent out of Columbus, Ohio, relative to a meeting of 400 little business men who were trying to figure ways and means to prevent the cutting of their throats by this America second program that has been inaugurated in Washington, D. C. At this conference, Mr. Clarence E. Karst, vice-president and treasurer of the Brunkoff Mfg Co., of Cincinnati, spoke: (Quote of dispatch)"After revealing how his firm which manufactures advertising Specialties, had been unable to obtain sheet metal, Karst said he subscribed to a British magazine, the British Export Gazette- which advertised for sale and for delivery "NOW" the very things he

needed, the advertisement adding a guarantee of delivery because of the British navy's existence. "Our company has sent to England for five cars of steel on the strength of these advertisements", he asserted. Then addressing others in the crowd, he added:"Why don't the rest of you fellows write these people? You can get it easier than you can here." The Advertisement, which Karst handed to newspaper men for examination said: The best British goods can be delivered now. The British navy is guarantee of delivery." Items advertised included steel, cables, wires, copper and aluminum which Great Britain supposedly is importing from the United State

It looks like someone has conspired to destroy american business, rob us of our natural resources, crucify the little business man on the cross pf bankruptcy and turn all the business of the world over to the international monopolies. This all strikes me as a super-super game of treason played by the big monopolies and the big politicians.

The american toy manufacturers have been told they cannot even make toys for American children, but American children will have toys this year, not made by Americans, of course, but made by the British and sold by the British to us while our toy manufacturers are driven to the wallm in Bankruptcy.

Unless you regular Americans wake up and put on your fighting clothes, we won't have any clothes to put on. These foreign slickers, wil have our shirts, our sons, our money, our blood, our Government. In fact, one of the biggest things they are trying to put over right now for which they have raised one million dollars for propaganda is a scheme to get America back into the British Empire. I hate Nazism and I have fought it to a standstill. I hate communism and I have fought it the same way, but by the Grace of God and the spirit of George Washington, I will fight the imperialists who conspire with the covetous eyes and watery mouths to take this Garden of Eden, this Valley of Peace, this glorious America back into the bondage of the British Empire from whence our fighting and bleeding founding fathers sought and won escape in 1776.

We have a set of diplomats and politicians in Washington who opera on the America Last principle which summarizes about as follows: Billions for Russia, Bones for America,-Champagne for the Reds, Crumbs for American children,-Billions for Britain, Bankruptcy for America's little business, No conscription for Canada,- Conscription for America. $40.00, $75.00 and $100.00 a month for Canadian Soldiers, $21.00 a month for American Soldier throat-cutting taxes for Americans but British property in America by special arrangement of Mr. Roosevelt is tax free.

A Sweet old lady came to me the other night at a meeting and said: "Mr. Smith, do you think that the Townsend Plan will ever go through; and I answered by saying: " Why my dear woman, the Townsend Plan has alread gone through, but the British and Russians are on it instead of us. If we had the money we are sending foreign countries, millions of old people could be paid a pension commensurate with their needs. The thing we Ameri need to do is to pray and fight and work to see to it that our public officials in Washington have enough nerve and courage and patriotism to look after our own soldiers, our own people and our own business men and our own old people before they exhaust our resources, bankrupt our treasury and bleed us white.

[redacted] b7

15919

February 28, 1942

RECORDED

62-43818-30

[redacted] b7

Dear [redacted]

I am in receipt of your recent letter with which you enclosed a copy of a circular bulletin which had been received by a soldier stationed at Fort Meade, South Dakota.

In view of the fact that this matter may be of interest to the censorship establishment I have taken the liberty of forwarding a copy of your letter to the office of Mr. Byron Price, Director of Censorship, Washington, D. C.

I wish to thank you for your interest and cooperation in furnishing such information at this time.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/28/82 BY [illegible]

cc—St. Paul

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
★ MAR 3 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-ROOM 5640
F B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE
MAR 2 9 30 AM '42

APR 11 1942

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION
KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

B.F.I.
Washington

Gentlemen:

The enclosed pamphlet was sent the writer some days ago, and since I am not in sympathy with such activities and pan-handlers at this crucial moment in our history, am sending same on to you for your inspection and action.

C.P.

1 ENCLO.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 9/28/82 BY SP-8 [illegible]

62-43818-31
FEDERAL BUREAU
16 FEB 28
U. S. DEPT.

9 MAR 26 1942

[redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____ _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

4 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): PER YOUR LETTER OF 5/18/82

☒ For your information: COPY OF "THE UNDELIVERED SPEECH"

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 62-43818-31

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

3 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

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☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
62-43818- 32 + 33

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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

CONFIDENTIAL

b7c

CONFIDENTIAL

RECORDED [redacted] 62-43818-33

April 20, 1942

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Class/Dle
DATE 11/29/82

Special Agent in Charge
Detroit, Michigan

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH
INTERNAL SECURITY

CLASS. BY SP-8BTJ
DATE OF REVIEW CADR 9/28/82

Dear Sir:

For your information only there is set forth below information which was received at the Bureau on March 4, 1942, from Office of Naval Intelligence:

"SMITH, Gerald L. K.
Detroit, Michigan

[redacted]

C

b1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Very truly yours,

J. Ed. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
★ APR 20 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CONFIDENTIAL

b7c

GERALD L. K. SMITH

15946

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/28/82 BY [illegible]

New York, N. Y.,

February 21, 1942.

The Hour reports:

Former Silver Shirter, Key Appeaser and Agent of U. S. Cliveden Set, Launching New Campaign to Obstruct U. S. War Effort.

Gerald L. K. Smith, former lieutenant of the late Huey Long and now national chairman of the fascist Committee of One Million, is forming in Detroit, a secret group called The Inner Circle. This group is to serve as a brain trust for the anti-democrati disruptive program with which Fifth Columnist Smith seeks to undermine American morale and hamper the war effort of this country. The slogan of The Inner Circle will be "Christ First!"

We have in our possession a letter, sent out by Gerald L. K. Smith from his Detroit headquarters on January 24 to a select number of his followers, which tells of creation of this Inner Circle. The recipients of the letter are invited to join the ne organized cabal. Smith writes:

> "...after much thought and planning, I have decided to establish what we shall call 'THE INNER CIRCLE.' Let us visualize the Committee of One Million as a gigantic wheel. Then, let us think of 'The Inner Circle' as a wheel, within a wheel. The purpose of this letter is to invite you to become a close consistent co-worker, and be listed as a member of my personal inner circle. By filling out the blank at the bottom of this letter and mailing it to me at once, your name will be recorded on this special list. Kindly consider this invitation a personal matter."

The Detroit fascist mentions in his letter that he has discussed the formatio of The Inner Circle with certain of his "friends" in Washington, D. C.

RECORDED 62-43818

INDEXED

3 MAR 19 1942

> "...These words are being written at a time when I have just returned from Washington. While there, I had conferences with several leaders, men who understand the power and potency of the 'Committee of One Million.' I was given a cordial reception.
>
> "I spent four hours with one particular Senator, an outstanding figure in American public life, and gleaned from him certain unpublished

MAR 7

MAR 16 REC'D

information, most of which I expect to pass on to my Inner Circle of friends in the near future.

"Among other things, this man gave me his reasons for believing that a 'conspiracy' has been worked out behind the scenes, for destroying the Sovereignty of the United States, by making us an organic part of the British Empire. ... I shuddered instinctively at the thought of having the sins, weaknesses, economic and geographical handicaps of a foreign government saddled upon us."

15947

In the light of President Roosevelt's recent reference to a U. S. Cliveden Se Smith's boast of assistance from Washington has particular significance.

It is not an idle boast. The Hour can reveal that among the congressmen with whom Gerald L. K. Smith has been in close touch are Senator Robert R. Reynolds of North Carolina, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs; Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan; Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana; ex-Senator Rush Holt of West Virginia (currently accused of having cooperated with the paid Nazi agent, George Sylvester Viereck); and Representative Clare E. Hoffman of Michigan.

For a number of years Smith has played a key role in the anti-democratic movement in the United States. His fifth column activities have not always brought him into circles as eminent as those he frequents today. On August 5, 1938, H. E. Martin, executive director of the Silver Shirts of America, sent to Dr. L. M. Birkhead, director of the Friends of Democracy, a letter which stated:

"Answering your letter of the 3rd regarding Mr. Gerald L. K. Smith's connection with the Silver Shirts, which you say he denies, we have on file certain letters and telegrams received from him.... The letters are all written on Silver Shirts of America letterheads and signed by him. His registration number as a member of the Silver Shirts was 3223 and his wife's number was 3220."

Smith's important function in this subversive band is indicated in the following passage from one of his many communications to Silver Shirt Chief William Dudley Pelley, who is now in jail in North Carolina: "...by the time you receive this letter I shall be on the road to St. Louis and parts north with a uniformed squad of young men composing what I believe will be the first Silver Shirt storm troop in America."

Smith, an expert rabble-rouser, was not content to remain for long in Pelley's service. He began organizing vigilante groups of his own. He traveled about the country spreading anti-Semitic propaganda. On August 5, 1938, the press in Cleveland, Ohio, described Smith's disruptive technique in these words:

"In his recent speedy tour of Ohio, Reverend Smith has spoken in both urban and rural communities. In the urban communities he has made no reference to racial grou but in the rural communities, he has decried the sinister influence of Jews and Catholic

In 1939 Smith came to Detroit, Michigan. He won the support of influencial backers and began a weekly radio program over WJR, the city's largest and most expensive station. He established in the auto city, headquarters for the Committee of One Million

The Committee has a secret membership which, according to Smith, is active in every state in the country, and which has specialized in disseminating anti-New Deal, anti-labor and appeasement propaganda. In its "anti-war" machinations, Smith's group closely cooperated with the Nazi-endorsed America First Committee; and, although America Firsters denied Smith was one of their members, it was commonly known that he supervised their operations in the Michigan area.

Every Sunday evening at 7:15, Gerald L. K. Smith now broadcasts from station WJR in Detroit. He speaks in the name of the Committee of One Million. His radio progr are aimed, none too subtly, at creating disunity among Americans by stirring up race hat He constantly harps on the Coughlinite theme of "Christ First in America." He also atte to undermine confidence in the war leadership of the Roosevelt Administration. Periodic ally, his speeches are re-broadcast by transcription over Station WOL in Washington, D.

The Hour asks: how much longer will Gerald L. K. Smith be permitted to maintai his anti-democratic band and to continue his work of undermining morale and hampering th war effort of this country?

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

WB-NML-BGL

146-28-43

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Files

February 20, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER,
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,

Re:

GERALD L. K. SMITH;

Re:

COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION;

Re:

THE INNER CIRCLE

Receipt is acknowledged of your memorandum dated February 11, 1942, enclosing copies of a circular entitled "The Undelivered Speech", which appears over the mimeographed signature of the subject.

We have examined the circular with a view to Smith's liability for seditious utterances, and it is our opinion that its contents do not constitute a violation of the applicable statutes.

It is noted that the activities of Gerald L. K. Smith have been reported to Mr. Lawrence M. C. Smith, Chief, Special Defense Unit, under date of February 9, 1942. It is requested that a copy of this report be transmitted to the Criminal Division.

~~RECORDED~~ RECORDING

It is further requested that the Division be kept fully advised of the results of the investigation which you state is now pending to determine the subject's possible affiliation with subversive organizations.

Respectfully,

RECORDED

Wendell Berge

WENDELL BERGE,
Assistant Attorney General.

62-43818-3
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 21 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Name to Berge

b7c

b7c

[redacted]klb b7c
2/26/42

62-43818-35

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

WENDELL BERGE

Re: Gerald L. K. Smith;
Committee of One Million;
Internal Security.

Reference is made to your memorandum dated February 20, 1942, requesting a copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated May 20, 1941 at Detroit, Michigan concerning the above captioned. b7c

Pursuant to your request there is enclosed herewith a copy of the above mentioned report.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/28/82 BY SP-8BTJ/MC

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mason
Mr. Carson
Mr. Gaffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

9 MAR 17 1942

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 8
★ MAR 3 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
62-43818-36

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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FBI/DC

b7c

[redacted]

March 18, 1942

[redacted]

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Mr. Byron Price
Director of Censorship
Room 772, Federal Trade
Commission Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Price:

There is attached hereto for your information a copy of a letter dated January 27, 1942, from [redacted] together with a copy of his enclosure. [redacted] has been advised of this reference.

b7c

Sincerely yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/28/82 BY SP8BTJ/mh

49718

Enclosure

1 ENCLO. 10

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-43818-37

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
10 APR 2 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 3
★ MAR 18 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] [redacted]

1-27-42

Edgar Hoover
FBI
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing a letter that I just read and firmly believe that your bureau should investigate Gerald L. K. Smith. Even if Mr. Smith is sincere in his beliefs, his letters which are sent to thousands of Americans (most of us are gullible and believe everything we read) tend to disrupt the unity that now exists, and God knows that we have to have unity if we are to defeat our enemies. Mr. Smith has no confidence in our government and is willing during these crucial days to spread this propaganda to thousands of other Americans, who will fall for it, hook, line and sinker. We are at war and we should be 100% united....we don't want any Quislings or Coughlinites or traitors in our midst, who are trying to creat_ in our minds that our allies are treacherous.

If I have erred, I am willing to apologize, but as an average, voting American citizen, I believe, that no real American should, in time of war, creat_ havoc and disunity, as our enemies, who are in our midst (fifth columnists), are doing their darndest to disrupt us.

May I hear from you?

Thank you.

/s/

[redacted]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hanson
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/28/82 BY SP-8BTJ/MG

62-43812-37

ALL
b7c

BYRON PRICE
DIRECTOR

THE OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
WASHINGTON

March 19, 1942.

[redacted]

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Naturally I have examined with deep interest the letter from [redacted] and his enclosure which you sent me under confidential cover on March 18.

I note that you have advised [redacted] that his communication has been referred to the Office of Censorship. I assume this was a routine reference, but I am wondering whether you have any suggestion as to what action the Office of Censorship might take.

Sincerely yours,

Byron Price,
Director.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Noble
[redacted]

b7c

b7c

Gerald L. K. Smith

ack. 3/30/42 [redacted]

RECORDED [redacted]

62-43818-38
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
10 APR 2 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TWO

[redacted]

b7c

March 30, 1942

[redacted]

62-43818-38

Mr. Byron Price
Director of Censorship
Room 772, Federal Trade
Commission Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Price:

I have your letter of March 19th, in which you refer to my letter to you of March 18th concerning a communication addressed to this Bureau by [redacted] A copy of [redacted] communication was referred to you for your information only. Naturally, if there are any steps which need to be taken from the standpoint of internal security investigations, this Bureau will take all necessary and possible action.

b7c

[redacted] communication was forwarded to you with the thought in mind that in connection with the voluntary censorship of radio, the officials of your office might desire to have the views of [redacted] for their consideration.

b7c

Sincerely yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/28/82 BY SO-8BTJ/mc

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Glegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
★ MAR 30 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MAR 30 9 10 AM

3/27/1942

Dear Mr. Biddle

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/28/82 BY SP-8BTJ/mc

For gods sake,
Will You Please
take Gerald Smith
out of Circulation

62-43818-38X

Sincerely Yours

178

b2c

[redacted]

[redacted]

~~100-90160-1~~
RECORDED 62-43818-38X May 7, 1942

[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

I wish to advise that your letter of recent date, has been received at this Bureau by reference from the office of the Attorney General.

Your courtesy and interest in bringing this matter to the attention of the Department of Justice are indeed appreciated. You may be assured that the content of your letter has been noted and will receive appropriate consideration.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/28/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/MC

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mohlman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 6
★ MAY 7 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[redacted]

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

WB:NML:is

146-28-43

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Files

April 10, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JOHN EDGAR HOOVER,
DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Re: Gerald L. K. Smith;
"Committee of One Million";
"The Inner Circle";
Sedition

The Criminal Division is in receipt of a photostatic copy of a news clipping from the "New York Herald Tribune" dated March 27, 1942, with reference to the subjects, which states that Smith a short time prior thereto brought out the first issue of a monthly magazine entitled "The Cross and the Flag". It is requested that a copy of this issue and of all future issues of the publication be made available to the Division.

Reference is made to the statement by the reporter in the above-mentioned clipping that "Detroiters contribute by the thousands to support him, in dribbles of less than $5.00 at a time." It is also noted that in the same report Smith declares that he derives $75,000 yearly from his various "constituents" to pay for his living expenses and propaganda activities. It is requested that copies of the federal income tax returns of Smith for the years 1938 through 1941 be obtained, or information as to why none were filed.

b7c

On page 5 of the Bureau report by [redacted] relating to Smith and dated May 20, 1941 at Detroit, Michigan it appears that the Bureau has a copy of an article appearing in the September 1940 issue of the "Michigan Democrat" entitled "An expose of Gerald L. K. Smith" by Edward L. Marshall. On pages 7 and 8 of this Bureau report are statements that Smith is the author of two pamphlets, "Dangerous Enemies" and "Too Much Roosevelt", and that a copy of the first mentioned pamphlet is in the files of the Detroit office of the Bureau. It is requested that copies of the expose and of the two pamphlets by Smith be transmitted to the Division.

b7c

I ENCLO. 14

146-43818-3
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 11 1942
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILES

letter to Dallas 4/7/42
memo to Acting
letter to Treas 4/23/42

4/7

APR 13 RECD

On page 5 of the Bureau report dated May 20, 1941 it is noted that Smith, as of the date of the report, was living at the Detroit-Leland Hotel. [redacted] b7E

Reference is further made to a report in "The Hour", number 128, dated February 21, 1942, that Smith makes weekly radio broadcasts over Station W J R in Detroit and that his speeches are periodically re-broadcast over Station W O L in Washington, D. C. It is requested that transcripts of his talks since December 7, 1941 be procured, if possible, and made available to this Division. It is likewise requested that the Bureau obtain transcripts of any future radio talks by Smith and forward them to the Division.

Reference is finally made to your memorandum to this Division dated February 11, 1942, wherein you stated that the Bureau was conducting an investigation of Smith to determine his possible affiliation with any subversive organizations. It is requested that you advise as to the current status of such investigation.

Respectfully,

Wendell Berge

WENDELL BERGE
Assistant Attorney General

Smith Will Speak In Coughlin's Behalf

Detroit, April 21 (AP).—Gerald L. K. Smith, national chairman of the isolationist "Committee of One Million," announced today he would address a rally here Friday night on the subject, "Will We Permit the Reds to Jail Father Coughlin?" The Coughlin magazine, Social Justice, has been barred from the mails, pending a hearing on Attorney General Biddle's finding that it is "clearly seditious."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/28/82 BY SP-8BTJ/mh

Washington Post
April 22, 1942.

62-43818-39

62-43818-39

RECORDED [redacted]:klb

April 26, 1942

The Honorable,
The Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

In connection with an official investigation being conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning the activities of one Gerald L. K. Smith, whose address is believed to be the Detroit-Leland Hotel, Detroit, Michigan, it will be appreciated if you will furnish photostatic copies of the Federal income tax returns for Smith for the years 1938 through 1941, or advise as to the reason why none were filed.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Francis Biddle

Attorney General.

APR 23 3 01 PM
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
FBI
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

SIGNED AND FILED
APR 23 1942
DIVISION OF RECORDS

FOR THE BUREAU

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease

FBI
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
APR 23 3 58 PM '42

8 MAY 4 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/28/82 BY SP-8BTJ/MG

APR 24 1942

(10) 62-43818-40
Cancelled

3 APR 25 1942

Papers rec'd. & cancelled.
Please file.

Probably you already have this gang under surveillance — Don't know how they got my name on list

Moreover, through my years of public service, traveling in all parts of the Nation, appearing before every conceivable type of public audience, enjoying the personal friendship of a large number of United States Senators, Representatives and other prominent government officials in Washington, there comes to me a constant flow of priceless INSIDE INFORMATION, not available to the general public. Much of this material is of such a nature that propriety forbids its use over radio. And yet, it should be placed in the hands of key people, like yourself, for judicious patriotic handling and dissemination.

Thus, through frequent Inner Circle letters, there will come into your home, important facts -- facts of vital concern to the welfare of our Nation, which you will want to share with friends and neighbors. By this means, vital truth, not available through press and radio will seep through to countless thousands, perhaps millions of people, as we go on working together, IN UNISON, expanding our labors.

Hours are precious in the present crisis, and I am hoping, believing, praying that you will use the blank at the bottom of the last page of this letter and let me hear from you without delay. If you live a considerable distance from Detroit, please answer by airmail.

For instance, these words are being written at a time when I have just returned from Washington. While there, I had conferences with several leaders, men who understand the power and potency of the "Committee of One Million". I was given a cordial reception.

I spent four hours with one particular Senator, an outstanding figure in American public life, and gleaned from him certain unpublished information, most of which I expect to pass on to my Inner Circle of friends in the near future.

Among other things, this man gave me his reasons for believing that a "conspiracy" has been worked out behind the scenes, for destroying the Sovereignty of the United States, by making us an organic part of the British Empire. As we talked together, with measured words and sober countenance, I shuddered instinctively at the thought of having the sins, weaknesses, economic and geographical handicaps of a foreign government saddled upon us.

I have prepared, exclusively for you friends of the Inner Circle, a special brochure, entitled "THE UNDELIVERED SPEECH" -- which contains a chapter devoted to this matter. The Senator referred to above, knows about the activities of certain international politicians, operating under the name of the "Federal Union Inc.," who hope to consummate this treasonable plan within six months, while we Americans are occupied with our emergency. This is an issue concerning which you, and millions of other patriots should be informed with all possible haste.

1 APR 21 '42

And now, a further word about this new book, "The Undelivered Speech". Let me say, FIRST, that this treatise is not being offered to the general public and cannot be purchased. It will be released solely through the Inner Circle. I feel that the startling facts which it contains, should be placed only at the disposal of persons whose thinking along these lines has reached maturity.

SECOND, some days ago I was invited to deliver an address before a large number of people. Those in charge insisted that they see an advance copy of the message. Accordingly, I submitted the manuscript.

62-43812-4

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGA
APR 18 1942
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUST

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/22/6 BY

THE UNDELIVERED SPEECH

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/28/82 BY SP-8BTJ/mc

Detroit, Michigan
January 24th, 1942.

My dear Friend:

Please consider this a personal letter from Gerald L. K. Smith. Do me the kindness of getting a quiet comfortable chair and sifting every sentence with utmost care. I feel, in view of the tragic crisis now engulfing our beloved country, that I must today unburden my soul to you friends who have stood so loyally with me.

I regard this as the most important letter I have ever written. The entire future, of our Christian and patriotic work -- work, precious to your heart and mine, will depend upon YOUR IMMEDIATE RESPONSE to certain suggestions that I shall outline below. There are so many important matters to be presented for your consideration, that I shall try to boil down my thoughts to a minimum of words.

You are no doubt aware that a very large amount of mail reaches me from week to week. Letters pour in constantly from all parts of the Nation. Without such correspondence, it would be impossible for the "Committee of One Million" to function. We have demonstrated the correctness of the old axiom, IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH.

No other organization in the United States is duplicating the work in which we are engaged. Our influence for moral, religious, economic and political righteousness is nation wide. Good people love us, while the international agents of destruction, hate and fear us.

I have gone through a large accumulation of mail and chosen what I regard as my "preferred list" of friends and supporters across the Continent. You are in this group. Hence, the present communication.

Because of the unprecedented peril which our Country is now facing.. and considering that the American people will be obliged to make grave decisions in the days just ahead ... and the further fact of your responsibility and mine, in helping to produce an aroused, informed, enlightened public opinion, animated by righteous impulses -- it is now imperative that a large group of us shall work together, in closer collaboration, than at any previous time.

So, after much thought and planning, I have decided to establish what we shall call "THE INNER CIRCLE". Let us visualize the Committee of One Million as a gigantic wheel. Then, let us think of "The Inner Circle" as a wheel, within a wheel. The purpose of this letter is to invite you to become a close consistent co-worker, and be listed as a member of my personal inner circle. By filling out the blank at the bottom of this letter and mailing it to me at once, your name will be recorded on this special list. Kindly consider this invitation a personal matter.

I want to feel free at all times to write to you ... to seek your prayerful counsel when I have important decisions to make ... to learn from you, how our patriotic labors can be especially useful, from time to time, in your community. I want to be able to bring the problems and needs of the program before you, as occasions may demand.

After scrutinizing same, they forbade me to deliver the speech. It is probable that the message would have been heard by radio, and quoted in far away Russia. My exposure would have been of such a character, that those in charge feared it might have antagonized the Reds against us.

In the present state of affairs, there are some things that no longer can be said over radio, and yet we are faced with the stubborn fact that Communist propagandists within our own borders, are opportunizing on present collaboration between Washington and Moscow, by pushing toward their objective of PHYSICAL REVOLUTION AND BLOODSHED in the United States.

Because of certain things I cannot say over the radio, I must find a way for filtering the truth through to straight-thinking Americans like yourself. And so, we are ready to release the complete text of "The Undelivered Speech", to those who use the blank below.

THIRD, as indicated above, this book also contains the latest inside facts about the international deal, to destroy the individualism, and governmental integrity of the United States, by tying us politically to the tail of the British lion.

We want you to know us better. And we want to know you better. Accordingly, Mrs. Smith and I have prepared a family calendar, bearing our photographs, for 1942. This item, a token of appreciation for your help, will serve as a daily reminder that we are standing together in defense of the principles and ideals of the American founding fathers.

And now, before closing, a personal word of utmost importance: With the declaration of war, made by the Congress, on December 8, 1941, the importance of our work was incalculably increased. It seemed that our past efforts were all directed toward this particular peak. Now that the hour has come, when the destinies of our Country are being shaped, we must not falter in accepting responsibility thrust upon us by virtue of our knowledge and advance preparation.

During recent weeks, inducements and threats have been made to silence us. Enemies of our Country, emmissaries of Satan, are doing everything in their power to retard our efforts. But, until the present hour, we have moved steadily forward, as a great constructive force. Under the slogan "Christ First" we propose to continue these labors which have been Divinely preserved. With your help, with your consistent, unfaltering, prayerful cooperation, I shall continue leading this movement for God, Home and Country.

I would be less than honest, if I did not say that we are NOW faced with urgent financial needs. The only thing that could hold us back at this time, would be lack of money to continue the radio work, great public mass meetings, distribution of literature, and the multiple lines of work which go out from the central hub here in Detroit. We must not fail for want of

financial support. Should our movement go down in defeat, there is nothing else on the American horizon to take its place. I REPEAT, WE MUST NOT FAIL!

Week after week, we are reaching millions of people through broadcasts from both Detroit and Washington. As you know, we are helpless except as loyal supporters like yourself, come to our rescue. I am frank to say, that these words are written out of a heavy heart, with a certain degree of anxiety, because of pressing obligations now facing us.

UNLESS I HAVE FINANCIAL HELP AT ONCE, MY VOICE WILL BE SILENCED.

In supporting this work, you are not performing an act of charity. On the contrary, you are making an investment. With this premise in the background, I do not hesitate to suggest that you send, without delay, a contribution of the largest amount possible, so that we can proceed with the work unhindered.

It is probable that this letter will reach some friends who can contribute as much as $100. Others $50. or possibly $20. While a large number of gifts will fall automatically into the $5 and $10 brackets ... yet, I want you to know that your offering, no matter the amount, be it one dollar, or two dollars, will be thankfully received. In fact, our work has been carried on these years, for most part by a large number of small contributions -- one, two and three dollar amounts.

Let us make it a unanimous offering, in which everyone shall participate. I have faith to believe that somehow, these obligations with which we are faced, will be met, so that the work will be able to continue. Without fail, fill out the blank below and send the largest amount possible. Kindly let me hear from you right away.

Sincerely yours for God and Country.

Gerald L K Smith

GERALD L. K. SMITH.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - OFFERING BLANK - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Write!

Dear Mr. Smith:

Enclosed find my voluntary contribution of $_____ to help meet the present, pressing needs of the work. You may enter my name, so that I will receive your Inner Circle Letters from time to time. Yes, send me one of the 1942 calendars bearing the photograph of you and Mrs. Smith, also the book. "The Undelivered Speech".

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

CC-150

b7c

[redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

APRIL 18, 1942

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

GERALD L. K. SMITH, INTERNAL SECURITY, SEDITION. IMMEDIATELY ADVISE WHY REPORT NOT SUBMITTED APRIL FIFTEENTH AS REQUESTED.

HOOVER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/28/82 BY SP-8BTJ

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mason
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Mendenhall
Mr. Nellemann
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

9 APR 25 1942

RECORDED

162-43818-42

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
9 APR 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

b7c

COPIES DESTROYED
83 OCT 12 1964

SENT VIA _____ M Per _____

Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Walter Winchell
N.Y. Daily Mirror
New York, New York.

To Hoover

Dear Mr. Winchell -

Knowing of your splendid crusade for what is right and just, it occurred the attached from the Chicago Daily News of February 14th would interest you. I have always been most proud of this great metropolis in which I live, but this sort of thing appals me when it is allowed to occur without incident.

Frankly it "smells" of treasonable intent — just the kind of "americanism" which Hitler so much admires.

Sincerely

[redacted]

b7c

February 14, 194[redacted]

[redacted]

b7c

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DATE 1/28/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/mk

62-43818-4B

I ENCLO. 14

RECORDED & INDEXED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
14 FEB 28 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

5 APR 25 1942

EX-18

APPEASERS BOO F.D.R. AND ALLIES IN MEETING HERE

Cheer McCormick, Huey Long and Lindbergh; Laugh at 1st Lady.

BY FRANK SMOTHERS.

Britain and Russia were booed last night, China's war supply needs made a subject for laughter and America's commander in chief ridiculed at a meeting of William G. Grace's revamped Citizens' Committee, in session at 32 West Randolph street.

Before Pearl Harbor it was the Citizens' Keep America Out of War Committee. Grace now has reorganized with the shorter name.

As principal speaker the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, Detroit spellbinder, chairman of what he calls the Committee of a Million, cajoled the crowd for almost two hours. A crowd of some 500 filled the 12th-floor meeting hall.

The crowd cheered and applauded the names of Charles A. Lindbergh, Col. Robert R. McCormick, the Chicago Tribune, Senator C. Wayland Brooks, the late Senator Huey P. Long, Senator Gerald P. Nye, Representative Clarence Day, and "America First."

Hit Treason Charges.

A great chorus of enthusiastic "ayes" adopted a resolution that attacked Representative Raymond S. McKeough's charge in Congress of treason against McCormick. The resolution endorsed "most heartily" the Tribune and its "editorial policy," and paid tribute to the "patriotism" of McCormick.

All but a few in the audience were middle-aged or elderly. Faces of most were stern as they entered. No men in uniform were seen.

As in similar meetings before Pearl Harbor Lindbergh's name above all was magic with the crowd. Its first mention by Smith brought the house down with cheers, high shrieks of women, long hand-clapping. To that Smith came back:

"Give him a real hand!"

Respond with Ovation.

The crowd responded with a rising, cheering ovation. Lindbergh's name was tumultuously cheered again when Smith said that for real "unity" Nye should be brought into the cabinet, Senator Robert Reynolds of North Carolina made Secretary of War and Lindbergh appointed head of a new air arm.

"Frank Knox should resign before midnight," shouted Smith, waving his arms. He is a stocky, dark-haired orator, whose gestures range from arm-swinging to squatting in midsentence.

First titters at the President's expense came when Southard, who spoke before Smith, declared that Washington and Lincoln were "isolationists" and that Lincoln made his position clear "again and again and again." Smith repeatedly brought similar titters with slurring references to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt. There were appreciative giggles, too, when Southard read a reference to China's dissatisfaction because she is not getting what she wants in lend-lease aid.

Audience Ends a Sentence.

In one of many attacks on Britain Smith said: "The dagger that's sharp enough for the kidneys of Australia is sharp enough to pass through the kidneys of"—and women in the audience finished it with him—"of America."

The house came down when Smith said America First should not have disbanded and when he extolled his old intimate, Huey Long, as "the Lincoln of the South."

Smith declared he was for "victory" in the war, but that "victory" meant different things to different people. He didn't want a "victory" that would "make Eleanor president," said the preacher.

"The only defeat for America would be that which destroyed the independent destiny of America," he proclaimed. "The only victory would be that which preserved it."

Throughout his speech Smith reiterated that what he wanted was victory for a "Christian America," nor did the cheering crowd misunderstand his implication regarding the Jewish citizens of America.

He painted the horrors of the war and said that if his "6-foot son comes back to his beautiful mother and myself in a wheelchair or blind or in a casket I pray to God let it be a victory for us, not Russia, not Britain, not the international bankers." The Reds and "Union Now" he chastised repeatedly.

Smith said he favored "using" Britain and Russia in the war, he affirmed, and, with the war over, giving them 24 hours' notice to "get out."

Nominating petitions were circulated in the anteroom of the hall and many signatures secured for Brooks and for Grace as a congressional aspirant. Social Justice was on sale in the anteroom.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/23/82 BY SP-PBT/WG

62-43818-43

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

[redacted]

New York, N. Y.

April 21, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/28/82 BY SP2 BTS/MC

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing a photostatic copy of a communication received from [redacted] of the law firm of Delafield, Marsh, Porter and Hope, 20 Exchange Place, New York City, together with the enclosures which [redacted] forwarded with his letter. These enclosures refer to "The Committee of 1,000,000."

It is believed that the Bureau will desire to call this material to the attention of the Department.

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth

P. E. FOXWORTH
Assistant Director

1 Enclo.

Enclosures

ALL b7c

4 MAY 2 1942

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-43818-44

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
7 APR 23 1942
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COPY IN FILE

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83 OCT 21 1964

EX-5

APR 29 REC'D

Mr. Thurs
Mr. Delmont
Mr. Ch
Mr. Lee
Mr. Herrin
Mr. L
Mr. Ly
Mr. Ma
Mr. M
Mr. Q ley
Mr. Simons
Mr. Tyner
Miss Tate
Chief Clerk
Property Clerk
Files

SAMUEL THORNE
COUNSEL
RAMON SIACA
CABLE ADDRESS
DELMARSH NEW YORK

April 15, 1942

Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Federal Building,
Foley Square,
New York, N.Y.

Sirs:

I am enclosing herewith a letter and contents received by me from an organization entitled "The Committee of 1,000,000". I don't suppose that this not very subtle type of propoganda can do great harm, but I am sending it along to you for whatever it is worth.

If nothing else can be done to suppress this type of thing (and off-hand I don't see that this material constitutes eithe libel or a mail fraud) it might be that local religious authorities could prevent these gentlemen from making use of the surface religious veneer which is apparent in these papers.

Yours very sincerely,

:ctw
Enc.

F. B. I.
APR 10 1942
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____ _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

1 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
PER YOUR LETTER OF 3/18/82

☒ For your information: 1 PAGE CY OF AMERICA FIRST

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
62-43818-44

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

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FBI/DOJ

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

[redacted] b7D

April 20, 1942.

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH;
INTERNAL SECURITY (G)

Dear Sir:

There is forwarded herewith various papers including a re-print of a sheet from the Congressional Record which relates to GERALD L. K. SMITH, which were furnished to me by [redacted] b7D

Copies of these papers are not being retained here.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth
P. E. FOXWORTH
Assistant Director.

PUBLICATION FILE

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DATE 9/28/82 BY SP-8B15/mc

Encls.
CC:

DE-INDEXED
DATE: 10/15/57

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-43818-45
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
10 APR 23 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

9 MAY 2 1942

(Not printed at Government expense)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 9/28/87 BY

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 77th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

We Take Our Stand

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROY O. WOODRUFF

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 26, 1942

EDITORIAL BY GERALD L. K. SMITH

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial by Gerald L. K. Smith from the magazine The Cross and the Flag for April 1942:

[From the Cross and the Flag for April 1942]

WE TAKE OUR STAND

(By Gerald L. K. Smith)

We have named this magazine The Cross and the Flag because we want it to symbolize the highest and most dynamic ideals. This is a patriotic, crusading journal which recognizes the fact that the ethical, moral, and spiritual teachings of Christ constitute the fountainhead of all worth while modern civilization.

We expect the worst from our foes, because we propose to use this magazine as a weapon with which to deal blows to the enemies of our traditional American way of life.

The reader may not be able to find in this editorial the symbol and name of everything we shall fight for, but if you keep right on reading, by the time you have finished this you will have a pretty fair idea of what we propose to support and oppose.

In the first place, we are 100 percent for an American victory and every sacrifice necessary to win that victory for America. We invite you to read our war platform on page 14. We have a very definite definition of victory, which appears elsewhere in this issue. The Cross and the Flag will never say nor do anything to lend aid and comfort to the enemies of America, whether they be on the battlefield, outside America, or among the agents of subversion inside America. America's attitude toward the Nazis, the Fascists, and the Japs is a fixed military policy which has been approved by the overwhelming majority of our Congress.

Now that we have made these facts clear, for the record, we assert that even though America is at war we old-fashioned Americans do not propose to be city-slicked by boondoggling bureaucratic politicians, Communists, British imperialists (the Union Now gang), and a thousand and one other porch climbers, confidence men, and snake-oil salesmen who are working day and night on conspiracies designed to compel us to swallow a hundred poison pills in the name of wartime emergencies.

We are not complaining about blood, taxes, or any of the sacrifices that go along with the legitimate conduct of a war to save and defend America. We are talking about bureaucratic fakers, brain-trust screwballs and political mechanics whose conscience and self-respect are about as calloused as the operator of a French guillotine. We are talking about ruthless political racketeers, propagandists, and character assassins who never hesitate to translate blood into ballots and defense bonds into boondoggling. The Cross and the Flag knows that many of these fakers and political confidence men are right on the pay roll of the United States Government. Some of them are awfully close to the White House, and many are in both Houses of Congress. The editors expect the worst from these people. We expect to be called appeasers, turtles, copperheads, Fascists, anti-Semites, racketeers, fifth columnists, rumor mongers, and even candidates for the Cliveden set.

A fraternity of smear artists has sprung up in America which has mastered the science of character assassination. The moment we old-fashioned Americans assert ourselves over the air or by the publication of a magazine these character killers turn on the heat. They issue bulletins, they bark over the air and suddenly the plain old-fashioned American, whether he be Charles Lindbergh or Gerald Smith, is aware of the fact that 10,000 mysterious enemies have descended upon him with scandalizing persecution, physical threats, editorial scorn, picket lines, and protest meetings. His patriotism is impugned and his Americanism is questioned.

We see a man like Walter Winchell monopolize an international radio network for a given period of time each week presuming to interpret Americanism at the rate of five thousand luscious "lotion" dollars per week. Walter Winchell has a background of scandal mongering, underworld gossiping, and now steps up to assume the role of a superpatriot. Political pull and White House favoritism make it possible for him to become a commissioned officer in the United States Navy, although to this date he continues to draw from the Jergens Lotion Corporation, the motion-picture industry, and others, a salary estimated at from $250,000 per year up. This man is no special evil in himself; he merely typifies the mattery festering of an evil element within our borders. Let Mr. Winchell, the great patriot, explain to us over the air some night why he presented, some months ago, to every Member of Congress a book written by the notorious Red, John Spivak. Let Mr. Winchell explain why he recommended the works of this Red propagandist de-luxe to the elected Representatives of the United States. We agree with Congressman VINSON, chairman of the

PUBLICATION FILE

Naval Affairs Committee of Congress, who said in effect, "Let Winchell put on the uniform and enter the Navy or take off the uniform and get out of the Navy."

We don't like the idea of the President of the United States playing politics with a wartime Cabinet. We think he should demonstrate a willingness to fill his Cabinet with men representing all the major political elements in our Nation. We agree with the American Legion of Michigan, which, by resolution, called on the President to remove five of the impotent, ineffective members of his Cabinet. We don't like the idea of Harry Hopkins being so powerful that every high official in the United States has to siphon his ideas through this ailing Pink.

We are impressed with the editorial challenge of men like David Lawrence, editor of the United States News, who accuses Donald Nelson of toying with Soviet technique—in setting up industrial committees. If David Lawrence is wrong, he should be rebuked. If David Lawrence is right, then Nelson should be curbed or dismissed.

We don't like the way the administration has ignored the sensational findings of Congressman MARTIN DIES, in his exposure of Reds, Pinks, and Communists on the pay roll of our wartime Government. We are opposed to the theory that America must flatter and cajole the Communists in America merely because we are military allies of Russia.

We recognize the priorities emergency, but because we know something of the background of Leon Henderson we think that some place in this set-up there are certain Marxists who are getting a real thrill out of seeing the great middle class crucified in the name of this emergency. Every day we see creative minds being nailed upon the cross. Forty-four thousand automobile dealers, with an average of 12 dependent employees each, totaling over 500,000 men, are virtually in the bread line. Add to these 100,000 little manufacturers making nondefense materials who have been closed up; add to these tire dealers, advertising agencies, and 10,000 correlated business enterprises, and you witness a crucifixion of middle-class individuals surpassing even the liquidation of similar groups during and following the Russian Revolution.

452443—21895

The Cross and the Flag admits the necessity of radical adjustments due to a shortage of war materials, labor, and factory facilities, but we are bold to assert that the most serious thing about this crucifixion of the middle class is not only the fact that our bureaucrats apparently don't care what happens to these people but they actually appear to delight in their annihilation. Thousands upon thousands of these people are friends of the crusade represented by this magazine.

Over 50,000 members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in Detroit alone, are affiliated with our committee. There are still millions of Bible-reading, church-going prayerful workers in America, who don't like the idea of being led around by the nose by a former playmate of Nikolai Lenin—Sidney Hillman; and there are still millions of American workers who don't fall for this Walter Reuther bunk (it is to be remembered that Victor and Walter Reuther took a 2-year intensive course on industrial organization at Lenin University in Moscow).

If we are to be governed by a long-term President, we hold the conviction that the people should have a chance to express themselves concerning his administrative policies oftener than once every 4 years.

We don't like the idea of Madam Litvinoff and Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff running around over the country addressing a series of Red-sponsored rallies under the guise of Russian relief. Our Congress has appropriated nearly $50,000,000,000 to be used by the President of the United States for foreign countries in the prosecution of this war. That should be enough to give them all the relief they need without conducting these propaganda rallies under the guise of relief.

We want a "he-man" civilian defense program.

We will get along without sugar, we will eat sorghum molasses, we'll jack up the car, we'll send our sons off to battle for America, but we are not afraid or ashamed of the words "America First" whether we are at war or at peace. We hate nazi-ism, fascism, communism, shintoism, and imperialism.

The state of mind, represented by this journal, is just too old-fashioned to understand why the Agricultural Adjustment Administration proposes to burn and plow under this year 2,000,000 acres of Kansas wheat.

We know that a set of highbinders in Washington are trying to sneak us back into the British Empire in the name of this so-called new world program, and we know that a similar outfit is going to try to get Earl Browder out of the Federal penitentiary and elect him to Congress while another set of Red stooges, and propagandists work on a scheme to make us part of an international imperialistic empire to include Russia—Communist Russia.

We won't swallow that stuff; in fact the Cross and the Flag holds the conviction that if our President and his coordinates and the administration in Washington don't put a stop to such tricks our beautiful America will be made the victim of a paralyzing disunity which is exactly what we do not need in this awful hour.

Of course, we old-fashioned Americans expect to be made the victims of a highly organized smear campaign. We expect certain political strategists in Washington and elsewhere to put the finger on us. We expect to be made the scapegoats, because when the American people really wake up to what is going on in this country, the bureaucratic politicians, in an attempt to deflect and sidetrack the scorn of an indignant people, will attempt to make us the goats in a desperate effort to save their own hides. Well, it won't work. Bring on your house-wrecking crew and your character assassins, you who operate the political torture chambers of America, and give us the works; and for every Gerald Smith you annihilate and smear and cripple, 10,000 will rise up to take his place.

America is on the march. Protest is in the hearts of the people, not against our Government; we are devoted to the America of Washington and Lincoln, but we are against treason, waste, profligacy, bureaucratic arrogance, stupidity, and military defeats which have been the outgrowth of short-sightedness. We believe that the convictions expressed in this editorial are so universally accepted by the American people, that if the congressional elections were today we would send to Washington a Congress whose majority would O. K. this statement.

God bless you until next month.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1942

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☒ For your information: AMERICA FIRST LITERATURE & "CROSS & THE FLAG"

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 62-43818-45

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS RELEASE

SUBJECT: GERALD L.K. SMITH

FILE: 62-43818

SUB: _____

VOL: 3

PAGES REVIEWED: 75

PAGES RELEASED: 49

NOTES: _____

NO DUPLICATION FOR THIS PAGE

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

NEH:MES

April 20, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

In his broadcast last night Walter Winchell started out by addressing his first remark to the attention of the editors of the Middle West, stating that Federal Agents would strike this week at a notorious subversive gang in the Middle West. Winchell intimated that it would be at Omaha, Wichita or Kansas City.

Winchell is undoubtedly referring to the following individuals: Charles B. Hudson of Omaha, Nebraska, who is publisher of "America in Danger", and Reverend Gerald Winrod of Wichita, Kansas, publisher of "Defender". His reference to Kansas City may be [illegible] an attorney at law, who formerly contributed to the "Duetscher Weckruf und Beobachter und the Free American", which was formerly issued by the German-American Bund in New York City.

Winchell stated Attorney General Biddle has ruled that wartime powers against subversive publications are not limited to the mails. They can be prohibited from going across state lines. Patriotic express companies can refuse to carry same.

Winchell gave the city for his next remark as Detroit, Michigan. He stated that an intimate friend of Father Coughlin and William Dudley Pelley is Gerald L. K. Smith. He is carrying on similar pro-Axis propaganda as a former member of Pelley's Silver Shirts. Inspite of this, Smith attracts the support of Congressman Woodruff of Michigan. Recently he reprinted Smith's "rabble rousing" in the Congressional Record. Senator Nye also sent him a message of support. Winchell said that the most shocking of all is that this pro-Hitler propagandist receives the written support of the Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, Senator Reynolds of North Carolina.

Gerald L. K. Smith has been under investigation by the Bureau and information concerning him has been transmitted to the Department.

Winchell stated that William Kullgren of Alexandria, California, is another who saves Hitler the trouble of spreading Axis propaganda in the United States. He publishes a newspaper which [illegible] across blood thirsty ideas such as sudden death for [illegible]. He stated that Kullgren publishes his propaganda and seditious writings near Camp Roberts, California, the largest army reservation in the United States.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-43878-4

15 APR 23

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/28/82 BY SP-8BT/MF

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

117

Kullgren is publisher of "Beacon Light".

His writings are being checked for sedition.

Winchell related that Joe McWilliams, who was run out of New York because his activities add up to one big swastika, is now making speeches in the city of Chicago. Winchell said that McWilliams spreads the same sort of propaganda that resulted in the arrest of William Dudley Pelley and others. He then went on to state that if Pelley's writings are rated as sedition, why aren't McWilliam's. Winchell answered his own inquiry by stating that perhaps William Power Maloney is not down to the McW's as yet.

This is the individual who Winchell also sometimes refers to as "Joe McNazi".

Winchell addressed his next remark to the attention of Governor Lehman of New York. He stated that the American-Irish Defense Association is a patriotic organization. Winchell stated this Association has just sent Governor Lehman a letter which has not been made publicK to the press. He stated it concerns one John F. Cassidy, the leader of a "front" which once defiled the name Christian. He said that Cassidy and fellow members were once accused of trying to overthrow the Government but all were acquitted. To this Winchell stated that sometimes justice acts in a very strange way. He stated nevertheless that Cassidy has been trying to become a lawyer in New York. Some how, Winchell said, it seems that the Bar Association in New York has been stalling for the past two years on his application. In this regard, Winchell stated that it is to be remarked that Cassidy once "screamed" that President Roosevelt could not be impeached and that the only possible way to get rid of him was by violence. Winchell then intimated that Cassidy has been drafted into the armed forces. This conclusion is reached by his remark which is addressed to Governor Lehman and Secretary of War Stimson as follows: "As a drafted soldier this Cassidy has a gun in his hand and poison in his heart".

The next remark of Winchell is directed to the Baltimore Evening Sun regarding his reference last week to the woman of Nazi sympathies

ALL b7c

(Winchell no doubt is referring to Mrs. Mary Uzzell whose son, Rudyard S. Uzzell, Jr., was said by Winchell to be a member of G-2 in the Third Corps Area). Winchell then stated that it is to be recalled that he credited this item to New York newspapers and then went on to state that the reason why he gave it such a wide circulation was because of the fact that when "P. M." (a New York newspaper) telephoned the Army at Baltimore for the purpose of trying to check on it, the attitude was "so what".

You will recall that I mentioned Mrs. Uzzell and her son in my memorandum to you of last week regarding the Winchell broadcast.

Winchell in his next statement thanked the Commander of the American Legion at Colton, California, for stating that the Legion would check on David Baxter following Winchell's remark concerning him during his broadcast last week. Winchell then went on to state that Baxter had been called before the Grand Jury in Washington this last week and that he was scared "stiff".

You will recall that I mentioned David Baxter and his organization, known as the Social Republic Society, in my memorandum to you relative to Winchell's broadcast last week, setting forth that he was being actively investigated by the Bureau.

Winchell also stated that he had remarked in one of his broadcasts several weeks ago that Lindbergh was in Washington, D. C., at the President's request. Winchell stated that he distinctly said that this was so reported by the Boston Globe and then went on to say that the story has proved to be a hoax.

Respectfully,

M. A. Tolson

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 25 1942

TELETYPE

[redacted]

FBI DETROIT 2-25-42 7-40 AM EWT DHR

DIRECTOR.

DRIVE. GERALD L. K. SMITH, SEDITION, INTERNAL SECURITY. SUBJECT LAST NIGHT ANNOUNCED INTENTION TO RUN FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR FOR STATE OF MICHIGAN AND STATED THAT HE WOULD USE PLATFORM AS PREVISOUSLY OUTLINED FOR COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION. PROMISES THAT HE WILL PERSISTENTLY CRITICIZE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT IN A CONSTRUCTIVE WAY. CLAIMS THAT DAILY WORKER AND [redacted] OTHER COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA AND AGENTS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR GETTING ATTORNEY GENERAL BIDDLE TO PERSECUTE FATHER COUGHLIN AND SMITH HIMSELF. FULL REPORT FOLLOWS IMMEDIATELY.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/28/82 BY SP-8 BTS/mc

BUGAS

END

7-44 AM OK FBI WASH DC SP

RECORDED

62-43818-4

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
10 APR 28 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COPIES DESTROYED
83 OCT 12 1964

mgm a. g. 4/25/92

[redacted] COPY IN FILE

All b7c

~~SONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

[redacted]klb
4/24/42
62-43818

Date:

To: Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: GERALD L. K. SMITH; COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION; INTERNAL SECURITY; SEDITION.

There is attached hereto the April, 1942 copy of "The Cross and the Flag" which is Volume 1 and Number 1.

This publication is edited by the above captioned individual and was contained in an envelope addressed to the Attorney General which is also attached hereto.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-8BTJ/mh
ON 9/28/82

Enclosures

DATE 10/21/82 ef

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
★ APR 25 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 62-43818-4
Cat Mr. Berge
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 27 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[redacted] em:bk
4-25-42

APR 27 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/28/82 BY SP-8BTJ/mc

62-43818-47

RECORDED

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH
COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
Sedition

For your information, this is to advise that on the night of April 24, 1942 Gerald L. K. Smith announced his intention to run for the office of United States Senator for the State of Michigan, and that he would use the platform as previously outlined for the Committee of One Million. It is reported that he is running on the Republican ticket.

It is also reported that Smith said he would campaign as a "champion" of Father Charles E. Coughlin, and that his platform would have the following four points:

1. One hundred per cent loyalty to the war effort;
2. One hundred dollars a month for every soldier;
3. An honest hearing in the Senate for the Townsend Plan;
4. Tires for everybody.

It is reported that he also promises that he will persistently criticize the present Administration of Government in a constructive way, and that the Daily Worker and other alleged Communist propagandists are responsible for getting you to "persecute" Father Coughlin and Smith himself.

Immediately upon the receipt of additional data in this regard, you will be furnished with the same.

Respectfully,

(S) J. E. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 6:06 pm
DATE 4/27/42
BY [illegible]

APR 27 2 37 PM '42
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F B I
DEPT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Dalfey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
McGuire
Quinn Tamm
[illegible]
[illegible]

MAY 14 1942

CC-150

b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIG[illegible]
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[redacted]klb
4/23/42
62-43818-[illegible]

TO: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge

GERALD L. K. SMITH; COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION; INTERNAL SECURITY; SEDITION.

Reference is made to your memorandum dated April 10, 1942, wherein certain requests were made concerning the investigation of the above captioned.

The Field service of this Bureau has been requested to comply with your requests and a letter has been directed to the Secretary of the Treasury in order that copies of the Federal income tax returns for Smith for the years of 1938 through 1941 may be obtained or information as to why none were filed.

For your information the Detroit Office has been directed to have a detailed report submitted in this matter not later than April 30, 1942.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/28/82 BY SP-8BTJ/mc

APR 23 3 01 PM '42 RECEIVED-DIRECTOR DEPT OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED PM
APR 23 1942
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 62-43818-49

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 27 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Nease
[illegible]

132
1942
29 MAY 4

SENT VIA _____ M Per _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 23 1942

TELETYPE

Mr. Clavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease

[redacted]

b7c

FBI DETROIT 4-23-42 1-35 AM EWT DHR

DIRECTOR

DRIVE. GERALD L. K. SMITH, INTERNAL SECURITY, SEDITION.

RE BUREAU TELETYPE APRIL NINETEENTH. ~~LAC XXX LAC XXX~~ LACK OF INVESTIGATIVE ~~PERSONNEO XX~~ PERSONNEL HAS MADE IT IMOSSIBLE TO CONDUCT ALL NECESSARY INVESTIGATION. CASE NOW BEING ASSIGNED. EXPECT THAT REPORT WILL BE SUBMITTED BY APRIL TWENTY SEVENTH.

BUGAS

END

OK FBI WASH DC 1-40 AM DCN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/28/82 BY SP8BTS/mc

RECORDED 62-43818-50

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
3 APR 23 1942
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

letter to Detroit 4/23/58 [redacted] b7c

9 MAY 1 1942

COPIES DESTROYED [redacted]

83 OCT 12 1964

b7c

APRIL. 20. 1942.

MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER.

WASHINGTON , D. C.

DEAR SIR::

PROSECUTE FATHER COUGHLIN ON CHARGE OF LUNACY.

THIS WOULD DESTROY HIS FOWOLING AND HIS PAPER.

EVEN IF YOU COULD NOT CONVICT AS A LUNATIC YOU COULD STILL PROSECUTE HIM FOR SEDITION.

THERE ARE PLENTY OF PEOPLE THAT WILL SWEAR THAT HE IS CRAZY

THIS WOULD RELEAVE THE CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ANY RESPONSIBILITY FOR HIM AND SET THEM TO LAUGHING AT HIM.

ALSO TRY IT ON GERALD SMITH.

YOURS VERY TRULY.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

62-
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
10 APR 22 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

original filed in

b7c

[redacted]

~~62-41602-90~~
62-43818-51

May 26, 1942

RECORDED

[redacted] b7c

b7c

Dear [redacted]

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your communication of recent date.

Your courtesy and interest in bringing this information to my attention are indeed appreciated, and you may be assured your letter will receive appropriate consideration.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/17/80 BY SP5 R3C/mm

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

15

31 MAY 29 1942

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN DETROIT FILE NO. 62-1126

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	4/27/42	4/24,25/42	[redacted] b7c MMC

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
GERALD L. K. SMITH - "COMMITTEE OF 1,000,000"	INTERNAL SECURITY SEDITION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject is national chairman of "Committee of 1,000,000" claiming 3,000,000 constitutents and has recently organized "The Inner Circle" as nucleus of "Committee of 1,000,000." 26,400 circulars mailed from Detroit during April, 1942. Incoming mail also voluminous. Monthly magazine entitled "The Cross and the Flag" started April, 1942, by GERALD L. K. SMITH and contains various criticisms against administration of Federal Government and persecution of the war. Editorial, "We Take Our Stand," placed in Congressional record of 77th Congress, second session, by Representative ROY O. WOODRUFF. Speech by Subject in Detroit on April 24, 1942, summarized. In that speech Subject announced intention to run for United States Senate and to use platform as previously outlined for "Committee of 1,000,000." Promised to persistently criticize constructively present administration of Government. Claimed that Communist agents were responsible for getting Attorney General BIDDLE to persecute Father COUGHLIN and SMITH himself.

- P -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/25/82 BY SP8 [illegible]

REFERENCE:

Bureau letter dated February 9, 1942. 62-4[illegible]
Bureau letter dated February 28, 1942. 62-4[illegible]
Bureau letter dated April 23, 1942.
Teletype from Detroit Field Office to Bureau dated April 25, 1942 (erroneously dated February 25, 1942)

1 ENCLO.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: John S. Bugas SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

62-4518-52

RECORDED & INDEXED

ADD 29 1942

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

5 - Bureau
2 - New Orleans
1 - Chicago (information)
3 - Detroit

CC Sent to McNamara
Dept Spec
Messenger 5-2-42
(Orig. delivered 9 7 8)

COPIES DESTROYED

83 OCT 12 1964

(Detroit File 62-1126)

DETAILS: At Detroit, Michigan:

b7c

On May 1, 1941, Special Agent [redacted] and Special Agent (A) [redacted], attended a meeting of the "Committee of 1,000,000" held at the Maccabees Building auditorium, Detroit, Michigan, GERALD L. K. SMITH presided. The hall, which seated at least 350 persons, was completely filled and numerous persons stood throughout the meeting. Approximately 200 persons were turned away.

All present were urged to sign a Petition to Congress:

1. To outlaw the Nazi-Communist Party and to remove alien agents from the United States payroll. (SMITH alleged that 2,700 Communists were in the employ of the Government.)

2. To outlaw all organizations which permit the membership of subversive alien agents.

3. To take whatever steps are necessary to prevent alien agents from hindering the building of an adequate national defense.

All present were urged to sign a petition setting forth their opposition to involvement in foreign wars.

Patriotic songs were sung to begin the meeting. Two books by SMITH entitled "Too Much ROOSEVELT" and "War Mongers and the Threat of War" were offered for sale @ 25¢ each. The text of SMITH'S last six radio addresses was sold for 50¢.

A document bearing and explaining the seal of the "Committee of 1,000,000" was distributed to all. Gold pins or buttons bearing this seal can be purchased for a nominal sum.

SMITH is apparently hard pressed for money to continue his campaign and enumerated the various expenses necessary to keep his organization functioning. He quoted $200.00 as the cost of 15 minutes of radio time. He gives addresses at least once and sometimes twice a week. Each is fifteen minutes in length. SMITH made an appeal early in the meeting for contributions. The collection was made during the meeting. A copy of the envelope distributed for this purpose was secured. Later in the meeting cards were distributed and those present were asked to pledge a certain monthly contribution, note the amount on the card and return for filing.

Generally speaking, SMITH is an extremely zealous American patriot who does not hesitate to take issue with President ROOSEVELT and his actions which appear to be leading us toward war. While he is not opposed to England as a power, he is vigorously opposed to the present

course being followed by the Government (instituted by British propagandists) which will make it necessary for us to slaughter millions of American boys and go into economic bankruptcy in order to "save England." Rather, he urged, we should all get behind the Government of the United States, bend our entire efforts to development of an impregnable national defense. He says our program should exclude English interests and needs if they interfere with our immediate problem, that of defense for the United States.

He said that "the Committee must continue to demonstrate its desire to keep out of foreign wars so that no Congressman in Washington will dare to take another step toward involvement."

He alleged that the United States would have been in the war last January, had not the sentiment of the people been so strongly opposed to it.

He alleged that Ambassador WILLIAM T. BULLITT had promised England that if Germany invaded France the United States would be in the war within eight days, opposing Germany.

He impressed his audience with the fact that in order to pay for the cost of a war an increase in taxes would be necessitated, and that this increase would raise taxes to a figure where the people would be unable to pay. When this occurred, the United States would go into bankruptcy, revolution and general collapse. He warned that we were well on this road at present and placed all on notice that the big jump in taxes would come either this year or next, "whenever they can slip it in without too much publicity."

SMITH warned that Congress was waiting only for summer when folks would be on vacation and too warm to object strenuously before taking action that would be sure to involve us in the present war.

He berated President ROOSEVELT for designating LINDBERG as a "copperhead" when he was in fact a shining example of American youth and manhood. He charged that following LINDBERG'S visit to Germany he warned all of the large powers of Germany's tremendous air force, but that his words were unkindly received because every country, or at least France and England had made numerous expenditures of an extravagant nature and rather than heed LINDBERG 'S warning they preferred to get into the war in order to advise their peoples that these expenditures had been made in building a national defense. He said that this is America's position today and cited many of the numerous extravagances of the Government during the NRA, citing also the payment of farmers to destroy their produce and then importing similar goods from another nation. He pointed out the course

this nation is presently pursuing which will eventually involve us in this war, unless Congress is "made" to realize that the overwhelming majority of American citizens desire only an impregnable defense and are thoroughly opposed to fighting in order to save England.

He also advised his listeners of a plan that is presently afoot to unite England and the United States into a common democracy. He said that membership of this group which is known as "Union Now" runs high into the thousands and warned his audience to beware of such a course.

SMITH is a former minister of the Gospel and an impressive speaker. Many times during his talk he drew exclamations of approval from members of his audience who were somewhat deficient in emotional control. Middle-class people of all ages, both sexes and colors were in attendance and were obviously and heartily in accord with SMITH and his views.

Tickets to admit four persons were obtained by the writer to the next Thursday meeting of the group on May 8, 1941. SMITH said that at this meeting he would dwell at length on LINDBERG and his unappreciated service to this country, for which he is being derided by Congress and the British propagandists.

A circular entitled "History of the United States" was passed around at the above meeting. It consisted of a series of five cartoons:

1. The Indian in possession of the United States with Uncle Sam in the background.

2. Uncle Sam throwing the Indian over the precipice.

3. Uncle Sam in possession of the United States with a caricature of a bearded Jew wearing a derby in the background.

4. The caricature of the bearded Jew throwing Uncle Sam off the precipice.

5. Caricature of the bearded Jew with the symbolic three balls in the background in possession of the United States.

On the reverse side is the following language:

"ATTENTION PATRIOTIC AMERICANS

"This circular is to introduce DISPATCH, a militant organ dedicated to the dissemination of factual material dealing with the subversive and un-American activities of international Jewry and such other

forces as are at work undermining our Christian civilization. In DISPATCH, published every two weeks and edited by Homer H. Maerz, you will find uncensored news and documented data no other newspaper or periodical dare print.

"The co-operation and support of every patriotic Gentile is earnestly solicited by the Pioneer News Service. Do your part: Send us 10¢ for your sample copy of DISPATCH. Become one of our subscribers and, if possible, one of our distributors.

"On the reverse side of the circular the Pioneer News Service presents a composite history of the United States in pictures. Should you care for additional copies of this circular and similar cartoons to distribute to your friends, they can be procured from the Pioneer News Service by sending 25¢ in coins or stamps.

"Please send to the Pioneer News Service any data or material that you may discover relative to any Jewish Fifth Column or subversive acts. Report all cases of Americans who have lost their employment to make room for Refuse Jews. If the material can be checked and documented, the Pioneer News Service will publish it in DISPATCH.

BY ALL MEANS SEND YOUR DIME FOR YOUR SAMPLE COPY OF DISPATCH.

ADDRESS ALL MAIL TO -

PIONEER NEWS SERVICE
OLD POST OFFICE BOX 435
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

"This "History" cartoon is available in 100 lots at $1.00 per hundred."

It was not known by Agents [redacted] and [redacted] whether SMITH and his group had anything at all to do with the distribution of this circular; however, it was distributed by persons at the above meeting. b7c

On April 17, 1941, [redacted] telephonically advised that GERALD L. K. SMITH spoke over radio station WJR on April 16, 1941, and read what was described as a secret document obtained from the Communist Party. SMITH took 20 minutes to read this document which gave detailed instructions as to how to sabotage defense plants. Informant explained his belief that these instructions were given in detail by broadcast in order, not to expose the Communists, but rather to instruct Subject's own adherents as to modern methods of sabotage. b7

(Detroit File 62-1126)

On October 22, 1941, [redacted] advised Special Agent [redacted], that she had been listening to GERALD L. K. SMITH over the radio for years and she had learned that SMITH is extremely disrespectful of the President and his family and refers to them as ROSENVELD. Informant said that SMITH was anti-Semitic and uses as the theme of all his talks the fact that the present war is being fostered and encouraged by Jewish bankers. b7c b7

On January 19, 1942, GERALD L. K. SMITH telephoned the Detroit Field Office and informed Special Agent [redacted] that apparently through a mistake an envelope containing a communication directed to Special Agent in Charge, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Detroit, Michigan, from an enlisted man at Fort Benning, Georgia, was included in his mail which his clerk picked up at the main post office that morning. It was "opened by mistake" along with SMITH'S other mail. Thereafter Agent [redacted] contacted [redacted] Detroit, Michigan, and obtained the letter. SMITH'S post office box number is 459 while the post office box of the Detroit Field Office is 2118. This matter was called to the attention of post office inspector [redacted] who later reported to the writer that he was unable to find the cause of the mistake, but that other mistakes that were also unexplained were made the same week end. b7c b7

By letter dated October 27, 1941, addressed to Director HOOVER [redacted] gave the following information: b7c

"Last evening, I listened to the regular Sunday broadcast of Mr. Gerald K. Smith and his emphasis upon the fact that his program is financed by "The Committee of One Million" brought to mind an incident that may be of interest to the F. B. I.

"In October, 1935, I had a visit from an old friend--a French priest who for many years had been an American citizen. Nine years prior to 1935, however, he had returned to France where he lived near the Italian border--at Cannes. During that period, of course, he made frequent visits to Italy and it seems he was thoroughly imbued with the facistic form of government. He insisted that it typified what he called "order." No amount of argument could convince him that it was not superior to the democratic form of government which he had lived under and prospered for many years.

"One of the first things this man asked us was: "What do you know about this Gerald K. Smith?"

"Keep in mind that this man had just landed in New York from France after an absence of nine years--and all we knew about Gerald K. Smith at that time

was that he had been a henchman of Huey Long. What reason had this man, who had been living in retirement in France for years, to be making inquiry about Gerald K. Smith?"

[redacted] telephonically advised Special Agent [redacted] on August 22, 1941, that he had been investigating the activities of GERALD L. K. SMITH and had ascertained that SMITH has had recent contact with [redacted] formerly connected with the German Embassy in Washington, D. C. [redacted] communication to SMITH was mailed from New York City, New York. b7 b7

It is noted that the publication entitled "The Hour" for February 21, 1942, devotes 2½ pages to an article entitled "GERALD L. K. SMITH Forms 'The Inner Circle'," but this information is not being reproduced here inasmuch as it is believed that the Bureau is already in possession of this article. By letter dated February 28, 1942, the Bureau sent the Detroit Field Office two photostatic copies of a letter dated January 10, 1942, addressed to Honorable FRANK KNOX, secretary of the navy, by [redacted] Informant therein stated that he challenged SMITH to a debate, but SMITH did not accept the challenge. Instead Informant received a family tree of the ROOSEVELT family and his cabinet classing them all as Jews. b

A hand-bill announcing the "Dynamic Rally" under the auspices of the "Committee of 1,000,000" on April 9, 1942, at Cass Technical High School Auditorium, Detroit, Michigan, sets forth the following burning issues as outlined by GERALD L. K. SMITH, who wrote:

"It is my opinion that these Burning Issures must be settled if America is to develop the strength which MacArthur and our boys in the battlefield must have in order to win.

1. The truth behind the rubber shortage.

2. Why is sugar rationed?

3. Why is it that our soldiers are paid $21. per month while the private secretaries of war profiteers are being paid $40,000.00 per year.

4. Will we permit the Communists to take our country while our boys are at the battlefront?

5. What is Victory? Are we out to conquer the world or save America -which?

6. Why did the Communist Party in New York City take a vow on the 24th of March that they propose to see to it that my magazine THE CROSS AND THE FLAG should be completely destroyed?

7. Does our military collaboration with Britain compel us to agree with the scheme to take us back into the British Empire?

(Detroit File 62-1126)

8. Because we are military allies with Russia, do we have to swallow Communist propaganda?

9. Why did the state conference of the Michigan American Legion recommend a sensational shake-up in President Roosevelt's Cabinet?

10. How can patriotic Americans be loyal to the war effort and disagree with bureaucratic politics?

11. Should the movie stars be exempt from the draft?

12. Can we elect a Congress this fall that will really represent the will of the people concerning boondoggling, profiteering, waste, inefficiency and bureaucratic arrogance?"

At this meeting the audience, which numbered about 1,000, called upon GERALD L. K. SMITH to run for the office of United States Senator for the State of Michigan and defeat the present Senator, PRENTISS M. BROWN.

A hand-bill advertising a meeting of the "Committee of 1,000,000" on April 24, 1942, was inscribed in the margin with "Give me liberty or give me death," and read as follows:

"Lock Father Charles E. Coughlin in jail!
Put Gerald L. K. Smith in a concentration camp!
Sentence Charles A. Lindbergh to the Federal Penitentiary!
Drive U. S. Senator Robert R. Reynolds from Public Life!
Impeach and imprison Cong. Martin Dies!

"The above quotations are just a few lines out of recent copies of the DAILY WORKER, the official daily paper of the Communist party in the United States. These quotations give you a little idea of what certain un-American conspirators are attempting to do.

"I don't need to tell you that the moment your leaders are killed, imprisoned or, in other ways, liquidated by this Red gang, that you will be next.

"While all loyal and patriotic Americans fight and pay taxes and sacrifice to protect the 'Four Freedoms' all over the world - it is up to us to guard the 'Four Freedoms' in Michigan and in America, as well.

"On this coming Friday night, April 24, I am going to expose the deep and well worked-out conspiracy which has been inaugurated by the Communists in America for the purpose of liquidating and destroying

all patriotic and fearless leadership.

"This meeting will be held at the Maccabees Auditorium in the Maccabees Building on Woodward Avenue in Detroit. This will not be a public meeting and only those who have tickets, such as I enclose herewith, will be admitted.

"This will be one of the most sensational and fearless addresses to which you have ever listened. The subject will be:

WILL WE PERMIT THE REDS TO JAIL FATHER COUGLIN?

Of course, I will discuss many other topics besides the Coughlin issue.

VERY SPECIAL NOTICE

"On the 9th of April, about 1,000 leaders of the Committee of 1,000,000 met and by written note urged me to seek the nomination for the United States Senate to oppose Senator Prentiss M.Brown for re-election. I told these people on that night that I would have to take time for my answer. I will give my answer to this invitation this coming Friday night at the Rally.

"I enclose a ticket for you and some extra ones for distribution among your trusted and most reliable friends.

Sincerely yours for God and Country,

/s/ Gerald L. K. Smith
GERALD L. K. SMITH, Nat'l Chairman
"Committee of 1,000,000"
P. O. Box 459, Detroit, Michigan

GLKS/U

P. S. The State of Illinois has just held its Congressional Primaries. All candidates supported by the Committee of 1,000,000 won by a landslide. Never forget that there are millions of Americans that feel just like you and I about the issues of this hour.

"Slogan - 'Christ First in America'"

[redacted] stated that post office box 459, Detroit, Michigan, was rented on May 9, 1939, for $7 to GERALD L. K.

b7c

SMITH who gave as his home address the Detroit Leland Hotel and as his business address 2002 Industrial Bank Building. References appearing on his application for rental were [redacted], Detroit, Michigan, and [redacted] Detroit, Michigan. Informant said that he would estimate that Subject receives at least 150 pieces of mail matter each day in this box and that most of it comes in printed envelopes not bearing any return address. b7

Subject has permit number 3432 for sending non-metered mail through the Detroit, Michigan, post office. He pays in cash at the rate of 1¢ for each circular letter mailed . In January, 1942, there were 5,465 pieces mailed; in February, 1942, there were 11,076 pieces mailed; in March, 1942, there were 5,372 pieces mailed, and on the first day of April, 1942, there were 26,400 pieces mailed. Payments were made by cash. Application has been made to the postmaster at Detroit, Michigan, to enter the monthly magazine, "The Cross and the Flag," as second-class matter. The application is still pending. The Postmaster General has requested the postmaster of Detroit, Michigan, to submit a copy of the May, 1942, edition of "The Cross and the Flag" in order to ascertain if this is proper material for a second-class permit.

The writer visually observed that the 20th floor of the Industrial Bank Building, Detroit, Michigan, is presently occupied but there is no lettering on the doors. The building directory reflects that room 2002 is occupied by the Federation for Americanization of Michigan, Incorporated. It was ascertained that the Industrial Bank Building is presently operated by the Book Estate.

The writer attended the meeting of the "Committee of 1,000,000" held in Maccabees Auditorium, Detroit, Michigan, at 8:00 p.m. on April 24, 1942, and took full notes of the proceedings which are being retained in the files of the Detroit Field Office. At the entrance to the building and at the entrance to the auditorium copies of the April, 1942, issue of the "Cross and the Flag" were sold and two copies of this publication are being forwarded herewith to the Bureau. Also at the entrance to the auditorium were distributed a reprint of the Congressional record of the 77th Congress, second session, extension of remarks of Representative WOODRUFF, of Michigan, in the House of Representatives on Thursday, March 26, 1942. The remarks of Representative WOODRUFF consist of the editorial of GERALD L. K. SMITH entitled "We Take our Stand" in the "Cross and the Flag" for April, 1942. Two copies of this hand-bill are also being transmitted to the Bureau. A contribution envelope was also distributed which contained the statement, "As a believer in God and Country I desire to be counted among the millions who are now enlisted in a vast crusade to reconsecrate Americans to America."

(Detroit File 62-1126)

Reverend MERION, of Christian Temple in Pontiac, Michigan, introduced GERALD L. K. SMITH as the speaker of the evening and shortly after the meeting was opened the audience sand America. SMITH announced that the meeting was not an open meeting because it was originally intended that admission should be only by tickets whichwere distributed to the "Inner Circle" of about 1,000 leaders of the "Committee of 1,000,000." On the other hand, he stated, it was not a secret meeting because there are no secret meetings of the "Committee of 1,000,000." He said that the Communists have vowed that they would put Father COUGHLIN in jail, would banish Colonel CHARLES A. LINDBERG and would impeach Senator NYE, Senator REYNOLDS and Representative WOODRUFF. As each name was mentioned the audience shouted "no" in protest and also booed and made numerous remarks such as, "Kill the Communists." SMITH then said that we are now suffering the greatest danger to our liberty since the Boston Tea Party. He said that Americans should refuse to be Hitlerized in the United States while American boys are licking Hitler in Berlin. He announced that the "Committee of 1,000,000" now has 3,000,000 constituents and that he broke all records in a recent 15-minute Sunday night broadcast over radio station WJR by receiving 31,000 fan letters. He said that the "Committee of 1,000,000" is undoubtedly the greatest people's movement in the United States. He said that the movement is founded upon seven basic principles which are set forth on page 2 of the "Cross and the Flag", April, 1942, edition. In elaborating upon principle 1 (to re-build the spirit of America) he stated that there is something rotten in America when some Government officials are prevailed upon to put Father COUGHLIN in jail and to free EARL BROWDER from jail.

Principle 2 is "To wipe out to the last vestige Communism, Naziism and Fascism in all forms. (In view of the attempt now being made to join us in a political union with foreign countries, we express our bitter objections to all such schemes to compromise the sovereignity of America, such as 'union now with Britain,' Federal Union, Inc., etc.)" In elaborating on this principle SMITH said that he has a son approaching 19 years of age who has already had seven years of military training and when his time comes he will be inducted into the army to fight, but SMITH said that that does not mean that anyone will ever get him to rub his nose in the Red flag of Russia. He stated that during the persecution of a war he believes that military alliances are all right, but he is firmly in favor of keeping all propaganda out of the United States even though it is issued by a foreign country bound withthe United States by military alliance. SMITH reproached WALTER WINCHELL for calling him pro-Nazi. He stated that WINCHELL forgets that SMITH openly condemns all foreign "isms."

He then proceeded to praise Congressman WOODRUFF who favors the "Committee of 1,000,000" and incorporated the editorial, "We Take our Stand," into the Congressional record. SMITH then said that he is all out for war, but first he wants to make sure that he is fighting the war for America. He then read the third principle, "To re-define

the American National Character."

The fourth principle - "To instill a new spirit in American youth, dedicated intellectually and physically to the maintenace of American institutions;" the fifth principle - "To issue a call to farmers and laborers to resist what is known to be an international plot to make them part of a world revolution;" the sixth principle - "To re-dedicate the citizenry of America to the family altar and to the spirit of the Church."

Elaborating on this sixth principle, SMITH stated that the Reds are persecuting Father COUGHLIN and SMITH himself and are urging Attorney General BIDDLE through "New Masses," official organ of the Communist Party, and through other mediate to put COUGHLIN and SMITH in jail. SMITH said that it is all right with him if the authorities put him in jail tomorrow just so they let him speak the truth tonight. SMITH thereupon resumed his personal criticism of WALTER WINCHELL whom he termed "a lousy gutter snipe." He says that at least he can boast that his own name has always been SMITH (followed by boos and jeers), (directed at WALTER WINCHELL)

SMITH never got to the seventh principle which is set forth in the "Cross and the Flag" as, " To secure the maintenance of a well defined standard of living." He then went on to what he considered the three issues before the American people. He read these from page 3 of the "Cross and the Flag" as follows:

"1. The danger of losing the war because of boondoggling and bureaucratic politicians who put their political machine above America."

SMITH warned "We are now facing the danger of losing this war because of stupidity, bureaucracy and New Deal politics. We have a set of men in Washington who are more concerned about the Congressional election this fall than they are the winning of the war. These same men are attempting to change our form of Government while our minds are concentrated on the war."

"2. Internationalists who are working day and night to get us to some form of world imperialistic government thus surrendering our independence and sacrificing our sovereignty."

"3. Communist propagandists who are taking advantage of our military collaboration with Russia publicized atheistic Communism in American and promoting a Red revolution."

SMITH then invited the listeners to pay careful attention to articles which he would read without announcing their authors and then he would ask his audience to tell him who wrote the articles. He said: "Listen carefully because I may be put in jail for reading this."

(Detroit File 62-1126)

The first article was a caustic criticism of the present administration saying that the people know and accept and are taking the war seriously, but that confusion and inefficiency is all that the people get from cabinet members PERKINS, ICKES, KNOX, STIMSON and HOPKINS. The article continued that people are not complacent, they are merely waiting for leadership. About 15 persons in the audience guessed that this article appeared in the Detroit Free Press on April 6, 1942, written by MALCOLM BINGAY. SMITH then rewarded the lucky guessers with autographed copies of the April issue of "The Cross and the Flag." Later he remarked that he never published any criticism of the Government stronger than these words by MALCOLM BINGAY.

He then read another article which said that Russia is doing well in this war, -- for Russia. The article attacked the Russians as being inherently selfish and advised that the United States should not send all its arms to Russia because it may need arms if the Russians reverse their present policy again and join Japan in its attack on the United States. About 25 members guessed that this article was written by WILLIAM RANDOLPH HURST and published in the Detroit Times. To the lucky guessers SMITH awarded autographed copies of the "Cross and the Flag" for April, 1942, He then commented that his audience, which he termedas having been called "a lunatic fringe" by some members of the press, was merely exceptionally intelligent for being able to name the authors of these articles. SMITH then said that if the Federal authorities are going to arrest COUGHLIN and himself for publishing seditious comments they would have to stop on their way and get BINGAY and HURST.

SMITH then explained that criticism is the soul of democratic government. He said that he was not going to speak in defense of Father COUGHLIN because Father COUGHLIN needs no defense. He stated that he was merely speaking in defense of liberty. He said that he had many eminent Americans on his side including DAVID WALSH and Senator REYNOLDS. He said that many of these eminent Americans including himself are being subjected to a smear campaign and it is a similar campaign such as is characteristic of the methods used by the present administration. He said that HUEY LONG was smeared years before anyone knew what a smear campaign really was and SMITH boasted that he is the only man alive who knows that the secret smear campaign against HUEY LONG was hatched not in Louisiana but in Washington, D. C.

He stated that ROOSEVELT spoke to seven political leaders from the state of Louisiana and proposed that $100,000,000 of Federal funds would be spent in Louisiana within six months if he could have his way. SMITH then said dramatically that all but one of Louisiana's politicians agreed to ROOSEVELT'S proposition and he said that one who disagreed and refused to accept the proposition was GERALD L. K. SMITH. He

said therefore the man who was then Attorney General and other people in Washington know that SMITH is above intimidation and bribery.

SMITH then said that he is entirely in favor of a Grand Jury investigation at this time, but he really wants three Grand Jury investigations - one into the assassination of HUEY LONG, a second into the "Second Louisiana Purchase" and a third into the present distribution of alien propaganda in the United States. He stated that if called upon in this third Grand Jury investigation he will reveal the secret information in his possession that the Communists now have a death grip on all war industries in Detroit, Michigan, and that if STALIN ever turns against the United States there will not be a single wheel turned in the industries of Detroit. SMITH said he would welcome an opportunity to present this evidence. At the time SMITH reminded his audience that it was his custom to take up a collection before starting his speech and explained that he had not yet started his speech because everything that he had previously said was merely an introduction.

SMITH promised all contributors that they would receive an autographed copy of the May, 1942, edition of "The Cross and the Flag" and he commented that this copy would be worth $5 if the Federal authorities throw him in jail. When the collection was completed SMITH picked up a two-page salmon-colored mimeographed article and said that this was his press release relating to his address tonight and that he would be very careful to read from it so that the press release would be accurate.

SMITH said that he would intersperse remarks wherever necessary for elaboration. He then said that the United States must at all costs preserve freedom of speech and the press just as England has done. He stated that a prerequisite is a representative government. He then accused Senator PRENTISS M. BROWN of Michigan of failing to represent the people of Michigan for the last six years. He explained that at a meeting held at Cass Technical High School on April 9, 1942, the audience, consisting of members of the "Committee of 1,000,000," nominated nine people who would be desirable opponents for PRENTISS BROWN at the coming Senatorial election. SMITH stated that among the nine were LOUIS B. WARD, Congressman WOODRUFF, SMITH himself and others whom he could not remember. SMITH stated that by the end of that meeting all but 41 of the 1,000 people present called upon SMITH to oppose PRENTISS BROWN. SMITH then said that he is for America first in war and peace and that while he believes that the military alliance is a contract which must be fulfilled in time of war he would never consent to salute any flag but the stars and stripes. He then stated that he wishes there were 100 GERALD L. K. SMITHS who were seeking the same things in the 48 states. He said that at this time when the people need leadership the administration remains silent and this clearly shows sheer cowardice on the part of Government officials.

He stated that the people are accused of being indifferent to the war effort. He stated that their indifference was nothing new - that it was created when they watched Congress become a rubber stamp and when they watched the Supreme Court packed by President ROOSEVELT. He said the people were also indifferent when they watched "an ailing pink," HARRY HOPKINS who was confined to his room because of illness oust FARLEY and corrupt the democratic political convention. SMITH then made a dramatic plea in approximately the following language: "Let the politicians take our money, our property, our sugar, our rubber and our sons, but please don't let them take our liberty."

SMITH then said that with the Government the way it is mothers shouldn't be blamed for crying when their sons are inducted into the army. He said of course they are sad, but underneath they know their sons have to fight for their country. He said that if the authorities are to cure the sadness of such a mother the best way to do it is to take the gold braid off the four ROOSEVELT sons who never have earned their commissions or anything else in life (followed by a long cheer). SMITH then stated that he promised his dear mother that he would never turn his gifts toward making financial gain, but he said that he recently consulted his mother again and she told him that it was all right for him to run for the United States Senate since he was a crusader. SMITH then announced he was accepting the call of the people to run for the United States Senate, in opposition to Senator PRENTISS M. BROWN. His announcement was followed by loud cheers and SMITH then conducted three hurrahs for himself.

When he resumed his talk he displayed a copy of "The New Masses," official organ of the Communist Party, and showed on the cover what he termed a distorted picture of Father COUGHLIN and himself with an inscription on the cover, "Lock 'em up, Mr. BIDDLE." SMITH then openly accused the Communists of being responsible for getting Attorney General BIDDLE to persecute Father COUGHLIN and SMITH himself. SMITH then displayed Communistic propaganda which had been circulating the United States for at least ten years. One hand-bill he held up showed a large red "V" and at the top of the "V" was the emblem of the hammer and the sickle. The large letter "V" was crushing beneath it caricatures of Jehovah, God and Jesus Christ.

Another item of Communistic propaganda which SMITH displayed was a burlesque of the popular painting, The Lord's Supper, and showed Jesus and all the Apostles drunk. SMITH stated that the Federal authorities have been permitting the Communistic propaganda to circulate freely in the United States for more than ten years and even now there is no attempt to put an end to it. SMITH vowed that on the day that Father COUGHLIN and SMITH himself are loaded onto a train to be taken away by the Federal authorities, on that day there won't be a Communist paper or news

stand left in America. He said that if Communists are powerful enough to carry out their campaign to send BROWDER to Congress then he believes that he himself ought to go to jail.

SMITH then announced that he would read an article appearing in the Washington Herald concerning Supreme Court Justice FELIX FRANKFURTER. At the mention of Justice FRANKFURTER'S name, the audience emitted a long and sustained hiss and boo. At a meeting in Washington, D. C., according to the article, it was urged upon Justice FRANKFURTER and other Government officials that the criticism of the administration by members of the United States Senate must be stopped and Senators be forced to follow the dictates of the administration.

Next SMITH suggested that one year hence he would be in one of three places - first, he said he may be dead. He said this would be all right wih him because he would know at least that he died fighting for the truth. Second, he said he may be in prison. He said this was all right, too, because he would then know at least that there were good men on earth like NIEMULLER (priest jailed by Hitler), COUGHLIN and SMITH. Third, he said he may be in the United States Senate. He said that if this were the case that he could guarantee the Government would not then be silent but that he would use every fiber of his being to bring forth the truth and thereby attain national unity for all the people of the United States. SMITH then read from the press release in his hand the following: "GERALD L. K. SMITH consents to run for the United States Senate tonight in a rally of leaders at the Maccabees Auditorium in Detroit. GERALD L. K. SMITH, national chairman of the "Committee of 1,000,000", announced that a poll of his followers all over the United States demonstrated that they were 99-1 in favor of his seeking the nomination for the United States Senate to oppose the re-election of PRENTISS M. BROWN, junior Senator from Michigan. 1,000 picked leaders admitted by ticket only cheered to the echo the name of Father COUGHLIN when SMITH said during his acceptance address, 'While our sons die all over the world on 31 battle fronts to preserve the four freedoms, people in America and Michigan, including Father CHARLES E. COUGHLIN, are in danger of losing their four freedoms. We must not lose our freedom in Michigan while fighting for freedom in China, Australia and North Africa. The editorial poll of the Social Justice is not the issue. The question is 'Has the time come when a priest in good standing can be imprisoned for his opinions in America?' If Father COUGHLIN is locked in jail he will become the NIEMULLER of America. Certain tyrannical bureaucrats in Washington hate Father COUGHLIN just as Hitler hates NIEMULLER.

SMITH announced that he would discuss his platform at another time, but among other things he would stand for the following: 100% loyalty to the United States and its war effort; $100 for each soldier per month. He said that certainly if we can spend $72,000,000,000 for the

war effort and send billions of dollars for use in India, China and Russia we can certainly afford to give $2,000,000,000 to our soldiers. He said the payment would not have to be in cash, that it could be in non-negotiable bonds so that they would not have to beg and parade the streets as paupers like they did after the last war.

An honest hearing in the Senate Committee for the Townsend Old Age Plan. He said this plan had never received a fair hearing. There was great applause after this remark inasmuch as the audience consisted almost entirely of aged persons.

Tires for everybody. Said SMITH, "I am convinced that the greed of the Dutch and British rubber monopoly has something to do with our tire shortage. Take the rubber situation away from bureaucrats, international bankers and the rubber trust, turn it over to HENRY FORD and I am willing to wager that we'll have tires by New Year's and not later than Easter.

SMITH continued that a Government employee was so successful in recently creating a substitute for rubber by processing alcohol that he was dismissed and now has to depend upon private capital for the continuance of his research. SMITH then read from an unnamed expert on rubber testified before a Senate investigation committee that there is an ample rubber supply in the Western Hemisphere to meet all our needs. SMITH then directed an oath to LEON HENDERSON and JESSE JONES, "If we ever discover that there aint no shortage of rubber but that the recent scare is just the result of bureaucrats designing a monopolistic scheme, God help the bureaucrats." (Followed by loud, enthusiastic shouts from the audience)

SMITH said he favored the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively and has frequently made this known to labor unions provided they would oust Communists from their employ. He stated that he has always been a friend of labor and has been made an honorary member of numerous labor unions. He said that he favored a farm program in harmony with sound Americanism and in opposition to those individuals who are attempting to make Communistic guinea pigs out of the American farmers.

SMITH stated that in 1941 the Department of Agriculture ordered great quantities of sugar crops to be wasted while in 1942, when all the world is crying to the United States for food, there will be approximately 2,000,000 acres of wheat destroyed in 1942 in the state of Kansas alone. SMITH said, "I oppose unearned commissions in the Army and Navy for men who have not been real soldiers or taken training which makes them worthy of those commissions. Two of the most alarming examples of this abuse are the sons of our President and WALTER WINCHELL. I

believe that the four sons of our President should turn in their gold braid and line up behind the conscription desk like the rest of our American boys. It is known that WALTER WINCHELL earns approximately one-half a million dollars a year while holding a commission in the United States Navy. Such men as WINCHELL should sacrifice their incomes and get into the Army and the Navy or take off their uniforms and get out of the Army and the Navy. He compared WINCHELL with CHARLES A. LINDBERG who recently was called upon by HENRY FORD to name his own salary and LINDBERG replied that he wanted only $3500 a year which he would have earned as a colonel in the army. He also criticized General KNUDSEN for being awarded the rank of General with no previous experience when it took General MAC ARTHUR a lifetime of devotion to the military service.

SMITH resumed reading from his press release, "My very campaign will be a fight for liberty. It is my conviction that certain revengeful politicians in Washington are determined to imprison, liquidate and, in other ways, persecute and eliminate all political opposition. To so conspire against our liberty is treason. I propose to expose such individuals and ask for their removal from the Government."

"Outlaw Communism. Our very war effort commits us to the destruction of Naziism and Fascism in the world. Until only a few months ago, the Communists in America were boosting Hitler, hindering the defense program and sabotaging our industry. Now they pose as patriots, merely because we are military allies with Russia. They seek the imprisonment of men like COUGHLIN, LINDBERGH, SENATOR REYNOLDS and myself, while asking for the release of EARL BROWDER, the Number 1 traitor of America. They seek to destroy the magazine of which I am the editor, "The Cross and the Flag," and other Christian publications, while they flaunt in our faces their official journals, the Daily Worker, the New Masses and the Russian Constitution."

"I shall oppose all propaganda schemes being promoted in America which, if carried out, will destroy our independence. I am an isolationist who believes that after we have won this war, we should come home, mind our own business and defend our own shores, and I am one American who will never be ashamed to put my country first in war as well as in peace. A military alliance with England and Russia is a contract which must be honorably kept, but my loyalty to that contract does not compel me to salute any flag except the Stars and the Stripes."

SMITH continued to read from his press release the following: "SMITH concluded his remarks by saying he would rather lose standing for something, than to win standing for nothing - and the highest honor that could befall me during the campaign would be for WENDELL L.

WILLKIE to make a statement against me and, better still, come into the State of Michigan and make a speech against me. WENDELL WILLKIE is a New Deal Fifth Columnist within the Republican Party. My nomination to the United States Senate on the Republican ticket in Michigan can well be construed as the repudiation of WENDELL L. WILLKIE Fifth Columnism.

"Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, I give my hand and my heart to this case and, 'Give me Liberty or give me Death.'"

At the conclusion of SMITH'S speech Reverend MERION suggested that the campaign slogan should be "Mr. SMITH goes to Washington." Whereupon Mr. SMITH took up another collection to finance his political campaign and said that every contributor would be made a member of the GERALD L. K. SMITH Campaign Committee. SMITH also encouraged the audience to circulate nominating petitions and to solicit further contributions for his political campaign. He then proposed that a huge mass meeting of the "Committee of 1,000,000" be held at the Olympia on a day to be designated as General Mac ARTHUR Day at the suggestion of Congressman WOODRUFF and that Father COUGHLIN be invited to speak at that assembly on any subject that is nearest his heart. This suggestion was very acceptable to the audience. After the collection and the other details were completed, SMITH encouraged the audience to aid the war effort of the United States with all their ability and he condemned anybody who interferes with the war effort as a traitor to his country. This was followed by ten seconds of silent prayer for the boys fighting for the United States.

ENCLOSURES

TO THE BUREAU:

Two copies of "The Cross and the Flag" for April, 1942.

One copy of press release dated April 24, 1942, at Detroit, Michigan, entitled, "GERALD L. K. SMITH Consents to Run for the United States Senate."

Two copies of Congressional record, 77th Congress, second session, extension of remarks of Honorable ROY O. WOODRUFF of Michigan in the House of Representatives on Thursday, March 26, 1942, entitled, "We Take our Stand," editorial by GERALD L. K. SMITH.

One copy Anti-Jewish hand-bill entitled, "History of the United States."

One copy of bulletin entitled, "Too Much ROOSEVELT" by GERALD L. K. SMITH.

(Detroit File 62-1126)

One copy of bulleting entitled, "War Mongers and the Threat of War," by GERALD L. K. SMITH.

A portfolio of speeches by GERALD L. K. SMITH delivered over radio station WJR prior to April 27, 1941.

One copy of bulletin entitled, "Dangerous Enemies," by GERALD L. K. SMITH.

Two copies of mimeographed four-page letter entitled, "The Undelivered Speech," dated at Detroit, Michigan, January 24, 1942, signed by GERALD L. K. SMITH.

- P E N D I N G -

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

NEW ORLEANS FIELD DIVISION

At New Orleans, Louisiana: Will ascertain background and activities of GERALD L. K. SMITH who is said to have been a body guard and close friend of HUEY LONG, with particular reference to any activities which may have been in concert with present enemies of the United States.

DETROIT FIELD DIVISION

At Detroit, Michigan: Will interview [redacted] to ascertain information concerning associations and subversive activities of Subject.

b7

Will interview [redacted] concerning further information about Subject's use of the mails.

b7

Will obtain transcripts of radio speeches made by Subject over radio station WJR, Detroit, Michigan, since December 7, 1941, as well as transcripts of all radio speeches to be made in the future.

Will obtain information concerning financial transactions in which Subject may be involved, especially those indicating the receipt of money from un-American sources.

- P E N D I N G -

(Detroit File 62-1126)

KEY TO CONCEALED SOURCES OF INFORMATION

[redacted]

ALL
b7c, b7D

[redacted] b7

RECORDED 62-43818-52

May 9, 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/28/82 BY SP-8BT

Special Agent in Charge
Detroit, Michigan

RE: GERALD L. K. SMITH
"COMMITTEE OF 1,000,000"
INTERNAL SECURITY
SEDITION

Dear Sir:

b7

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] Detroit, Michigan, dated April 27, 1942, in the above entitled matter.

It is noted from a review of this report that practically the entire details were taken up with recording speeches made by subject and literature disseminated at meetings of his group. Practically no information is contained in this report concerning subject's background during his residence in Detroit, and no information whatever is set forth concerning his financial status although it is noted that a lead was set forth to obtain this information.

It is my desire that the investigation of this matter proceed withou interruption and that during the course of the investigation an effort should made to obtain credit reports, together with data concerning the organizations records of his Committee. Every effort should be made to locate and secure th records of the printer of subject's literature and, if deemed advisable, the printer should be interviewed to determine if the printed articles are true r productions of the material submitted to the printer. It is important to asc tain whether or not subject endeavors to reach a particular stratum of societ or a particular group such as persons engaged in national defense industries, This inquiry should also seek to establish whether subject has made any speci effort to distribute his material among members of the armed forces or person having obligations under the Selective Training and Service Act.

As you have previously been advised, the Department has requested this matter be thoroughly investigated, and in view of the request of the Department, the investigation should receive the undivided attention of some a of your office and every effort should be set forth to insure that a report be submitted on or before May 23, 1942.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavis
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

MAILED
MAY 11 1942
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

119

DETROIT MICH
APRIL 14th.

Meeting of the Committee of one Million:
Cass Technical High School. 3/9/42 at
8.00 P.M.

About seven hundred people attended this meeting. After a fiery speech by Gerald L.K. Smith the nominations were opened for candidates for U.S. Senator in the District in which Prentis Brown is the incumbent.

115158

During Smith's speech the audience booed everytime Pres. Roosevelt' name was mentioned.

At the voting 40 votes were distributed amongst six other candidates, including Rep. Clare Hoffman. 450 votes for Smith with about 200 refraining from voting.

After the speech and nominations Smith announced as a part of his program a demand that every soldier and sailor be paid $100.00 per month.

Smith is now putting out " The Cross and the Flag" which is a monthly magazine that is anti- British, Anti-New deal and Anti-Communist.

The communists now demand that his head fall and the New Masses issue April 14, 1942 in its front page carried a picture of Smith and Cour with the caption, " Lock them up Mr. Biddle".

Smith is walking a dangerous road and may be locked up or suppres

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/28/82 BY SP-RBTJ/MC

INDEXED

62-413518-53

62-4
FEDERAL

OGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

RPK:TD
11:00 A.M.

April 29, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Re: Gerald L. K. Smith

b7c

SA [redacted] called from the Detroit Office and advised that a letter had been received from the Bureau requesting that [redacted] He advised that [redacted]

b7c
b7E

I suggested to [redacted] that an Agent who had any background might [redacted] to see what he can work out along the lines suggested and to advise the Bureau.

b7E
b7c

Respectfully,

R. P. Kramer

R. P. Kramer

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Glegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Mendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Marbo
Tele. Room
Mr. Ueme
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

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DATE 9/28/82 BY SP-8BTJ/mr

9 MAY 6 1942

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83 OCT 12 1964

RECORDED

62-43815-54
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
18 MAY 1 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Glegg
Mr. Gloria
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boson
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Brady
[redacted]

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

JKM:BK

April 28, 1942

Call Received: 12:30 P.M.
Dictated: 12:45 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH
Sedition

SA [redacted] called from Detroit at this time and requested that approval be secured and given that office for the placing of technical surveillances on the following telephones. He pointed out that these are the two phones which have been identified to date as being used principally by this subject's group.

Clifford 1582: This is an unlisted pay station phone in the name of Bernard Dom[redacted], 2006 Industrial Bank Building, Detroit, Michigan. Do[redacted] is believed to be Smith's [redacted] and associate although SA [redacted] states he is not positive or fully identified as yet.

Randolph 9547: This is a regularly listed telephone and is in the name of B. A. Namod at the same address as the above, this being Smith's office. It should be noted that the name [redacted]od" indicated here is merely a reversal of the letters in the name [redacted]an" for which the telephone above is registered.

I advised SA [redacted] he would be appropriately instructed by the Bureau in this matter.

Respectfully,

J. K. Mumford

J. K. Mumford

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/28/82 BY SP-8BTJ/MG

RECORDED 62-48818-55
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
15 MAY 2 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FIVE

FOR DEFENSE
BUY
UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

memo A. G.
(4-29-42)
[redacted]

ALL b7c

MAY -1 1942

[redacted]

4-29-42
RECORDED 62-43818 -55

[redacted]

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

In connection with our investigation of Gerald L. K. Smith of Detroit, Michigan who, you will recall, has been very active in the Committee of One Million as well as in The Inner Circle, I believe it is highly desirable to establish technical surveillances on telephones Clifford 1582 and Randolph 9547 in Detroit, Michigan. I believe that through the establishment of these surveillances we will derive much valuable information concerning Smith's seditious activities. The first of the aforementioned telephones is an unlisted pay station telephone in the name of Bernard Doman, 2006 Industrial Bank Building, Detroit, Michigan. Doman is believed to be Smith's direct assistant and associate. The second telephone is a regularly listed line and is in the name of [redacted] A. Namod, which is also at 2006 Industrial Bank Building, and which is Smith's office. It is significant that the name "Namod" indicated here is merely a reversal of the name [redacted]".

It is recommended that you give your early approval for the establishment of these technical surveillances.

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 12:56 pm
DATE 5/1/42
BY [illegible]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Fenworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Drayton
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy
[redacted]

APR 30 8 40 PM '42
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F B I

APR 30 10 53 AM '42
RECEIVED-ROOM 5840
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

15 PM '42
RECEIVED-ROOM 5640
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

8 MAY 7 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/28/82 BY SP8BTJ/mtm

[redacted] klb b7c

62-43818

April 23, 1942

PERSONAL ATTENTION

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/28/82 BY SP-8BTJ/mfm

Special Agent in Charge
Detroit, Michigan

Re: Gerald L. K. Smith; Committee of One Million; Internal Security; Sedition.

Dear Sir:

It is desired that all issues of the publication, "The Cross and the Flag", which is edited by the subject, be obtained and forwarded to the Bureau in order that the same may be made available to the Criminal Division of the Department.

b

Your attention is directed to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated May 20, 1941 at Detroit, Michigan, relating to Smith, wherein it is mentioned that a copy of an article appearing in the September, 1940 issue of the "Michigan Democrat" entitled, "An Expose of Gerald L. K. Smith" by Edward L. Marshall and on Pages 7 and 8 of this report that Smith is the author of two pamphlets entitled, "Dangerous Enemies" and "Too Much Roosevelt", and that a copy of the first mentioned pamphlet is in the files of the Detroit Office. It is desired that copies of the expose and the two pamphlets be submitted to the Bureau so that the same may be made available to the Criminal Division of the Department which has requested copies of the same.

[redacted]

b7

Your attention is directed to a report in "The Hour", No. 128, dated February 21, 1942, which contains information to the effect that Smith makes weekly radio broadcasts over station WJR, in Detroit, Michigan and that these speeches are periodically rebroadcast over station WOL, in Washington, D. C.

RECORDED 62-43818-56

It is desired that transcripts of Smith's radio speeches since December 7, 1941, be obtained, if possible, so the same may be made available to the Criminal Division. It is also desired that you obtain transcript of any future [illegible] to be made by Smith and forward the same to the Bureau for retransmittal to the Criminal Division.

Olson
A. Tamm
Legg
Lavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Carson
Coffey
McGuire
Colloman
Glendon
Quinn Tamm
Tease
Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 4
APR 23 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MX-10

The Bureau has received information that Smith is to address a rally at Detroit, Michigan on the night of April 24, 1942 and the subject of his rally will be "Will We Permit the Reds to Jail Father Coughlin?" It is desired that you have appropriate witnesses present at this meeting who will be competent to testify in the event Smith makes any seditious statements during the course of this meeting.

It is also desired that an appropriate coverage be made of all future meetings held by Smith.

The Washington Field Office is requested to make inquiry at radio station WOL, Washington, D. C., for the purpose of obtaining transcripts of any radio talks delivered by Smith since December 7, 1941, which have allegedly been rebroadcast over the facilities of Station WOL.

The Bureau will not tolerate a further delay in this matter, and a report must be submitted not later than April 27, 1942.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CC - Washington, D. C.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

4058 U. S. Court House
Philadelphia, Pa.
April 28, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed are additional unaltered reports received from [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau. b7D

You will be furnished with any further material received from this source.

Very truly yours,

J. F. Sears

J. F. SEARS
Special Agent in Charge

JFS:rod.

Encs

I ENCLO.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/28/82 BY SP-8BTJ/mh

62-43[illegible]-57
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
9 APR 29 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MAY 11 RECD - 4 1942

Detroit 4-15-42

[illegible] meeting of the "Committee of One Million" held at [illegible] High School on March 9th there were approximately [illegible]n hundred [illegible]ple in attendance.

Gerald L.K. Smith made a fiery speech, during which the audience booed every time President Roosevelt's name was mentioned.

Nominations were opened for candidates for UnitedStates Senator in the District in which Prentis Brown is the incumbent. Forty votes were distributed amongst six other candidates including Representative Clare Hoffman, 450 votes were cast for Smith and about 200 did not vote.

Smith announed as part of his program a demand that every soldier and sailor be paid $100.00 per month. Smith is now putting out a monthly magazine "The Cross and the Flag", which is Anti-British, Anti-New Deal and Anti-Communist.

The Communists are demanding that Smith's head fall, and the front page of the Communist publication "New Masses", issue of April 14th, 1942, carries a picture of Smith and Couglin with the caption, "Lock them up, Mr. Biddle". Smith is walking a dangerous road.

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-43818-57

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
9 APR 29 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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DATE 9/28/82 BY SP8BTJ/mfa

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
APR 22 1942
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE
ROUTED TO | FILE

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) IRS _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

_____

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
62-43818-58

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

[redacted] b7c

62-43818 -54

RECORDED

May 18, 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/28/82 BY SP8BTJ/mk

Special Agent in Charge
Detroit, Michigan

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH
SEDITION

Dear Sir:

There are transmitted herewith photostatic copies of the income tax return filed by the above-named subject for the years 1939 and 1940.

In making these returns available to the Bureau, the Treasury Department advised that it has been found necessary to communicate with the Collector of Internal Revenue, Detroit, Michigan, with respect to the income tax returns of subject for the years 1938 and 1941, and that upon receipt of a reply, the data would be made available to this Bureau.

With reference to my letter directed to you under date of May 6, 1942, I expect an early reply outlining the results of the interview with [redacted] b7c

As was previously called to your attention, the Department is greatly interested in this particular investigation and it is my desire that the investigation in this matter proceed without interruption in your office, and that a report reflecting investigations be submitted at least once every three weeks.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E.A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
MAY 19 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
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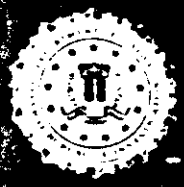
10 21 AM

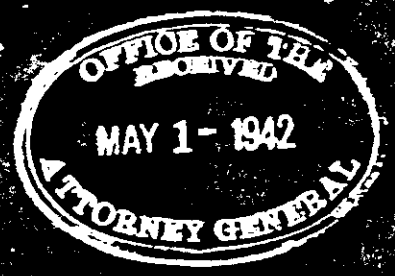
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

MAY -1 1942

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
RECEIVED
MAY 1 - 1942



Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

In connection with our investigation of Gerald L. K. Smith of Detroit, Michigan who, you will recall, has been very active in the Committee of One Million as well as in The Inner Circle, I believe it is highly desirable to establish technical surveillances on telephones Clifford 1582 and Randolph 9547 in Detroit, Michigan. I believe that through the establishment of these surveillances we will derive much valuable information concerning Smith's seditious activities. The first of the aforementioned telephones is an unlisted pay station telephone in the name of [illegible], 2006 Industrial Bank Building, Detroit, Michigan. Doman is believed to be Smith's [illegible]. The second telephone is a regularly listed line and is in the name of [illegible], which is also at 2006 Industrial Bank Building, and which is Smith's office. It is significant that the name [illegible] indicated here is merely a reversal of the name [illegible]".

It is recommended that you give your early approval for the establishment of these technical surveillances.

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

2:40 PM
5-2-42
Asc Bugas notified of authority
E.F.

5 30 PM '45

RECEIVED

MAY 4 RECD

COPY MADE FOR F.B.I. FILES

FIVE E.F.

[redacted] b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/28/82 BY SP-8BTJ/MW

April 6, 1942

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY
[redacted]

Special Agent in Charge
Detroit, Michigan

RE: GERALD L. K. SMITH

Dear Sir:

This will confirm the telephone conversation this evening between Mr. J. K. Mumford of the Bureau and Special Agent [redacted] of your office concerning the interview reportedly planned by agents of your office with [redacted] Detroit, Michigan. b7c

It will be recalled this man, [redacted] is supposed to have furnished information to [redacted] an investigator for the Tolan Committee, to the effect that he had affiliated himself with Smith for the purpose of fighting the Communists but had withdrawn subsequently when he became of the opinion Smith's organization was more detrimental to this country. b7c

I am attaching herewith a photostatic copy of a chart and a copy of each of two memoranda reportedly prepared by [redacted] based on information furnished him by [redacted] concerning the activities of Smith. These are made available to you for your confidential information and the guidance of your agents in interviewing [redacted] if such an interview can be effected. b7c

You will note that the attached material alleges that Smith is financed by and connected with the I. G. Farben interests of Germany, Henry and Edsel Ford, and several other prominent individuals including ones holding high government positions. If [redacted] confirms these data, the facts should be promptly called to the Bureau's attention before further action is taken, based upon them, by your office. b7c

Very truly yours,

RECORDED 62-43818-6

John Edgar Hoover
Director

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 9 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Carson
Coffey
Condon
Holloman
McGuire
Quinn Tamm
Mease
Mandy

Enclosures

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 4
MAY 7 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MAY 26 1942

[redacted]

MK-11

[redacted] b7c

5-11-42

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/28/82 BY SP-8BTJ/mlw

Date:

To: Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Subject: GERALD L. K. SMITH
COMMITTEE OF 1,000,000

62-43816

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
[redacted] 1942

b7c

Supplementing the report of Special Agent [redacted] Detroit, Michigan, dated April 27, 1942, in the above matter, there is transmitted herewith a photostatic copy of a press release of the Committee of 1,000,000, dated at Detroit, Michigan, April 24, 1942, and a portfolio of Cospeeches by Gerald L. K. Smith, delivered over Radio Station WJR, Detroit, Michigan, prior to April 27, 1941. There is also enclosed a copy of Volume Number 1, of the April 1942 issue of "The Cross and the Flag".

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 11 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MAY 11 11 32 AM '42

Enclosure

-61

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION
KEEP ENTIRELY ATTACHED

FED. BU. OF INV.

Attorney General Biddle

Investigate immediately the un American magizine The Cross and The Flag.

The Cross
The Flag

Gerald K. Smith, Editor

Important to our government and to our people.

Gerald K. S

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DATE 9/28/82 BY SP-8BTJ/M

Mrs. American Public

RECORDED

2 JUN 2 1942

62-43818

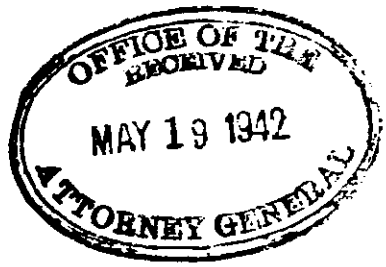
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
1 MAY 13 1942
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

-18

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

MAY 19 1942



OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
RECEIVED
MAY 19 1942

[redacted]

authorized
FB 5/19/42

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

On May 1, 1942 you authorized the establishment of technical surveillances to cover the office telephones of Gerald L. K. Smith of Detroit, Michigan, who has been involved in seditious activities in connection with The Inner Circle and The Committee of One Million. The Special Agent in Charge at Detroit, Michigan has now advised that he considers it essential that we also include coverage of Smith's residence, telephone Fitzroy 8264, which is located at 1753 Seyburn Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. This procedure is considered necessary if we are to have complete information as to Smith's activities and contacts.

I, therefore, recommend that you approve the extension of our present coverage to include Smith's residence telephone.

Respectfully,

J. E. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

5 15 PM
5-20-42
SAC Bugas notified of authority. He stated the TS will be in operation by 6 PM today.
E.F.

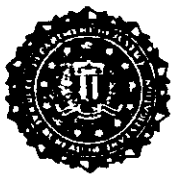
16 MAY 23 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/28/82 BY SP-8BTJ/mbw

FIVE E.F.

62-43218-63

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Mendenhall
Mr. Hoffman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

May 16, 1942

EGF:MLC

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

Re: Gerald L. K. Smith

Call: 9:45 a.m.
Dictated: 10:25 a.m.

SAC Bugas of Detroit advised that the technical surveillance which had been authorized by the Attorney General on May 1, 1942 had been installed at noon May 15, 1942 to cover the two office telephones of this subject. The lines now covered are Randolph 9547 [redacted] and Clifford 1582 [redacted] The surveillance is covered by the plant in the Union Guardian Trust Building.

b7D

Mr. Bugas further advised that he considers it essential that we extend our coverage to include Smith's residence at 1753 Seyburn Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, at which location the telephone is Fitzroy 8264. This phone is listed to E. N. Smith, and if covered will be designated by the symbol [redacted]

b7D

ACTION: Mr. Bugas was advised that this matter would be referred to the Attorney General for the necessary authority to extend our coverage. A memorandum requesting the Attorney General's approval for this procedure is attached hereto.

Respectfully,

E. G. Fitch

Attachment

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DATE 9/28/82 BY SP-8 BWJ

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62-42212-64
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
17 MAY 19 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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83 OCT 12 1964

COPY IN FILE

MAY 18 REC'D

OGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

DML:mm

Federal Bureau of Invest
United Stat Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

May 6, 1942

Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Mendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/6/82 BY SP6BJA1 DMS
204,433

Jim Rowe of the Department called and asked me to drop by his office. He stated that, in connection with the investigation of Gerald K. Smith for sedition, he had received information some six months ago from [redacted] an investigator for the Tolan Committee, that [redacted] of Detroit knew the whole picture with reference to Gerald Smith; that [redacted] had just gotten in with Smith for the purpose of fighting the Communists and then had found that he was in something worse than the Communist activities. [redacted]

Rowe stated that [redacted] has in the past stated that he would not talk to the FBI. However, [redacted] has apparently now gotten him in the mood to talk to the Bureau Agents and he allegedly is to be interviewed in the next few days by the Detroit Office.

Mr. Rowe furnished me with the attached chart and memorandum which had been prepared for him by [redacted] based on information furnished to him by [redacted] concerning the activities of Smith. It is noted from the attached material that [redacted] claims that Smith is financed and connected with the I. G. Farben Company, Henry and Edsel Ford, Senators Wheeler, Nye, Reynolds, and other prominent individuals.

Mr. Rowe stated that he wanted the Bureau to know of this so that the Detroit Office would have the background at the time they talk to [redacted]

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

RECORDED & INDEXED

67-43818-65

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
9 MAY 9 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Copies of the material furnished by Rowe were made and I am personally returning the original memorandum and original penciled chart to him.

Respectfully,

D. M. Ladd

I ENCLO. 8

DE-INDEXED
DATE: 10/14/57

4

9 JUN 3 1942

FOR DEFENSE
BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

MAY 20 RECD
MAY 8 RECD

COPY IN FILE

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83 OCT 13 1964

Attachment

Detroit advised

4-750 (2-7-79)

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XXXXXX
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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25 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7C + b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____ _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

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☐ For your information: _____

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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
62-43818-65

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FBI/DOJ

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

GERALD L. K. SMITH

PART 2 OF 18

FILE NUMBER : 62-43818

FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS
RELEASE

SUBJECT: GERALD L.K. SMITH

FILE: 62-43818

SUB: _____

VOL: 4

PAGES REVIEWED: 95

PAGES RELEASED: 88

NOTES: _____

NO DUPLICATION FOR THIS PAGE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 19 1942
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

B

[redacted]

FBI DETROIT 5-19-42 4-55PM EWT ECP

DIRECTOR

HOME. GERALD L. K. SMITH, INTERNAL SECURITY, SEDITION. ADVISE PHOTOGRAPHIC LABORATORY NOT TO PRINT PHOTOGRAPHS OF WHICH TEN COPIES WERE REQUESTED CONCERNING DETROIT FILE NINE EIGHT DASH TWO EIGHT SIX. TRANSMITTAL LETTER WAS DATED MAY SIXTEEN AT DETROIT ENCLOSING TWO ROLLS MINIPAN FILM. OK TO PRINT AS INSTRUCTED PHOTOGRAPHS CONCERNING DETROIT FILE SIX TWO DASH ONE ONE TWO SIX

BUGAS

A AND H

500 PM OK FBI WASH DC NG

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/17/83 BY SP-SBTJ/mc

RECORDED 62-43818-
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGA
10 MAY 20 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUST

154
7 MAY 27 1942
~~MAY 20 1942~~
MAY 20 RECD

ALL
b7c

[redacted]

J.Edgar Hoover,

Dear Sir-

Why is Gerald K.Smith allowed on the air? What are we afraid of ? Why permit him to encourage disloyalty. The Public is getting tired of this east attitude towards known traitors.

Yours truly

[redacted] b7c

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RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-43216-67
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 20 1941

MAY 25 1941

MAY 25 RECD

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

3 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) IRS _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
62-43818-68

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

FJS:FMJ
RECORDED 62-43818 -68

June 4, 1942

Special Agent in Charge
Detroit, Michigan

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH
INTERNAL SECURITY
SEDITION

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated May 18, 1942, which enclosed photostatic copies of the income tax returns filed by the above subject for the years 1939 and 1940.

There are transmitted herewith photostatic copies of the income tax return filed by the above-named subject for the year 1941, which return was recently made available to the Bureau by the Treasury Department. The 1938 return for this individual will be made available to your office in the near future.

It is believed desirable that the pertinent information appearing on the income tax returns submitted to your office in this matter be set forth in the next report submitted by your office so that this information will be available to the Criminal Division of the Department in reviewing this matter.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Enclosure

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
★ JUN 4 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/17/93 BY SP-RBT/MC

191

JUN 8 1942

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Detroit - Michigan
May 22, 1942

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Files

[redacted]

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH;
INTERNAL SECURITY,
SEDITION.

Dear Sir:

[redacted] of Detroit, Michigan, [redacted] Detroit, Michigan, while being interviewed by Special Agent [redacted] with regard to GERALD L. K. SMITH, told agent [redacted] in confidence that the activities of the National Workers League and GERALD L. K. SMITH were being investigated directly by the Department of Justice through two assistants to the Attorney General. These assistants whose names may be Mr. ---- AARONSON and Mr. ---- RETTMAN were contacting informants and collecting propaganda and minutes of speeches in connection with GERALD L. K. SMITH and the National Workers League.

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b7D

[redacted] further stated in confidence that WALTER WINCHELL'S remark of May 17, 1942, that ---- ALDERMAN of the National Workers League had been indicted for sedition was premature; in fact, ALDERMAN and other officials of the National Workers League would be indicted for sedition in the near future because an assistant to the Attorney General was then interviewing witnesses in Detroit, Michigan.

The above information is being transmitted for your personal attention inasmuch as it indicates that there is some duplication of effort involved when agents of the Bureau and assistants to the Attorney General are investigating identical subjects independently.

Very truly yours,

~~DEFERRED RECORD~~

John S. Bugas

JOHN S. BUGAS
Special Agent in Charge

[redacted]
62-1126
cc: 65-258

b7C

62-43118-79

MAY 2[illegible] 1942

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/17/83 BY SP-8BTJ/mb

2 JUN 2 1942

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Files

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Detroit - Michigan

May 22, 1942

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

PE[redacted]

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH;
INTERNAL SECURITY,
SEDITION.

Dear Sir:

With reference to your letter dated April 6, 1942, please be advised that [redacted] had previously been interviewed by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] indicated that he had a wealth of incriminating evidence against SMITH which would establish the connection between SMITH and other Nazi agents in the United States including GERALD WINROD, CHARLES B. HUDSON, WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY, as well as numerous prominent industrialists in the automobile and steel industries including HENRY and EDSEL FORD, ERNEST TENER WEIR, PEW of Sun Oil Company, and E. J. KULAS. [redacted] added that he had a suitcase full of documentary evidence which could establish these connections. However, he said he was reluctant to submit any information because he needed a job and the expose which would involve such powerful men as HENRY FORD would result in a virtual catastrophe for [redacted] himself.

b7c
b7D

[redacted] also said that he was fearful of his personal safety because most of the information he had was not known ~~to anyone else except~~ GERALD SMITH himself.

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INDEXED
53-43818-7

A few days later [redacted] was interviewed again by agents [redacted] and [redacted] and revealed to them that [redacted]

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b7D

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1 JUN 8 '42

MAY 28 RECD

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83 OCT 13 1964

Letter to the Director
dated May 22, 1942

Re: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH;
INTERNAL SECURITY,
SEDITION.

In concluding, SMITH [redacted] that the Federal authorities would never prosecute him because he had too much against the administration relative to the assassination of HUEY LONG. [redacted] was still reluctant to give any vital information concerning SMITH. He asked agents [redacted] and [redacted] to get me to arrange an audience for him with BIDDLE or Colonel HICKEY. I spoke to [redacted] for approximately half an hour trying to convince him of the advisability of imparting his information to agents of the Bureau rather than awaiting subpoena before a Grand Jury. [redacted] wanted me to give my approval to his resuming his position with SMITH and I advised him that I was in no position to approve or disapprove such a move.

[redacted] made it clear to me that he wanted the "protection" of the Bureau before he would risk his bodily safety and business future. [redacted] asked for time to think it over and more than a week later he was recontacted by agent [redacted] At that time [redacted] said that he was still unwilling to impart information concerning SMITH because he had too much at stake. When agent [redacted] pointed out the possibility of a subpoena that would require him to testify before a Grand Jury, he then said that he knew practically nothing about SMITH, and anybody that tried to say he knew much about SMITH was misrepresenting facts.

The above information is submitted for your personal information in view of the fact that [redacted] may be considered an important witness in any action that may be brought against SMITH. However, it is pointed out that [redacted] has always earned his living by engaging in promotion schemes and the like. His manner is extremely evasive. His credit record is poor. It is my opinion that he is trying to capitalize on his information for personal profit and will not cooperate with the Bureau unless he is assured that it will be worth his while.

You may be assured that further attempts will be made to obtain information from [redacted] but no promises of any sort will be extended to him in the absence of specific authority.

Very truly yours,

John S Bugas

JOHN S. BUGAS
Special Agent in Charge

[redacted] b7c
62-1126

17 MAY 2
U. S.

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E.A. T
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichol
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carso
Mr. Coffe
Mr. Hendo
Mr. Hollo
Mr. McGu
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gand
[redacted]

APR 25 9 55 AM '42
RECEIVED
F B I
COMMUNICATIONS

DETROIT.--GERALD L.K. SMITH, FORMER LIEUTENANT OF THE LATE HUEY TODAY ANNOUNCED HIS CANDIDACY FOR THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR U. SENATE IN MICHIGAN.

SMITH SAID HE WOULD CAMPAIGN AS A CHAMPION OF FR. CHARLES E. COUGHLIN AND WITH A FOUR-POINT PLATFORM CALLING FOR "100 PER CENT LOYALTY TO THE WAR EFFORT, $100 A MONTH FOR EVERY SOLDIER, AN HONEST HEARING IN THE SENATE FOR THE TOWNSEND PLAN, AND TIRES FOR EVERYBODY."

4/25--EG952A

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DATE 2/17/83 BY SP-SBTJ/mc

memo AG 4/25/42

62-43818
10-NOT RECORDED

FILE

10 MAY 18 1942

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

DETROIT FILE NO. 62-1126

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	5/23/42	4/29;5/1,6,12, 14,20,21/42	[redacted]

TITLE CHANGED:
GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH also known as Gerald L. K. Smith; THE COMMITTEE OF 1,000,000

CHARACTER OF CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY; SEDITION.

b7c

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Adverse publicity given Subject by Chicago and Detroit newspapers. Subject obtains principal financial support from audiences, radio listeners, and industrialists in cash and keeps no records. Radio broadcasts over station WJR, Detroit, Michigan, by transcription paid by checks in name of wife and manager. Examination [redacted] reveals no other significant information. Subject born Wisconsin 1898; was minister in Wisconsin and Shreveport, Louisiana. Became associate of HUEY LONG. Active in "Share the Wealth" movement, Townsend Old Age Pension Plan, and isolation, non-intervention groups prior to war. Subject publicly regretted dissolution of America First Committee. Receives support from Mothers of United States of America. Second number of "The Cross and the Flag" issued May, 1942, through new printer who is suspected of being pro-Nazi. Subject's credit record poor. Copies of Subject's radio broadcasts submitted.

- P -

b7d

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/6/82 BY SP6 [illegible]

EXCL. FROM AUTO. REGRADING, FBI CLASSIFICATION AND DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE

COPIES DESTROYED OCT 20 1964

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated April 27, 1942, at Detroit, Michigan.

DEFERRED RECORDING

b7c

Letter from the Bureau to the Detroit Office dated May 9, 1942.

SE

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: John S Burger Jr SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

62-143818-71

MAY 26 1942

RECORDED & INDEXED

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5 - Bureau (AMASD)
2 - Cleveland
2 - New Orleans
2 - New York
3 - Detroit

(Detroit file 62-1126)

DETAILS: The title has been changed to reflect the full name of Subject.

At Detroit, Michigan:

By letter dated May 2, 1942, the Chicago Field Office transmitted to the Detroit Field Office a clipping from the Chicago Sun dated April 27, 1942, giving Subject adverse publicity as a preacher of disunity, distrust, and defeatism. A similar article appeared in the Detroit Sunday News of May 3, 1942. These articles contained little material of evidentiary value but the following excerpts were relevant to this investigation:

SMITH was born in Pardeeville, Wisconsin February 27, 1898 to a Christian minister and his wife. He was educated at Butler University School of Religion at Indianapolis, Indiana and Valparaiso University, Indiana. SMITH himself became a minister in Footville, Wisconsin and Indianapolis, Indiana before he went to Shreveport, Louisiana. While preaching in church in Shreveport, Louisiana, SMITH became acquainted with HUEY LONG by suggesting the cessation of mortgage foreclosures by a building and loan company. SMITH organized for HUEY LONG "Share the Wealth" clubs. In 1933 SMITH resigned his pulpit and surrendered the title of Reverend.

After LONG'S death SMITH took over the leadership of the "Share the Wealth" clubs and he admitted that he had never been elected. When questioned about this he said, "I just told them I was running it and nobody has said I'm not, so I guess I am. No, there wasn't any election. What good are elections? Elections don't make leaders--followings make leaders, and as soon as I lose my following I'm no longer a leader." This statement was made by Subject on June 5, 1936, but it was not stated to whom he made this statement other than it was made during an interview in Detroit.

One night in Louisiana after SMITH finished a radio speech three men assaulted him. On November 3, 1936, SMITH was arrested and convicted of disturbing the peace, reviling the police, and using obscene language. He was fined, but sentence was suspended. SMITH attributed his arrest and conviction to politics. SMITH denies violently that he has ever been anti-Jewish.

In the summer of 1936 SMITH joined with Dr. FRANCIS E. TOWNSEND and Father CHARLES E. COUGHLIN to defeat President ROOSEVELT'S reelection. On October 20, 1936, the United Press carried an article from New York stating that SMITH had announced the formation of a Fascist organization to seize the Government of the United States with a following of 10,000,000 patriots willing to lay down their lives to save the country from an international plot to collectivize it. He boasted the backing of 400 businessmen, in 22 key cities, who pledged to contribute one per cent of their 1935 incomes to make America vigorously nationalistic. As a result of this announcement,

(Detroit file 62-1126)

Dr. TOWNSEND stated, "GERALD SMITH shall have no connection with our organization henceforth. This is definite and final. Nationalism and centralization are both definite trends toward Fascism. SMITH naturally can have no position in such an American institution as the Townsend Plan."

SMITH branded the United Press dispatch as a misquotation and explained that he merely meant that he and the Union Party had 10,000,000 constituents who wanted to seize the government by legal means.

The Committee of 1,000,000 was started in New York City, New York in 1937 and moved to Detroit in 1939. SMITH first directed his attack against Communists and the CIO. In 1941 his platform was isolationist and non-interventionist. He testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and warned that the Lend Lease Bill would give the President authority to bankrupt our nation.

[redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau supplemented the above information as follows: In 1935 SMITH instituted a libel suit against the Washington Herald for calling him a bodyguard of HUEY LONG but the suit was dropped. In February, 1940, the Law and Order Club, Barlum Hotel, Detroit, Michigan, consisting of five men including [redacted] of Omaha, Nebraska, invited SMITH to speak at the Olympia indoor stadium against Communism and unions. The auditorium was completely filled and SMITH was very well received. b7D b7C

Another person active in this extinct Law and Order Club was [redacted] but informant was unable to furnish any further description of [redacted] b7C

Informant stated that SMITH was active in various non-intervention groups; that he circulated petitions against the United States' entry into foreign wars and has had the backing of an organization known as "Mothers of United States of America." The leaders of this organization in Detroit are [redacted] sister of [redacted] in Detroit [redacted] and [redacted]. Both of these women are believed to hold Nazi sympathies. b7C

[redacted] further stated that the Federation of Americanization of Michigan, Inc., was formed in Michigan April 14, 1939, with the following officers: b7D

HERBERT H. LUCKER, President
456 University, Grosse Pointe

JOHN RINDERMAN, Secretary and Treasurer
3499 Berkshire

(Detroit file 62-1126)

L. NAVARRE PEABODY
535 Arden

This corporation presently has space in the Industrial Bank Building, Detroit, Michigan, on the 20th Floor.

Informant finally stated that SMITH'S credit record is considered poor inasmuch as he is slow pay to printers and other ordinary business creditors. Informant stated that he knows that SMITH has several debts that have remained unpaid over a long period of time. Informant stated that he would have no idea of Subject's income since his income is comprised of cash contributions received through the mail and from hand-to-hand transactions. His credit record is based merely on the fact that SMITH does not pay his bills promptly.

On April 29, 1942, Special Agent (A) [redacted] telephonically advised [redacted] of the Bureau that the Bureau's suggestion in letter dated April 23, 1942, concerning mail coverage was found to be impossible as a result of preliminary investigation due to the heavy volume of Subject's mail as previously reported. b7c

[redacted] main post office, Detroit, Michigan, made available to the writer a file concerning the activities of GERALD L. K. SMITH and the Committee of 1,000,000. He advised that the Post Office Department was conducting an investigation of Subject for a mail fraud in violation of Section 338, United States Code, Title 18. The investigation originated on September 3, 1940, upon complaint of [redacted] Prosecution was declined in New York City by United States Attorney JOHN T. CAHILL on January 21, 1941, but inasmuch as Subject was continuing his activities in Detroit, Michigan, the mail fraud investigation was transferred to Detroit, Michigan. The essence of the complaint was that in each radio broadcast Subject announces that he has no means of paying for radio broadcasts except through contributions which he receives from his sympathizers through the mail, when, as a matter of fact, the broadcasts are paid for by other sources. b7c b7D b7c

The Post Office Department file contained copies of the "Michigan Democrat" published by EDWARD L. MARSHALL, 733 Barlum Tower, Detroit, Michigan, issues of June, July and September, 1940. These contained an article entitled "An Expose of a Rabble Rouser." These articles briefly stated that Subject whose true name is GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH joined HUEY LONG for personal profit in the amount of $650 a week. He later joined WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY'S "Silver Shirts of America" as member number 3223. It was further stated that SMITH wrote to PELLEY as follows:

(Detroit file 62-1126)

"By the time you receive this letter I shall be on the road to St. Louis and points north together with a uniformed squad of young men composed of what I believe will be the first Silver Shirt Storm Tropp in America."

Shortly before the 1936 presidential election SMITH was supposed to have said, "We are going to drive that cripple out of the White House and we are going to do it in 1936." This article further stated that Dr. TOWNSEND expelled SMITH from the Union Party in 1936 because of his Fascistic tendencies. It continued that SMITH delivered the funeral oration for HUEY LONG and stole the text of his speech from a funeral oration by ROBERT INGERSOLL and after it was well received printed a half million copies for the purpose of publicity.

The article also stated that SMITH tried to take over the Share the Wealth clubs for his personal profit but he was not permitted to do so by EARLE CHRISTENBERRY.

The file of the Post Office Department also included a statement by [redacted] who stated that he was employed by GERALD L. K. SMITH. [redacted] statement set forth that SMITH admitted having received the financial backing of E. J. MILLER, Secretary of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Association, Toledo, Ohio; Colonel WILLIAM FREW LONG, Secretary of the American Plan Association of Cleveland, Ohio; LOWELL THOMAS, President, New York Advertising Club; E. J. KULIS, President, Midland Steel Corporation; HARRY JUNG, General Manager, American Vigilante Association of Chicago, Illinois.

[redacted] set forth in his statement that SMITH had been successful in his campaigns in Toledo, Ohio, Youngstown, Ohio, Cleveland, Ohio, Akron, Ohio, New York City, and in New Jersey. In New Jersey SMITH spoke against the CIO immediately before the election at the Johns-Manville plant and was so successful that the election was called off and the company union continued in power. [redacted] further stated that JOHN LOVETT, Secretary of the Manufacturers Association, refused to support SMITH. SMITH was financially assisted also by CHESTER CULVER, Manager of the Employers Association of Detroit; HARVEY CAMPBELL, Vice President, Detroit Board of Commerce; and LOUIS FLINT, Secretary of the Citizens Committee for Industrial Relations. [redacted] further avered that FLINT obtained $1,500 from L. A. YOUNG of Young Manufacturing Company; VAN YOUNG of the National Bank of Detroit; and — MARKEY of Bohn Aluminum and Brass Corporation.

[redacted] also stated that the Hoyt Morris Advertising Agency, Detroit, Michigan, at SMITH'S request billed him $1,000 for a broadcast which actually cost $240. In his statement, [redacted] continued that [redacted]

AL b7c, b7D

(Detroit file 62-1126)

[redacted] b7c b7D

The incorporators of the Committee of 1,000,000, Inc., in Delaware were GERALD L. K. SMITH, his wife ELEANOR MARION SMITH, and PRESTON DELCAZAL.

[redacted] b7c b7D

A search of the Detroit City Directory revealed that the Merchants Press is operated by ADALBERT JUNGBERT, 442 East Lafayette, Detroit, Michigan. The Embassy Press is operated by Mrs. SADIE LANKIN, 2038 West Forest, Detroit, Michigan. A search of the indices of the Detroit Field Office revealed that [redacted] is the Subject of a pending investigation bearing the character "INTERNAL SECURITY - G". The investigation is based principally upon expression of pro-HITLER and pro-Nazi views. b7c

[redacted] b7c b7D

[redacted] b7c b7D

[redacted] Arnold-Powers, Inc., 550 West Lafayette Street, Detroit, Michigan, said that his company set up the type for the April, 1942 issue of the magazine "The Cross and the Flag." He said that the original negotiations were made between GERALD L. K. SMITH and BERNARD DOMAN and [redacted] He

said after the price was set the articles were brought to the shop in a typewritten form by GERALD L. K. SMITH and later SMITH brought some additional articles. DOMAN telephoned some corrections of a minor nature but [redacted] explained that most of the work was done by SMITH himself. [redacted] stated that there were no changes in the text made by his type setters and that his type setters positively set up the articles in the same form as they appeared in the typewritten sheets submitted by SMITH. [redacted] said that the linetyping was done [redacted] said that after running off the proof there was no printing done by his company. He said when the type pages were approved by SMITH they were sent over to the Baring Press, 535 West Larned, which printed them. [redacted] said that his company had been setting up the type also for Social Justice magazine, but as soon as the Attorney General FRANCIS BIDDLE announced his opinion against the legality of Social Justice magazine, his company discontinued setting up type for both Social Justice and The Cross and the Flag. He said that he considered The Cross and the Flag the same type of propaganda as Social Justice and did not want to handle it because it might soon become "too hot" to handle.

He said he also understood that the Baring Press refused to print The Cross and the Flag after the first issue.

[redacted] telephonically advised BERNARD DOMAN that they did not want to print any further issues of The Cross and the Flag and DOMAN seemed insulted. However, ten minutes later DOMAN called back and told [redacted] to return the cuts which were used for the front and back pages of The Cross and the Flag. [redacted] said that his company had been paid in full for the type setting of the Cross and the Flag; however, he said that he had not been paid for printing certain tickets which they did for SMITH.

[redacted] Arnold-Powers, Inc., said that he handles the business end for the company; consequently, he had the original business dealings with SMITH and DOMAN over the publication of The Cross and the Flag. He said that no written contract was entered into. This was merely a commercial job and they just set up the type for whatever material was given to them at a certain rate which he did not remember. [redacted] said he was certain that the type was set up exactly as the typewritten copy was given but he said that [redacted] had direct supervision of that phase of the work.

[redacted] Baring Press, 535 West Larned, Detroit, Michigan, telephone Randolph 3470, was telephonically contacted and stated that his company printed the April, 1942 issue of The Cross and the Flag. He said as far as he was concerned it was a regular commercial job and he inserted the type pages into his printing presses and ran them off. He assured the writer

ALL b7c. b7D

(Detroit file 62-1126)

that no changes in the text were made after the pages were received from Arnold-Powers, Inc. He said when the magazine was released he heard several adverse comments about the propaganda contained therein so he read it and decided it was "too hot" to handle and he did not want to publish it any more. [redacted] stated that he was a veteran from the first World War and did not want any part in the printing of propaganda which may be considered seditious. b7c

[redacted] b7D

On December 7, 1941, WINROD addressed the congregation at the Christian Temple in Pontiac, Michigan, and closed by asking for a rising vote of thanks for his co-workers, Father COUGHLIN and GERALD SMITH. Informant stated that he was present and witnessed a great ovation. Informant said that he frequently heard SMITH express himself as being anti-Jewish for two reasons: the first reason was a purely personal matter, and the second was a fascistic propaganda device to insure disunity.

Informant stated that he was present at SMITH'S meeting on April 24, 1942, and pointed out that SMITH transcended his usual caution by making two remarks which publicly revealed his hatred for Jews. First, he implied that WINCHELL had changed his name; and secondly, he referred to the control of the bureaucratic politicians in Washington by international bankers and price killers. Informant also said that he had heard SMITH say frequently that he had learned from HUEY LONG "Fascism will come to the United States on the platform of anti-Fascism." Informant stated that he knew of his own knowledge that SMITH received cash support from leading industrialists including HENRY FORD, ERNEST TENER WEIR, JOSEPH PEW of Sun Oil Company, and E. J. KULAS of Midland Steel Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio.

Informant was interviewed on several other occasions by the writer and Special Agent [redacted] and also Special Agent in Charge JOHN S. BUGAS but was extremely reluctant to give any further information because of fear of his personal safety and business future. He stated that other persons would know more than he would about the activities of Subject and he referred to [redacted] of SMITH, address unknown, possibly connected with the Business Institute, Detroit, Michigan; [redacted] address unknown, telephone Niagara 8646. [redacted] also indicated to the writer and Special Agent [redacted] that SMITH temporarily incurred the enmity of HARRY BENNETT of the Ford Motor Company by going over BENNETT'S head directly to "the old man", meaning HENRY FORD. [redacted] SMITH said to him, "Of course you don't know that I got any money from the German Consul", and while saying this SMITH winked to him. Informant stated that it would be b7c b7D

(Detroit file 62-1126)

almost impossible to ascertain SMITH'S financial condition inasmuch as he does not maintain a bank account and the bulk of his income is derived from two sources--cash received by mail and cash "under the table deliveries" by representatives of leading industrialists.

b2c,b7

[redacted] of Detroit, Michigan, [redacted] Detroit, Michigan, stated that he had no direct information concerning the activities of GERALD L. K. SMITH but that his organization had been interested in the propaganda issued by SMITH for some time because of its anti-Jewish aspect and also because of SMITH'S apparent association with the America First Committee, International Workers League, and other obviously anti-Jewish groups and subtly Fascist groups. He furnished to the writer notes which he had made of the GERALD L. K. SMITH meeting at Cass Technical auditorium on December 16, 1941, including his parenthetic comments which are as follows:

"Smith opened the meeting by stating he will speak only what is the truth, and what is patriotic. He explained that the original subject of 'The No War Rally' is no longer in order since America has been attacked, and we are now at war.

"Congressman Short who was supposed to have appeared at the meeting, was not there. Smith read the telegram from him in which he said among other things that he deeply regretted he could not attend, and that the business of the Military Affairs Committee is keeping him in Washington.

"Smith spoke about the war and said something like 'Just think of a military program which would embrace men between 18 and 64, and perhaps also women' (obvious attempt to make the audience cognizant of the sacrifices involved in war).

"Smith stated that he was sorry the America First Committee had decided to disband. The Committee of One Million will continue. 'I am going to see to it that when we win the victory, it will not be sold down to the Communists, the Internationalists, and the moneychangers.' There were wild cheers and screaming. (Smith looked nervous throughout the proceedings. He seemed to find it somewhat difficult to steer the correct middle course between support for the war on the one hand, and the need to blame someone or some group, directly or by implication, for the troubles in the past, the troubles in the present, and the inevitable difficulties which the war will bring with it.)

"Smith stated he had had a long distance phone conversation with Senator Wheeler. Had asked Wheeler whether or not free speech still exists in

this country, and whether or not he, Smith, was still free to do all the criticizing he wished. Wheeler is also supposed to have told Smith that he was asking for the removal of Colonel Knox from the Secretaryship of the Navy. In his remarks, Smith held Knox, by implication, responsible for the unprepared state of affairs in Hawaii. Throughout his references to Wheeler and later in the course of his quotations from the Free Press, Smith used the trick of relying on the quotations to do the talking for him, and insisting that it wasn't he who was saying this or that but Wheeler in one case and the Free Press in the other.

"Apropos of the small attendance (there were about 800 as compared with the usual two to three thousand) Smith blamed the Christmas holidays, and the ignorance of his group about his change of position. They may have thought that this was still the original 'No War Rally'. He said on the night before there had been a Bill of Rights celebration in the same auditorium, under the sponsorship of 100 organizations, and the rally was not attended any better than his own, Smith's meeting. (This, of course, was incorrect, since the Bill of Rights celebration had an attendance of about 3,000).

"A Mr. Vincent Schenck (?), representing the disabled veterans of the World War, spoke about the Bill of Rights and about the program of the distribution of copies of Bill of Rights to the school. He offered free copies of the Bill of Rights to those assembled, and presented Smith with a framed copy of the Bill of Rights. Smith made a whole to-do about accepting this gift, and later, when a newspaperman walked in, Smith interrupted his own remarks to make sure that the newspaperman got the story of the presentation of this copy of the Bill of Rights to him.

"Smith then started the major portion of his own address. He said among other things, that if we must have a dictatorship during the war to win the war, we'll have to accept it. But after the war is over, I shall want to be one to restore our liberties. What's the use of licking Hitler, if you permit Hitlerism at home?

"I shall continue to criticize the President. I don't like Franklin D. Roosevelt, never did, and never shall. (Loud applause). However, Franklin D. Roosevelt is now driving the bus or piloting the boat, and I'll do nothing to hamper him because we are liable to drown or we are liable to skid or bump into a telephone pole. In other words, we are liable to lose if we hamper the President in his work. If I thought we could change presidents and win this war I would advocate that we change presidents. However, I feel that we can't do that. Not that I like Franklin D. Roosevelt personally, but he is our commander-in-chief. I'll stop attacking Franklin D. Roosevelt on the radio except insofar as the attacks will not hinder our defense program.

(Detroit file 62-1126)

"Apropos his radio addresses, he asked his audiences to write to WJR, so that they will retain him on the air. 'There are some people who will not write such letters', said Smith. 'You and I know who those people are.'

"Smith said that he had no intention of dissolving his group, and he doesn't believe that the Government will dissolve his group. Before the Government dissolves the Gerald L. K. Smith group, I shall ask the President to dissolve the Communist Party. However, I predict that Smith or the Communist Party will not be dissolved for many reasons.

"At this point Smith predicted an alliance between Stalin and Hitler. He maintained that Stalin and Hitler already have an understanding. If they had no such underetanding, why did Hitler suddenly start withdrawing his troops from Moscow? Why did Russia not attack Japan or denounce its non-aggression treaty with Japan? (Obviously another attempt to undermine confidence in our administration, in our alliance with Soviet Russia, and in the effort to help our allies). I shall continue telling the truth, said Smith, but I shall not always be able to tell you all that I wish to say. The radio is a medium on which it is not possible to speak with complete freedom. However, if you will write to me for my radio speeches, I'll be able to send you more than the speech itself, and be able to tell you things which on the radio I am not free to say. He maintained that he will continue his Washington broadcasts to the president and to congress. 'It takes a crusader to stick with his people in an emergency. I don't want to be immodest, however, I have always been a crusader and I shall stick with you.' (Obviously again Smith is attempting to clothe himself in a cloak of martyrdom, and thus retain the support of his group.)

"Smith then noticed the presence of Robert Vietig in the audience. He introduced Mr. Vietig, Mr. Vietig stood up. Smith invited him to come up to the platform and sit up there with him. Vietig did not accept the invitation. Smith stated that if the local chairman of the America First group, meaning Vietig, had had his way, the chapter would not have been disbanded. He himself, Smith, did not wish to see the chapter disbanded. He disclaimed any connection with the America First Committee, but stated he was deeply appreciative of its work. (I have since heard that Vietig is presumably in Smith's outfit in the capacity of some sort of assistant to Smith. This would seem to indicate that the America First people will now go over to Smith's camp).

"Smith then began asking people to pay their radio pledges eithe in full or in part. He told them he didn't know what he was going to say to them on the radio, however, it will be the truth as far as I can go. (Again Smith wants to take on the cloak of martyrdom. He hints that there will be

suppression, and that he will not be able to tell them all that he wishes to say to them.) He says that he will speak on the following night in Washington. His subject will be 'Hitler's Secret Weapon'. He tells them that he will give them a hint, namely, that Hitler's secret weapon is not in Berlin but is in Washington. It is not things but is people. (Again attempting to undermine confidence in Washington, and hinting that in the Administration there are forces which are opposed to the best interests of America.)

"Smith tells his audience that he is preparing new literature since the old literature is now obsolete in view of the declaration of war. He assures his audience that we will still retain our liberties even during the war, and after all it won't be so bad. Even though the audience was small, a good deal of money seems to have been passed in. (The racketeering aspect, and the terrible eagerness to get in as much money as possible, were obvious to even the least critical observer.)

"Somewhere at this point, Smith had occasion to make reference to Senator Reynolds, and referred to him as, 'my good friend, Senator Reynolds'. (Reynolds is a well-known Fascist sympathizer, a publisher of anti-Semitic publication, and an organizer of a well-known anti-Semitic organization.)

"Smith again predicted that there will be a revolution and much suffering after the war. (Again trying to give his audience a feeling of future martyrdom for themselves.)

"Smith now launched on into a tirade on the subject of defending America first. If we had had the fifty destroyers which we gave away to Britain, we might have been prepared in Hawaii, and would not have suffered the losses which we did suffer. Our first slogan should be defend America. We should not be giving away any of the tools of war to any of our so-called Allies. We must build a defense out into the two oceans. He repeated again that there is a conspiracy to create revolution. There will be suffering. Propaganda of all sorts will take root. However, we must not permit any foreign isms to come into this country during our preoccupation with the war. Two isms, Nazism and Fascism, we are now warring against. However, we still have to fight Communism. Smith condemned the Communists for sabotaging our defense program during the Russo-German pact. He said he would refuse to let the Communists horn in and take for themselves any credit for the present defense efforts. He told the store of a certain Fred Williams and another John Anderson, Communists, who through strikes helped close several factories and particularly some bearing factories and paralyzed plane production. These people, Smith said, ought to be in jail. Someone from the audience called out, no they ought to be on a lamp post. Smith said no, that's a bit too strong, and followed up with some wisecrack.

(Detroit file 62-1126)

"He then read from some book which described a Communist anti-religion rally in Madison Square Garden in New York. He stated that he will not do anything to interfere with our military strategy, but we must fight Communism in this country. (Throughout his remarks on Communism, the implication seemed to be present that somehow Communism is present in Washington, present in the Administration, and that fighting the dangers of Communism means criticizing also the Administration.)

"Smith had occasion to mention the doctrine of Federal Union and Union with England. He condemned the national conspirators and the international bankers. (There was a great deal of applause from the audience.) He had occasion to mention Dorothy Thompson. He condemned her and with her Clarence Streit, author of 'Union Now' was also boohed. He attacked the munitions racketeers. Stated that we must all unite now to win the war.

"If we are to win this war, we need strong, vigorous leadership in our administration. We must throw out all the old and ineffectual men. Therefore, says Smith, I have today addressed a telegram to President Roosevelt advising him that he ought to make certain radical changes in his cabinet. Old man Stimson should be thrown out of the Secretaryship of War, and substituted for him ought to be the great American leader, Gerald P. Nye, Colonel Knox ought to be thrown out, and as Secretary of the Navy instead of him, Senator Walsh ought to be put in. Cordull Hull is a very nice man, and has done good work. However, he is old and has been sick and ought to be relieved of his job. In his stead I recommended to President Roosevelt that the great American statesman, Burton K. Wheeler, be appointed as Secretary of State. A separate department ought to be set up for the air force, and as Secretary of the air force, I recommend the great American leader, the great American hero, Charles Lindbergh. (Wild applause and cheering). LaGuardia may be a good man in New York, however, outside of New York he has no popularity whatsoever. The job of Director of Civilian Defense ought therefore to be taken away from him and instead Senator Reynolds ought to be appointed to direct the national program of Civilian Defense. (Note all the isolationists, all those with Fascist tendencies, all those who gave comfort to Hitlerism throughout the period immediately preceeding the war, are those nominated by Smith for positions.)

"Smith took occasion to condemn Sidney Hillman and said that in his place a real native American ought to be appointed to the OPM.

"Smith then took occasion to quote the editorial from the Free Press of December 14th, in which there were some pretty bad things said with reference to the attack on Pearl Harbor. Here again Smith used the trick of quoting from the Free Press, and repeating I'm not saying this, this is being said by the Free Press, thus keeping himself on the safe side, and taking his

(Detroit file 62-1126)

audience into confidence, and by implication assuring them that he's a pretty smart fellow and knows how to get around the difficulty of not wanting to say certain things in public. He reiterated again the need of defending America first.

"Apropos of retaining the freedom of speech, Smith began by praising the British. The British, he said, are the smartest people on earth. They know how to get others to fight their wars, they also know how to deal with all sorts of factions. They have been able to retain freedom of speech during the war. (Smith is making his point about retaining freedom of speech, and indirectly taking a slap at the British who are fighting on our side.) He also took a slam at British influence in Washington. (Again attempting to undermine confidence in our own administration and blame a good deal of our difficulty on Britain.)"

He also submitted notes made by [redacted] which are as follows: b7c

"COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION MEETING

"Committee of One Million Meeting at the Cass Technical High School Dec. 16th, 1941 was a complete flop. This is the First time since Gerald L. K. Smith has been operating in this territory that his meeting was so poorly attended: 350 to 400 people and another 200 in the balcony.

"Congressman Dewey Short widely advertised by Gerald Smith in his Sunday and middle week broadcasts did not appear, the excuse being the necessity of him being in Washington this war-time period. Rev. Merion, Mrs. Gerald Smith and another individual, who apparently is a bodyguard to Gerald Smith were on the platform.

"Smith was the sole attraction and during his speech he spotted Robert Vieteg former Secy of the Detroit Chapter of the America First Committee sitting in the audience and then asked him to take a seat on the platform. This invitation was politely declined by Vietig.

"Gerald Smith referred to an alleged telephone conversation he had that day with Senator Burton K. Wheeler. Wheeler assured him that we still enjoyed the right of free speech and all other liberties guaranteed by the Bill of Rights. He then introduced an official representative of the Disabled Veterans of the World War by the name of VINCENT SHIEK who presented Smith with a framed reproduction of the Bill of Rights and praised Smith for his outstanding achievements as a patriot.

(Detroit file 62-1126)

"Smith impressed the audience with his difficulties in raising sufficient money to continue his broadcasts. He said that from now on he will try to keep us his Washington broadcasts on Wednesday night, that, of course, will depend on the response of the millions of followers who up until this time have been so generously supporting him. He said that he will devote his activities to patriotic purposes and that he will keep his eyes open for professional racketeers.

"He stressed the need of presenting a united front and Demanded Immediate Impeachment of SECRETARY OF NAVY KNOX, whom he blamed for the disaster at Pearl Harbor. He also said that he will have the President of the United States replace Knox--appoint Nye in his place; replace Stimson with Senator Walsh of Mass., replace Secy Hull with Burton Wheeler and finally he will demand the establishment of a separate unified air force with Col. Char Lindbergh at its head.

"Smith's appeal for funds was very pathetic. He asked 20 peopl in the audience who had pledged monthly contributions for a period of one year on previous occasions to make this contribution immediately. Only one man responded. He finally reduced that to half of the contribution and to this appeal only one man responded. He then made an appeal for a general collection and the response was below par.

"He assualted the Communist Party: As long as they meet he will continue to hold meetings; as long as the Daily Worker was on sale, he will continue to speak. He never liked F.D.R. He did not vote for him and never will vote for him, but circumstances make Roosevelt the Commander in Chief who must be obeyed and helped in every way possible.

"The audience was not the usual one. The prevailing German element that always packed his meetings was absent. The audience was composed of anti-semites."

[redacted]

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At the request of the writer, [redacted] engaged Accurate Cour Reporters, 414 Ford Building, Detroit, Michigan, to take stenographic notes of the GERALD SMITH meetings on April 24, 1942, and May 12, 1942. These stenographic notes have been photographed by the writer and will be reported as soon as the photographs are received.

(Detroit file 62-1126)

ALBERT C. GRUNEWALD, Special Agent in Charge, Bureau of Internal Revenue, United States Treasury Department, Detroit, Michigan, said that his department was investigating the alleged fraudulent income tax returns of GERALD L. K. SMITH, but he said the investigation had not yet started and he was not able to furnish the writer with any information.

[redacted] Radio Station WJR, Detroit, Michigan, was interviewed concerning Subject and stated that Subject had a broadcast for fifteen minutes each week over Radio Station WJR for several years. He said when SMITH first applied for radio time he had the unofficial endorsement of the principal automobile companies, the Adcraft Club, and many other prominent people. He said that SMITH'S time is each Sunday evening from 7:00 p.m. to 7:15 p.m. in direct conflict with JACK BENNY'S radio program. He said consequently this time has always been unsalable and he considers it profitable to sell this time to SMITH at the regular commercial rate of $280 for the fifteen-minute period. He said that several times he has become concerned over the attacks made by SMITH in his radio addresses and he has threatened to put SMITH off the air. On one such occasion SMITH produced 9,000 letters from radio fans which all appeared to be genuine. [redacted] claimed that with an audience this large he gave way and admitted that he would not censor the radio tastes of so many people.

[redacted] said that SMITH is not permitted to broadcast in person because he is given to deviate from the script of any prepared speech. Consequently, the station has required SMITH to submit a typewritten script in the middle of the week. This copy is then checked by the radio station's attorney for liable and slander. At the mention of the radio station's attorney [redacted] summoned [redacted] whom he introduced as the station attorney and who remained present for the rest of the interview.

[redacted] and [redacted] were questioned concerning any sponsorship or financial support which SMITH may have received. [redacted] said that he believed SMITH had the encouragement of the Ford Motor Company and the Chrysler Corporation at the time when he was campaigning against the "Communist CIO"; however, neither [redacted] nor [redacted] was able to give any specific evidence of financial support and they both stated that since SMITH has changed his platform to one of a political nature he no longer has the backong of industrialists. They said that they belisve SMITH'S income is derived exclusively from contributions received through the mail as a result of the appeal which he makes at the end of each week's broadcast. [redacted] said that payment for the weekly broadcasts is made by a check drawn on the account of E. M. SMITH and BERNARD DOMAN on the Detroit Bank. [redacted] exhibited check number 507 dated May 8, 1942, drawn on the Detroit Bank in the amount of $280 signed by BERNARD DOMAN and counter-signed

All DTC.170

by E. M. SMITH. There was a notation on the check indicating that it was in payment of G. L. K. SMITH broadcast of May 10, 1942. [redacted] appeared to be very friendly to Subject and frequently stated that if information was desired concerning the activities and financial support of SMITH the best way to get it would be to go to SMITH directly and ask him, because SMITH was the type of man who would not want to hide anything.

When the name of WALTER WINCHELL was brought into the discussion, [redacted] stated that WINCHELL is a much more dangerous man than SMITH because WINCHELL may be sneaking a lot of things in the back door under cover of the patriotic disguise which he assumes. [redacted] also suggested that Director HOOVER should prevent WALTER WINCHELL from speaking over the radio in such a manner as to imply that he is a confidante of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. At this point [redacted] also agreed that WINCHELL was a more dangerous man than SMITH and suggested that it was a waste of time to have the Federal Bureau of Investigation investigate GERALD SMITH when there were so many more important things to investigate. [redacted] suggested that if anybody would be familiar with the more intimate details of SMITH'S operation it would probably be a man named LUCKER who was his manager over a period of time. b7c b7D

[redacted] was interviewed at the Detroit Field Office and stated that he had conducted some investigation for the Dies Committee into the activities of GERALD L. K. SMITH. He stated that whatever information he had picked up in that connection had already been reported by him and was contained in his report which was contained in the file previously examined by the writer during his interview with post office inspector [redacted] did not admit that he himself was in the employ of SMITH as a collector and denied that he had any first-hand information about SMITH'S activities. [redacted] suggested the following persons as potential informants concerning SMITH:

[redacted] b7c

[redacted] 1332 National Bank Building, attorney, National Labor Relations Board, Detroit, Michigan, explained to the writer that it constitutes a violation of the National Labor Relations Act for an employer or one acting on behalf of an employer to interfere with labor organization. Under this provision in the fall of 1940 the National Labor Relations b7c,b7D

(Detroit file 62-1126)

Board was investigating the alleged activities of the Ford Motor Company and persons acting in its behalf to prevent the organization of workers by the CIO. During that investigation, [redacted] said he personally interviewed [redacted] He permitted the writer to read his reports of those interviews.

[redacted] gave him practically no information of value. b7D

[redacted] As a result of the sponsorship by the Ford Motor Company, SMITH has always been favorable to the Ford Motor Company.

[redacted] pointed out that before the United States entered the war HENRY FORD, after months of preparation, suddenly refused to manufacture airplane engines which were to be sent to England. Thereupon, SMITH publicly lauded HENRY FORD'S refusal to make airplanes for England and attacked the Packard Motor Company which fulfilled his order.

[redacted] b7D

The statement further sets forth that there was a temporary rift between HARRY BENNETT and GERALD SMITH because SMITH too publicly boasted of his connection with the Ford Motor Company.

[redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau revealed that GERALD SMITH has contacted the following persons whose activities may be relevant to this investigation: Senator REYNOLDS, Washington, D. C., telephone National 3120; Reverend LELAND L. MARION, 261 Whitmore, Pontiac, Michigan, telephone Pontiac 2-7601; Mrs. DAVID STANLEY, United Mothers of America, 348 Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio, telephone Michigan 8838. Also, he has had several telegraphic contacts with an unidentified person in Wichita, b7D

(Detroit file 62-1126)

Kansas, probably Reverend GERALD WINROD.

[redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau was interviewed on two different occasions, once by Special Agent [redacted] and once telephonically by the writer. He stated that he was directed by HARRY BENNETT of the Ford Motor Company about two years ago to interview GERALD L. K. SMITH and to ascertain what the purpose of SMITH'S campaign was. Informant stated that he was impressed with the fact that SMITH was anxious to obtain support for his campaign against Communists in the labor unions but that more fundamentally he had Fascist tendencies. Informant stated that he had no further contact with SMITH. He recommended contacting [redacted] b7D b7C b7C

The writer has obtained one copy of each radio speech made by GERALD SMITH over station WJR since December 7, 1941, and has an arrangement with [redacted] and [redacted] whereby his speeches are being received currently. Photographs of these speeches have been made and will be forwarded to the Bureau as soon as obtained. b7C b7D

No evidence has yet been developed concerning any attempt of Subject to propagandize any particular stratum of society or a particular group such as persons engaged in national defense industry or members of the armed forces or persons having obligations under the Selective Training and Service Act. His audiences consist of radio listeners to station WJR at 7:00 o'clock Sunday evenings and persons who have attended his meetings and mailed contributions to him.

From a highly confidential source it was ascertained that GERALD L. K. SMITH and his wife were somewhat jubilant over the fact that President ROOSEVELT commuted the sentence of EARL BROWDER because this would give SMITH powerful ammunition for future arguments against the administration.

SMITH also sent a package containing copies of a recent mimeographed letter out to Dearborn by a messenger named [redacted] and SMITH instructed [redacted] that the only thing to be written on the package was "For Mr. HARRY BENNETT--Important." This errand was performed on May 17, 1942. b7C

ENCLOSURE: TO THE BUREAU --

One copy of "The Cross and the Flag", May 1942 issue.

- PENDING -

(Detroit file 62-1126)

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE CLEVELAND OFFICE

At CLEVELAND, OHIO, will investigate the character and background of Mrs. DAVID STANLEY and the organization known as "United Mothers of America", 348 Arcade, telephone Michigan 8838. It is noted that Mrs. STANLEY has been in frequent contact with GERALD L. K. SMITH.

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

At NEW YORK CITY will interview [redacted] former associate of GERALD L. K. SMITH who may be located through [redacted] attorney, 39 Broadway, New York City. [redacted] should be questioned principally concerning the financial support received by SMITH with particular emphasis on any support received from any interest which may be subversive.

THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE

At NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, will ascertain information concerning the background and activities of GERALD L. K. SMITH from approximately 1929 to 1935 when he was said to have been a bodyguard and close friend of HUEY LONG with particular reference to any activities which may have been in concert with present enemies of the United States. Will interview [redacted] said to be of New Orleans, Louisiana and former associate of HUEY LONG concerning SMITH'S activities in Louisiana.

THE DETROIT OFFICE

At LANSING, MICHIGAN, will obtain full information concerning the incorporation and activities of the Federation of Americanization of Michigan, Inc.

At DETROIT, MICHIGAN, will consider interviewing the following persons if advisable concerning the activities of GERALD L. K. SMITH: [redacted]

Will continue inspection of Subject's bank account at the Detroit Bank main office particularly near the end of each calendar month.

Will continue this investigation vigorously in order to ascertain the sources of Subject's financial support, Subject's business associates,

ALL b7C

(Detroit file 62-1126)

and future activities. Will make a special effort to ascertain if Subject is making any attempt to propagandize any particular group of persons in violation of the Selective Training and Service Act.

Will continue to collect Subject's propaganda for transmittal to the Bureau.

- PENDING -

(Detroit file 62-1126)

IDENTITY OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

[redacted]

b7c, b7D

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

_____ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____ _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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☒ For your information: Per your March 18, 1982 letter this enclosure was not xeroxed for release.

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
62-43818 - 71 Enclosure

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FJS:WMJ
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Date:

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To:

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DATE 7/6/82 BY SP6BJAL OMS
204,433

Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Subject:

GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH
"THE COMMITTEE OF 1,000,000"
INTERNAL SECURITY
SEDITION

There is enclosed herewith for your consideration a copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] Detroit, Michigan, dated May 23, 1942, in the above-entitled matter.

There is also enclosed herewith for your consideration a photostatic copy of the May, 1942, issue of "The Cross and The Flag", which publication was founded and distributed by subject.

Enclosure

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ JUN 9 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUN 10 1942

191

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Detroit, Michigan
May 29, 1942

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204,433

Mr. Tolson
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Mr. Ladd
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Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Files

[redacted]

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: GERALD L. K. SMITH
INTERNAL SECURITY - SEDITION

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that [redacted], whose identity was made known to you by letter bearing this same date, revealed the following information up to May 27, 1942:

SMITH is attempting to get time on the radio immediately following WALTER WINCHELL'S Sunday night broadcast, so that he will have a better opportunity to answer WINCHELL, who is apparently his most outspoken enemy.

SMITH declined to make any contact with former distributors of "Social Justice" on advice from one [redacted] who advised him not to have anything to do with them. HARRY KELLY, Secretary of the state of Michigan, assured him that he would come to Detroit to spend some time with SMITH and help him to organize SMITH'S campaign for election to the United States Senate.

SMITH contemplated mailing to every station carrying WALTER WINCHELL'S program an article taken from the "Chicago Tribune" to warn the radio stations that they were flirting with danger and scare them out of carrying WINCHELL'S program. SMITH sent a book to [redacted] of the Ford Motor Company. Mr. SMITH has also been contacting HARRY BENNETT, Personnel Manager of Ford Motor Company, and spent several hours with him on the night of February 26, 1942, when it was decided that [redacted] HARRY BENNETT, and GERALD SMITH should get together to keep the New Dealers and the Communists from destroying all of them. SMITH then contacted McKEIGHAN, who received the suggestion favorably.

DEFERRED RECORDING

On May 25, 1942, SMITH called Mrs. ELIZABETH DILLING of Chicago, Illinois, on the telephone and congratulated her on the way she was getting along and stated that he understood that she had settled her lawsuit.

Mrs. DILLING stated that she had been interviewed by an F.B.I. agent named [redacted] who wanted to know what sort of a bulletin she was issuing. She said that he then told her that she could not fight

62-43218-72

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83 OCT 13 1964

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JUN 1 RECD

JUN 5 1942

Communism any longer because Russia was fighting on the same side in the war and that it would interfere with the war effort, causing disunity and hatred.

She replied that an election would do the same thing so she supposed that she might just as well have the same employer. She said that the agent answered that if she wanted to go ahead and be a martyr it was all right, but that he wanted to tell her that she had no right to fight Communism now.

Mrs. DILLING said that this F.B.I. agent named [redacted] was from the Chicago unit of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. She told the agent, after swearing at him, that she despised the F.B.I. for their sniveling hypocritical talks about freedom when they were going around like OGPU agents cracking down on everybody's head.

b7c

SMITH asked Mrs. DILLING if she was sure that the agent told her that she should not fight Communism. She replied absolutely and that was why she was writing a letter to Attorney General BIDDLE asking him if this agent represented merely his personal views or the views of the Department of Justice.

Mrs. DILLING said she also heard that the people who were called before the Chicago, Illinois Grand Jury were similarly told that they must not oppose Communism or unions. Mrs. DILLING further complained that her followers were being summoned before the Grand Jury apparently to scare them, and she considered this political intimidation.

SMITH then asked Mrs. DILLING what she heard about the COUGHLIN matter. She said that it was her opinion that his church shut him up, and he kept quiet to save his collar, but otherwise he would have given them a run for their money.

Mrs. DILLING asked SMITH if there was anything she could do for him, but he said that she had already done enough and she should keep on doing the same thing.

Senator ROBERT NEAL, who had written a letter to SMITH congratulating him on the first issue of "The Cross and the Flag," objected that SMITH used this letter for publicity purposes. Michigan State Senator NEAL said that several of his constituents believed that he was favoring GERALD SMITH'S election over Senator PRENTISS M. BROWN. State Senator NEAL closed by requesting that SMITH refrain from referring to his name or the letter in any future publications.

The Superintendent of the Industrial National Bank Building, the twentieth floor of which is almost entirely occupied by SMITH and his associates, was preparing an occupancy list in accordance with the requirements of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor. He told SMITH that the present list showed no occupancy, although it was well known that SMITH occupied most of the twentieth floor. The Superintendent asked SMITH how he wanted his occupancy listed and SMIT said to put it down as "The Federation for the Americanization of Mich A Non-Profit Educational Organization Engaged in Patriotic Education."

Very truly yours,

John S. Bugas

JOHN S. BUGAS
Special Agent in Charge

[redacted]
62-1126 b7c

c
o
p
y ram

DETROIT MICH.
MAY 2nd, 1942.

#104

DAILY WORKER, NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1942.

FASCIST GERALD L. SMITH WILL CAMPAIGN FOR COUGHLIN

Fascist howls Pall is being 'Persecuted'

Gerald L. K. Smith, Ku Kluxer and fascist rabble-rouser of Detroit, Michigan this week plugged away for his good friend and associate Charles Coughlin, whose "Social Justice" is now banned from the mails under the Espionage Act.

Under an official "press release" from Smith's headquarters, newspaper offic throughout the country were bombarded with an attack against the United States Government for "wholesale persecution" of Coughlin. The denunciation of the administration was couched in the familiar anti-Semtic language of fascist propaganda.

HE IS "NOMINATED"

But Smith's support of his pal was not entirely disinterested-it was also used as a peg on which to hang Smith's own fantastic ambition to become a U.S. Senator.

Last week a meeting of his so-called "Committee of 1,000,000" "nominated" him to seek the Republican nomination. It also "nominated" rep. Clare Hoffman no under investigation for possible ties with A is agencies, and Louis B. War, Coughlin's advisor and official biographer.

Smith announces that if he runs it will be under the slogan "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington". He should go to Washington-under charges of sedition.

Press Release
Committee of 1,000,000
Detroit, Michigan

April 16, 1942
Immediate Release

Gerald L. K. Smith to seek Senate on Coughlin issue

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-43818-7

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 2 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FASCIST SNARL:
Above is heading of "Press release Coughlin's pal Ger newspapers throughout the country. The release, in itself, constituted treasonous attack upon the government and was couched in anti-Semitic language.

FIVE

JUN 8 '42
191

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/17/83 BY SP-8BTJ/mtw

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
[redacted]

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Detroit - Michigan
June 1, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

[redacted]

Re: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH;
INTERNAL SECURITY - SEDITION.

Dear Sir:

From a highly confidential source it was ascertained that GERALD SMITH said that he knows who was with the President when the press got the news of the assassination of HUEY LONG. SMITH said that if this was brought out it would scandalize the whole New Deal. He said that the MURPHYS knew that the incarceration of a Catholic priest would be political suicide.

PEARSON and ALLEN said over the radio that Attorney-General BIDDLE was waivering because the Catholic church was bringing so much pressure on the White House (obviously referring to the FATHER CHARLES E. COUGHLIN case). SMITH continued that the administration would not dare to prosecute PELLEY, HUDSON and GARNER (phonetic) and all that bunch if the Catholic Church continued to bring pressure.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

SMITH said that the New Dealers up here are guilty of so much they don't know how guilty each other is and they can't keep up with their own crookedness. If they go ahead and try to maintain good will with South America which is predominantly Catholic and at the same time incarcerate COUGHLIN and SMITH who was COUGHLIN'S protector and friend, then the whole HUEY LONG scandal would be brought out. SMITH said he thought that they felt the whole COUGHLIN matter was "too hot to handle" and consequently they turned EARL BROWDER loose so that they could give the Communists an answer when the Communists started to yell for COUGHLIN'S blood. SMITH said the BROWDER matter would be a great subject for the next meeting, even for the press releases. He said he would build up what is behind the BROWDER release--"Release BROWDER and jail COUGHLIN--Is that what we are coming to?"

RECORDED

SMITH said that this would alarm many Catholics who had previously been lukewarm, and that looked wonderful.

INDEXED

EX-2 62-43818-

SMITH then referred to Reverend FRANK NORRIS who was making a local speech and said that FRANK NORRIS had been in Germany at one time and had made a flattering statement about HITLER. NORRIS then returned here and a lot of his men led in the club against the Communists. Then NORRIS shifted and started to flatter the Reds and was going to take the Gospel to Russia.

4 JUN 15 1942
JUN 15 RECD
JUN 8 RECD
JUN 4 RECD

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DATE 2/17/83 BY SP-8BJJ/mc

Letter to the Director
dated June 1, 1942

Re: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH;
INTERNAL SECURITY - SEDITION.

Mrs. ELIZABETH DILLING exposed NORRIS and he was quite an enemy of hers and perhaps even testified against her. SMITH, referring to some investigation, said that the investigators would have to call in the officers of the Ford Motor Company, Hudson Motor Company, J. L. Hudson Company and the WEBBERS if they were going to investigate everyone who fought ROOSEVELT or Communism.

Very truly yours,

John S. Bugas

JOHN S. BUGAS
Special Agent in Charge

[redacted] b7c
62-1126

GERALD L. K. SMITH

New York, N. Y.,

May 16, 1942.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/17/83 BY SP.8 [illegible]

The Hour Reports:

The May issue of The Cross and The Flag, the seditious magazine being publishe in Detroit by Gerald L. K. Smith, ex-Silver Shirter No. 3223, devotes its entire back page to a promotional article based on an endorsement received from Senator Robert R. Reynolds of North Carolina. At the top of the page are several lines of bold type reading: "United States Senator Robert R. Reynolds, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, said, when interviewed by the Associated Press concerning The Cross and The Flag;..."The item then proceeds to quote Senator Reynold's statement endorsing Smith's subversive sheet which, in the Senator's words, stands "for the things I have stood for for many years." The article also quotes from a personal letter received by Smith from Reynolds, congratulating the Detroit fifth columnist on the first edition of The Cross And The Flag. Smith proudly remarks, "This is merely one of the thousands of testimonials that have come in, favorable to this crusading, patriotic journal."

Emboldened by the support he is receiving from congressmen such as Senator Reynolds, Gerald L. K. Smith strikes out with increasing venom against the Administrati in his current issue. In his characteristic demagogic style, he attacks the "bureaucra and politicians" in Washington for their supposedly incompetent prosecution of the war. The temporary setbacks suffered by the U. S. armed forces in the Pacific are pictured by Smith as "bloody circumstances" brought about by "boondoggling bureaucrats and racketeer in Washington, who not only should be fired but should be locked in jail for the duratio The Government investigation of Father Coughlin's pro-Nazi activities is represented as a "communist" plot to persecute the Royal Oak priest. Two pages are given over to reprinting an attack by Congressman Martin Dies on Vice President Henry Wallace.

Some individuals, however, come in for hearty praise in the latest issue of

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EX - 20
62-45818-75
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
9 JUN 2 1942
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JUN 6 RECD

Smith's seditious journal. They are Charles A. Lindbergh, the Naziphile flyer who e energetically strove to prevent this country from being prepared to face the Axis or slought; Father Charles E. Coughlin, until recently Goebbels' foremost U. S. Spokesme Father Edward Lodge Curran, eastern Fuehrer of the Christian Front; Elizabeth Dillin notorious anti-Semitic propagandist; Dr. Gerald B. Winrod, Kansas pro-Axis agitator; Col. Robert McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune; Col. J. M. Patterson, publi of the New York Daily News; Eleanor Patterson, publisher of the Washington Times-Her William Randolph Hearst; Congressman Martin Dies; and Senator Robert R. Reynolds. T traitor Smith, who once boasted to his jailbird boss Pelley of forming the first Silv Shirt stormtroop band in the United States, describes the above-mentioned individuals as "fearless Americans who have exposed the subterranean operations of the Red revolutionaries without mercy."

The feature article in the current issue of The Cross and The Flag is entitl "My Hat's In the Ring". In it Smith announces he will be a candidate in Michi an thi fall for election to the U. S. Senate. The sort of backing he hopes to get is obviou "I will be supported by the old-fashioned, Christian, American people," he says. He makes an open bid for the support of Christian Front, German-American Bund elements b including this plank in his program:

> "I shall defend the right of free speech and free press for Father Charles E. Coughlin. The treatment that this minister of Christ is receiving at the hands of the bloodthirsty Reds is unbelievable."

With the United States engaged in a life and death struggle against the Axis powers, the seditious, disruptive propagandizing of this 20th Century Benedict Arnold constitutes an ever-increasing danger to the American People. The Hour therefore urg that the Department of Justice immediately suppress The Cross and The Flag and conduc thorough investigation of the treasonable activities of Gerald L. K. Smith, examining with particular care his ties with certain members of the Congress of the United Stat

JEH:JRC
2:53 PM

June 1, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. TAMM
MR. LADD

[redacted] of the National Broadcasting Company telephoned me from New York City and told me that his company has received a letter from Gerald L. K. Smith of Detroit in which Mr. Smith demands 15 minutes over the National Broadcasting Company's stations to answer an attack made on him by Walter Winchell.

Mr. Smith states in his letter that unless he is given this time he will sue the National Broadcasting Company. [redacted] advised me that his lawyers are inclined to turn down this request from Gerald Smith and asked me if I thought they were on safe grounds.

I informed [redacted] that Gerald Smith had been a minister for the Huey Long organization and has lately been around Detroit. I told him that Mr. Smith works on the same lines as Father Coughlin but he had nothing like Father Coughlin's following.

I told [redacted] that I would have a summary prepared on Gerald L. K. Smith and would send it to him confidentially. [redacted] thanked me for this and mentioned it would not be necessary for me to sign the summary.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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DATE 2/17/83 BY SP8BTS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 5:02 P
DATE 6-1
BY

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RECORDED
INDEXED

62-43818-7
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIG
JUN 2 + 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTIC

32 JUN - 193

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Nandon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Hosse
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

KTD:lem
Call: 9:10 a.m.
Dictated: 11:00 p.m.

May 23, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

RE: GERALD L. K. SMITH

Reference is made to the memorandum to the Director by James Rowe, Jr., dated May 20, 1942, in which he advised that [redacted] of Detroit claims information he gave to the FBI regarding the captioned individual has in some way come into the possession of Harry Bennett of the Ford Motor Company.

SAC. Bugas advised this morning that neither he nor any Agent in his office had ever discussed [redacted] or information that he had given to the Bureau with Harry Bennett or any member of the Ford Motor Company or with any informant who might have taken it to the Ford Motor Company. He stated that the "rather scanty information" given by [redacted] has been kept confidential and has not been discussed outside the Detroit office. He stated [redacted] has always had a very cagey part and one of the reasons he has given for not talking is that he is afraid it will get out if he gives it to the Bureau and that he might later be called on to testify. Bugas pointed out it wouldn't be necessary for the Detroit office to tell Harry Bennett about information in [redacted] possession because in the past [redacted] while Gerald L. K. Smith and Bennett were still closely associated. He stated [redacted] has been and still is in very close contact with professional informants around Detroit, such as [redacted] and that, of course, Smith knows what [redacted] knows about him. Since Smith still is in more or less constant contact with Bennett he would be in a position to advise Bennett what [redacted] knows about him.

b7c
b7d

SAC. Bugas stated that he talked to [redacted] on one occasion and that Number One Man Boyd and Special Agent [redacted] have talked to him on several occasions, trying to persuade him to come clean and tell us what he knows about Smith. He stated he is of the opinion [redacted] is holding out for money and believes he has propositioned the [redacted] crowd in New York for $100,000 to give them the information he has on Smith. He stated he has also given the excuse for not talking that he is in fear of his wife, which Bugas does not think very likely.

b7c
b7d
b7c

Respectfully,

J. K. Mumford

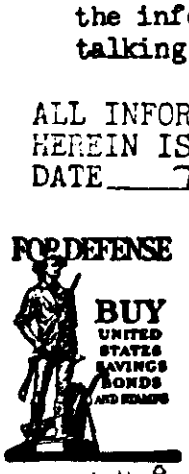
J. K. Mumford

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/6/82 BY SP6BJA1 DMS
204,433

FOR DEFENSE
BUY
UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

JUN 8 RECD

62-43818-7



RECORDED

KTD:lem

5-25-42

RECORDED 62-43218-77

EX-2

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JAMES ROWE, JR.
THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Reference is made to your memorandum dated May 20, 1942, in which you advised you have been informed that [redacted] of Detroit, Michigan, claims information furnished by him to the Federal Bureau of Investigation has come into the possession of Harry Bennett, Personnel Director of the Ford Motor Company.

[redacted] has been interviewed by employees of this Bureau on numerous occasions, both prior and subsequent to the date on which you furnished information concerning him to Mr. D. M. Ladd. He has refused to furnish any addition information regarding Smith other than that which he had previously furnished to an investigator for the Tolan Committee, with the exception of a suggestion to t effect that Gerald L. K. Smith on one occasion obtained a sum of money from the German Consul in Detroit, Michigan. He has refused to furnish any additional information regarding Smith, justifying his refusal by stating he fears for his personal safety. It is the opinion of the Special Agents who have talked to him that although he undoubtedly does possess considerable data concerning Smith he will not divulge this information unless he is well paid. [redacted]

On May 23, 1942, [redacted] was interviewed by John S. Bugas, the Special Agent in Charge of the Detroit Office of this Bureau, and was very carefully questioned in connection with his statement to the effect that information furni by him to the FBI had come into the possession of Harry Bennett. However, he re fused to clarify this and refused to commit himself in any way. During the inte view [redacted] requested Mr. Bugas to make an appointment for him with Harry Benn and this request, of course, was refused in view of the circumstances.

I have carefully checked on the possibility that information furnished this Bureau through [redacted] could have been divulged to Harry Bennett or any other representative of the Ford Motor Company and wish to state I have ascerta that this has not been done. I might point out that since Gerald L. K. Smith i well acquainted with Harry Bennett, he, of course, would be in an excellent position to advise Bennett that [redacted] does possess considerable information concerning his, Smith's, background.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Carson
Coffey
Hendon
Holloman
McGuire
Quinn Tamm
Nease
s Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 1
MAY 27 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

191

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/6/82 BY SP6BJALDMS
204.433

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CC-287

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E.A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Harbo
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

JKW:le
Call: 9:20 P.M.

May 22, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH

I telephonically contacted Special Agent [redacted] of the Detroit Field Division with reference to instructions in Bureau letter dated May 6, 1942 to the Detroit Office that [redacted] informant in the above case, should be immediately interviewed on the basis of information furnished by him to an investigator for the Tolan Committee, which information was subsequently furnished to the Bureau, concerning Gerald L. K. Smith.

b7c I advised Agent [redacted] that a Memorandum has been received from the Assistant to the Attorney General to the effect that one Harry Bennett has obtained possession of this information which was furnished to the Committee by [redacted] and that [redacted] is now in fear for his life as a result of Bennett's having obtained this information; furthermore, that they seem to think that Bennett obtained this information from us. The Memorandum concludes with the following request: "Will you let me know what information [redacted] furnished, and also what information the Bureau has about the reliability of [redacted]

b7c b7D

Inasmuch as the Agent handling this case in the Detroit Office was not immediately available, I requested Agent [redacted] to contact him or SAC Dugas and to advise me tonight, in general, what information [redacted] has recently furnished the Bureau about Gerald L. K. Smith; what about [redacted] reliability; and whether there is any basis for the allegation by the Assistant to the Attorney General that Harry Bennett obtained this information from us.

b7c b7D

b7c Agent [redacted] advised that he would obtain all the information possible, and would call me back on this matter.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/21/82 BY SP6BJA1 Oms
204,433

Call: 9:45

b7c Special Agent [redacted] telephonically advised that he had talked with Special Agent [redacted] who was handling this case, and that [redacted] had furnished the following information concerning [redacted]

INDEXED RECORDED 62-42917-78

[redacted]

b7c, b7D

FOR DEFENSE
BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

JUN 9 1942
JUN 8 REC'D 191

[redacted] He claims definitely that he has a wealth of incrim
ing evidence against Smith - as a matter of fact, that he has a "suitcase f
of documentary evidence," and that he, [redacted] will establish the connec
between Gerald Lynrod, Charles E. Hudson, William Dudley Pelley, and a num
of prominent industrial figures in the automobile and steel industries, inc
ing Henry and Edsel Ford, Ernest Tenney Weir, and a man by the name of Pew
the Sun Oil Company, as well as numerous others. He indicated, however, an
extreme reluctance to submit any information, because he is in need of a jo
and he felt that any expose which he might be a party to would involve, of
necessity, powerful men and repercussions would be directed at him and he wo
be ruined. He indicated definitely in his interview that he was fearful of
his personal safety, because most of the information was not known to anyon
else except himself and Smith. He indicated that he might be interested in
remuneration.

b7c Agent [redacted] stated that all of the above information was furnished
a P & C letter to the Director in answer to the Bureau letter of May 6; th
he is evasive and elusive, is afraid of repercussions, he needs a job, et c
and so he furnished nothing more than the information originally furnished

b7c With reference to the information getting to Harry Bennett, Agent
stated that the opinion expressed by the interviewing Agent, and the opinio
believed to be held also by SAC Fugas, is that [redacted] is trying to capi
on his information for personal profit and will not cooperate with the Bur
unless he is assured that it will be worth his while; so that, considering
the fact that he has never furnished any specific information concerning S
if Bennett as obtainined incriminating evidence from [redacted] about Smith,
could not have obtained it from the Bureau.

I advised Agent [redacted] that, with reference to information which B
might have obtained, [redacted] statement to the Tolan Committee was furni
to the Bureau, and was in turn furnished to the Detroit Office; that, the
we desired to know whether there was any possibility of this information
was furnished to the Bureau having gotten to Bennett. I requested Agent [redacted]
have SAC Fugas call me not later than 9:30 A. M. tomorrow morning, May 23,
regarding this possibility.

Agent [redacted] advised that this would be done.

Respectfully,

T. V. Mumford

T. V. Mumford

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Files

Department of Justice
Washington

JAMES ROWE, JR.
ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

May 20, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR J. EDGAR HOOVER.

Some time ago I gave to Mr. Ladd of the Bureau certain information about [redacted] of Detroit, which information had been furnished to me confidentially by an outside source. At that time, the FBI was in the process of interviewing [redacted] concerning the National Workers League and [redacted] had asked whether he should talk frankly to the FBI. In the past he had indicated an obvious unwillingness to do so.

At my suggestion, [redacted] was told to talk freely and frankly to the special agent in Detroit.

The word now comes to me that [redacted] claims the information he gave to the FBI has in some way come into the possession of Harry Bennett, so-called "Personnel Director" of the Ford Motor Company and [redacted] is now in fear of his life.

The person who gave me this information is seriously disturbed by this disclosure. I do not know the merits of [redacted] contention, nor do I know anything about his reliability.

DEFERRED RECORDING

Will you let me know what information [redacted] furnished and also what information the Bureau has about the reliability of [redacted] who is closely associated with Gerald L. K. Smith?

JHR

James Rowe, Jr.

memo Mr. Ladd
Reply - 5
KTD

ALL
b7c, b7D

RECORDED
INDEXED 62-[illegible]-79

4 JUN 17 1942

JUN 8 RECD
MAY 22 RECD

MAY 29 1942

4-750 (2-7-79)

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XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) DEPT OF THE ARMY, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
62-43818-80

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

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XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Detroit - Michigan
May 16, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

ATTENTION: Photographic Laboratory

Dear Sir:

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH;
INTERNAL SECURITY, SEDITION.

Enclosed please find two 25-foot rolls of Minipan film.

Please develop and print as instructed, returning prints to this office.

Very truly yours,

John S. Bugas
ams

JOHN S. BUGAS
Special Agent in Charge

[redacted] b7c
62-1126
cc: Photographic Laboratory

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/17/83 BY SP-8BTJ/mc

62-4988-81
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 MAY 19 1942
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MECH. SECT.

ack 5/22/42

JUN 6 RECD

EX-12

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 19 1942

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gand

B

FBI DETROIT 5-19-42 4-55PM EWT EJP

DIRECTOR

HOME. GERALD L. K. SMITH, INTERNAL SECURITY, SEDITION. ADVISE PHOTOGRAPHIC LABORATORY NOT TO PRINT PHOTOGRAPHS OF WHICH TEN COPIES WERE REQUESTED CONCERNING DETROIT FILE NINE EIGHT DASH TW EIGHT SIX. TRANSMITTAL LETTER WAS DATED MAY SIXTEEN AT DETROIT ENCLOSING TWO ROLLS MINIPAN FILM. OK TO PRINT AS INSTRUCTED PHOTOGRAPHS CONCERNING DETROIT FILE SIX TWO DASH ONE ONE TWO SI

BUGAS

A AND H

500 PM OK FBI WASH DC NG

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 2/17/83 BY SP-8007/MC

called phot.
orig to La

RCR:AVB

EX - 12

May 22, 1942

Special Agent in Charge
Detroit, Michigan

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH;
INTERNAL SECURITY, SEDITION.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated May 16, 1942, and teletype communication dated May 19, 1942, regarding the above-captioned case.

The film rolls forwarded to the Bureau have been developed, and copies are being forwarded to your office under separate registered cover.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/12/83 BY SP-PBFT/ac

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E.A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
★ MAY 23 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED
MAY 23 9 55 AM

JUN 1

Exit

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 2/12/83 BY SP-8B5

JH:klb

June 2, 1942

Gerald L. K. Smith was reportedly born at Pardeeville, Wisconsin, in February, 1898. He is said to have attended Butler Seminary at Indianapolis, Indiana and to have later been graduated from Valparaiso University, with an A.B. Degree. After leaving college, Smith took up active duty as a Minister and is said to have held pastorates at the 7th Street Christian Church at Indianapolis, Indiana and at the King's Highway Church of Shreveport, Louisiana.

During the time that he was a Minister at Shreveport, Louisiana, he is alleged to have become a fast friend and political proponent of the late Huey Long. Advisedly he ultimately left his work as a Minister and was assigned by Long to the task of nationalizing the "Share the Wealth" program. Smith's duties in this regard apparently included travelling about the country and attempting to interest persons in setting up these clubs.

During the life of Huey Long, Smith was an outstanding personality in the Long machine but subsequent to Long's death, he is reported to have incurred the disfavor of Long's successors and to have been ousted from the organization. It is known that he preached the sermon at Long's funeral.

After being dismissed from further activity in the remnants of the Long political machine he is reported to have gone to New York and there in 1937 to have organized a group known as the "Committee of 1,000,000".

Smith's organizational efforts in New York were apparently not successful and in 1938 he removed to Detroit, Michigan where he was instrumental in founding a group known as the "Federation of Americanization in Michigan". This effort was likewise unsuccessful and eventually Smith devoted himself to recreating and directing his original committee, namely the "Committee of 1,000,000" from Detroit, Michigan.

Smith's activities during the past three years and at the present, have been devoted exclusively to an attempt to increase the number of adherents for the "Committee of 1,000,000". In an effort to popularize his Committee he has published a magazine known as "The Cross and the Flag", and has lately established an "Inner Circle" which as its name would imply designates a group of the select few who have been chosen to carry on the work of the "Committee of 1,000,000". Another part of his program, has included weekly radio broadcasts from Station WJR at Detroit, Michigan.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Helleman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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JUN 10 1942
JUN 9 RECD

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-43818-2
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
17 JUN 6 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Smith's work in connection with the "Committee of 1,000,000" as outlined in the preceding paragraph has been given principally to criticism of the present administration particularly with reference to its foreign policy. Prior to the involvment of the United States in the current war, his radio broadcasts and his editorials were all strongly isolationist in sentiment and at times anti-Semitic.

According to the accepted publication of the "Committee of 1,000,000", "The Cross and the Flag", the seven fundamental principles of the Committee have been designated as follows:

1. To rebuild the spirit of America.

2. To wipe out the last vestiges of Communism, Naziism, and Fascism in all forms.

3. The redefinition of the American national character.

4. The installation of a new spirit in American youth, dedicated to the maintenance of American institutions.

5. To issue a call to farmers and laborers to resist what is now known as an international plot to involve them in a world revolution.

6. To rededicate the citizenry of America to the family altar and to the spirit of the church.

7. To secure the maintenance of a well-defined standard of American living.

Since December, 1941, the program of the "Committee of 1,000,000" has reportedly shifted to a denunciation of Communism and to a general criticism of the administration in the conduct of the war effort.

Smith has allegedly been actively engaged in various non-interventionist groups and has reportedly had the backing and support of an organization of this type known as "Mothers of United States of America".

It has further been reported that he was at one time an active member of William Dudley Pelley's Silver Shirts.

On the night of April 24, 1942, Smith, during the course of an address to members of the "Committee of 1,000,000", announced his candidacy

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

for the office of United States Senator for the State of Michigan. At that time he reportedly announced his platform as that which was previously adopted for the "Committee of 1,000,000". This platform is said to include the following four points:

1. One hundred percent loyalty to the war effort.
2. $100.00 a month for every soldier.
3. An honest hearing in the Senate for the Townsend Plan.
4. Tires for everybody.

Concerning Smith, it has further been reported that he was arrested on November 3, 1936 by the Police Department of New Orleans, Louisiana, on a charge of having disturbed the peace in the using of obscene language. Reportedly this arrest resulted in his receiving a suspended sentence of $10.00 and ten days.

It has also been mentioned that Smith has been involved as plaintiff in several libel and slander cases. According to newspaper accounts in March of 1939 he instituted a $500,000 slander suit against the March of Time Newsreel Company for having allegedly slanderously associated him with Father Divine as a "Rabble Rouser".

Another account is to the effect that in 1935 Smith filed libel charges against the Washington Times, Washington, D. C. This suit, it was stated, was subsequently dropped by the plaintiff without any active effort toward prosecution.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Helloman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RECORDED
62-43818-82

FJS:klb June 2, 1942

[redacted]

National Broadcasting Company, Incorporated
RCA Building
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

In connection with our telephone conversation of June 1, 1942, there is enclosed herewith for your confidential information a summary setting forth available background data and the activities of Gerald L. K. Smith of Detroit, Michigan.

As a matter of interest the activities of this individual are presently under investigation by this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/12/93 BY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Hellman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
JUN 3 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F B I
JUN 3 10 57 AM '42

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83 OCT 13 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN FILE NO. 100-8486

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	6/4/42	6/1,2/42	[redacted] b7

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
GERALD L. K. SMITH; COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION	INTERNAL SECURITY SEDITION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Copies of SMITH'S broadcasts over Station W O L from October 29, 1941 to December 24, 1941 and a copy of "The Cross and the Flag", Volume 1, Number 1, April, 1942, were obtained, and are being forwarded to Bureau.

ENCL BEHIND FILE

- RUC -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/17/83 BY SP8BTJ/WC

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to the Detroit Field Division dated April 23, 1942. (62-43818)

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

In accordance with instructions contained in the above reference letter, the writer contacted [redacted] of the American Broadcasting Corporation at Station W O L, 1627 K Street, N.W. [redacted] advised that he was also the representative of the Mutual Broadcasting Company and that he personally had been contacted by the subject in making arrangements for the broadcasting of transcriptions of his speeches. He also stated that he censored each and every broadcast, a typewritten copy of which was forwarded to him from Detroit before the transcription was made and that after corrections by him they were returned to SMITH and the transcriptions made. He made available the transcription records and also typewritten copies of all speeches made by SMITH.

The writer listened to the recordings and followed the text of

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: S. K. McKee SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

62-43818 83

RECORDED

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

5 - Bureau (Encls (8)
2 - Detroit
2 - Washington Field

cc D. of Fee 12/26/42

JUN 6 1942

COPIES DESTROYED

OCT 13 1964

of the speeches by the typewritten copies and learned that they are substantially the same except for a few minor differences in words and language used which in no way changed the text of the speech. Photostatic copies of these speeches are being forwarded to the Bureau together with this report.

In brief, the speeches made by SMITH have all been directed to the President, members of Congress and members of the Cabinet. During these speeches, SMITH has taken it upon himself to point out various controversial issues of the day, stating his opinion in this regard as to the actions of the President and Congress on these matters and advised that the statements made by him were formulated from letters forwarded to him by the members of the organization known as The Committee of One Million.

The electrical transcriptions carried identification tags as set out below, all of which are the same except for the dates and length of time of the program:

"Date of program Program #
Program time
Title
GERALD L. K. SMITH, Radio Station W O L
Date
Essex Broadcasters, Inc.,
330 Union Guardian Building,
Detroit, Michigan"

A photostatic copy of these broadcasts is being maintained in the Washington Field Office files and two copies are being sent to the Bureau.

[redacted], Periodical Reading Room, Library of Congress, telephonically contacted this office in order to make available to Special Agent [redacted] a copy of the publication "The Cross and the Flag". The writer contacted [redacted] and at that time he advised that he would make available the above referred to publication and on the following day this was forwarded to the Washington Field Office for its use.

b7c
b7D

ENCLOSURE TO THE BUREAU

Two photostatic copies of radio speeches made by GERALD L. K. SMITH

One copy of "The Cross and the Flag", Volume I, Number 1, April, 1942.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
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XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

_____ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____ _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

_____

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☒ For your information: Per your March 18, 1982 letter this enclosure was not xeroxed for release.

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
62-43818 - 83 Enclosure

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

CC-285

PUBLICATION

FJS:WMJ
6-10-42
62-43818-83 Date:

RECORDED

To: Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Subject:

GERALD L. K. SMITH
COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY
SEDITION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/12/83 BY SP-FOIPA

JUN 15 1942

There is enclosed herewith for your consideration a copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] Washington, D. C., dated June 4, 1942, in the above-entitled matter, together with photostatic copies of subject's weekly radio broadcasts from October 29, 1941, to December 24, 1941.

Enclosure

★ JUN 11 1942 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) NAVAL INV SERVICE, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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62-43818-84

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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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XXXXXX
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FBI/DOJ

ALIEN ENEMY CONTROL UNIT

TO: Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Mr. Burling
Mr. Cooley
Mr. Ennis
Mr. Gitlin
Mr. McKnight
Mrs. McLean

Mr. Moe
Mr. Tubridy
Mr. Wasserman
The Docket Room
Stenographic Pool
ATT:—

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy
Miss

MEMORANDUM

RECORDED 62-43518-85

INDEXED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
2 MAY 2 1942
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

1 ENCLO.

For your kind consideration and appropriate action.

EX-7

[redacted]

4/22/42

b7c

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
RECEIVED
APR 23 1942

To the Honorable
Francis Biddle
Attorney General
Of the United States

Dear Sir

I beleive it was Last Sunday That I mailed A letter To your Office Regarding the Broadcasting of Jearld L.K.Smith who as I see it is Broadcasting just the way the Nazies and there allies Want Him to ~~Broadcast~~ Brodcast .and In my Own Mind I beleive he is either Directly or indirictely in the employe of the enemies of the American Form of Goverment.and is doing all in his power cause hatered in the hearts and Minds of the People against the Goverment of this United States.

On account of my fight against Unamerican activities and on acco of Uncovering much Pro Naxie Activities and Pro Nazie Propoganda why Of course I am Classed as A Rat I am classed as Brainless I a Classed as A person who is far from being Intelligent.and I have Received A Challenge From an anti Roosevelt Man who is Conected with One of the Bigest News papers in the State to take an Intel test This Man alougth A Busisness Man Hates Roosevelt .I am Hate so badly here By the Anti Roosevelt Gang and the Pro Nazie Gang and the Enemies of Democracy that some times it is Impossible Fo me to Earn enough Money to Buy Food For My Family.But Regardless and My Family are Going to Continue to Fight all Unamerican Acti and do all in Our Power to Help Win this War even if we have to Give our Lives in Doing so .so Mr Biddle I am Sending this lette By Special Delivery and Air Mail so that it will Reach your Depa and I am Incloseing A Clipping taken out Of this Morning.s Free and I ask You are You Going to let this Pro Nazie Jearld K Smit Continue to use the Reido for the purpose of Destroying True Americanism that Our Forefathers Gave there Lives For and which O Boys are Fighting on the Field of Battle Right now to Defend.

DEFERRED RECORDING

For the Best Intrest of America and Liberty and Freedom and For The Protection of Our Boys who are to day Fighting and Dieing on the field of Battle so that America may always be A the Land of the Free. I ask You to put this Man Smith off the Air.and put hi Where he Belongs in some Unamerican Prison Camp.in My own Mind I think this Man Smith is A Traitor and an Allie of the enemies True Americanism and Democracy.

Yours For Supreme Victory
For The Armies of the United States
and there Allies Old Glory will Not and
and Shall Not Ever Come Down.

APR 24 1942

[redacted]

[redacted]

MAY 29 RECD

Predicts a Backfire

He also predicted that the sedition accusations made against Social Justice were the prelude to acts which would cause a sweeping revulsion against American Jewry, the newspaper said.

"Why do they fear Father?" Ward was quoted as saying. "He's been silent for two years. He hasn't written, or spoken on the radio. They're afraid of what he'll divulge, I tell you."

Ward's service as editor of Social Justice ended in June, 1940.

Dies in Station

Death came to him suddenly in a railroad station. Funeral arrangements for him were not complete Tuesday.

Meanwhile, Gerald L. K. Smith, national chairman of the Committee of 1,000,000, announced that he would speak Friday night on the subject:

"Will we permit the Reds to jail Father Coughlin?"

Smith's speech will be in the Maccabees Building auditorium.

June 4, 1942

RECORDED
FJS:WMJ
62-43818 — 85

EX-2

[redacted]

b7C

Dear [redacted]

Your letter and enclosure dated April 22, 1942, directed to the Attorney General, has been referred to this Bureau.

I want you to know that the content of your letter has been carefully noted and is being made a matter of official record in the files of this Bureau for such consideration as may be deemed appropriate.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/17/83 BY SP-8BTJ/mh

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 1
JUN 4 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
JUN 2 7 1942

JUN 2 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/17/83 BY SP-8BTJ/mb

Federal Bureau
Of investigation
E.J. Hoover,
Dear Sir,

There is another magazine thats being sold, which has taken the place of social Justice and is named the Cross and the flag an assumed name - Social injustice
Both magazines are on the same order - and should be stopped at once by our government - Yours very Truly

[redacted]

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
☆ JUN 17 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Ack #1 6-16-42

RECORDED & INDEXED

-86

17 JUN 6

JUN 22 RECD

1 JUN 22 '42

ALL
b7c

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

A RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA SERVICE

RCA BUILDING · RADIO CITY

NEW YORK, N. Y.

June 5 1942

Mr J Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D C

Dear Mr Hoover:

Your letter and memo regarding Gerald L K Smith has been received and will be treated confidentially. Many thanks.

Sincerely yours

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/12/83 BY SP-8BTJ/MW

[redacted]

b7c

10 JUN 15 1942

RECORDED

INDEXED

62-43818-8
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
15 JUN 8 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUN 13 RECD

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

June 4, 1942

EGF:MLC

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

Re: Gerald L. K. Smith;
Sedition

Call: 9:10 a.m.
Dictated: 10:20 a.m.

Number One Man Boyd of the Detroit Office was contacted while he was in touch with the Bureau concerning other matters and was questioned concerning the duplication of symbols used by the Detroit Office for the technical surveillance on Smith. Mr. Boyd had reported the symbols [redacted] would be used for this surveillance but on the morning of June 1, 1942 SA [redacted] of the Detroit Office advised Supervisor [redacted] that symbol [redacted] would be used to designate this surveillance.

ACTION: After checking the records of his office, Mr. Boyd stated that symbols [redacted] should be disregarded and that symbol [redacted] should serve as the designation in this instance.

Respectfully,

E. G. Fitch

E. G. Fitch

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Mendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

[redacted]

b7C

b7D

b7C

b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/17/83 BY SP.8 [illegible]

RECORDED

62-43818

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
5 JUN 8 1942
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FIVE

FOR DEFENSE
BUY
UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

191

COPIES DESTROYED
83 OCT 13 1964

[redacted] June 8. 1942.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover.
Washington D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover: I have received letters and literature from Gerald L. K. Smith of Detroit. Mich of which you no doubt know, and know also of his writings and radio talk.
We are really a free country or his talk would not be tolerated in time of war.
It may be, I don't know of how far one can go, but there is one thing sure, if I had the power, I sure would stop him.
Any-way, he needs watching.

Very Respectfully yours
[redacted]

GERALD L.K. SMITH

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/17/83 BY SP-7BTS/mt

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
☆ JUL 1 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-43818-89
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
1 JUN 11 1942
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

7 JUL 7 1942

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
[redacted]
AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
[redacted]

b7c

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice
Detroit - Michigan
June 6, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH
INTERNAL SECURITY - Sedition

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/6/82 BY SP6BJA/DMS
204,433

Dear Sir:

This will confirm telephone conversation between Special Agent (A) Milton J. Boyd and [redacted] on June 6, 1942, at 2:30 P.M. b7c

[redacted] confidentially advised Agent Boyd that GERALD L. K. SMITH had given out a press release to be made public after six P.M. June 7, 1942. The press release consisted of a letter to Attorney General BIDDLE, advising BIDDLE that SMITH had learned of a plot by which certain people were going to plant ammunition and firearms in the homes of SMITH's followers and then tip off the Federal Bureau of Investigation so that they would then be raided and SMITH discredited. [redacted] said that SMITH claimed he got this information from Mr. HUIE of the American Mercury Magazine, New York City, New York. Beside the letter to Attorney General BIDDLE which was dated June 5, 1942, SMITH also released his radio speech which was to be delivered over radio station WJR, Detroit, Michigan, on June 7, 1942. A photostatic copy of the letter as well as a photostatic copy of his radio speech is being forwarded herewith. b7c b7D

DEFERRED RECORDING

The following information was given by [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau. b7D

HUBERT LUCKER telephoned BERNARD BOMAN, manager for GERALD L. K. SMITH, who told him that he, LUCKER, had received a call from a fellow from the Justice Department named [redacted] and he wanted to speak to SMITH about it. HUBERT LUCKER told SMITH that [redacted] of the Justice Department called again, but did not say what he wanted to speak to him about. LUCKER verified the telephone number by calling Randolph 2905, and ascertaining that that was the telephone number of the Detroit Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. SMITH ad- b7c

ENCL BEHIND FILE

I ENCLO. 15

COPIES DESTROYED

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6-10 [redacted]

b7c

vised LUCKER not to respond to the telephone call and to wait until he received an official letter requesting an interview with LUCKER or else a subpena. SMITH said he had other things to talk with LUCKER about, and inasmuch as LUCKER was suffering from a severe cold and after effects of drunkenness (which resulted in arrest by Grosse Pointe Park, Michigan, Police Department), SMITH visited LUCKER's home. LUCKER suggested to SMITH that [redacted] must have urged the Department of Justice to investigate SMITH. [redacted] also told SMITH that a man named [redacted] at Randolph 2905 wanted him to call. Inasmuch as he did not know anybody by that name, he wanted to ask SMITH about it first. SMITH advised [redacted] to ignore the telephone call and to wait until he got an official letter from the Federal Bureau of Investigation or else a subpena inasmuch as he feared it might be someone improperly trying to gain information. SMITH arranged an appointment with HARRY BENNETT of the Ford Motor Company for the afternoon of June 3, 1942 at BENNETT's office. b7c

On June 2, 1942, according to [redacted] SMITH received a telegram from WILLIAM HUIE, Associate Editor of the American Mercury Magazine in New York City and a friend of GEORGE ZISUCOSKI of the New York Sun. According to the telegram, HUIE wanted SMITH to telephone him to make an appointment since HUIE expected to come to Detroit. On June 3, 1942, SMITH advised his manager, DOMAN, that HUIE was coming to Detroit on June 4, 1942, and that DOMAN should find out where HUIE was staying and to be nice to him but not "to slobber all over him". b7D

On June 4, 1942, SMITH telephoned [redacted] of the [redacted], Ford Motor Company. SMITH told [redacted] that he had a friend in New York City, an editor of a magazine and an important fellow who called up a number of organizations, including Burkhead's Organization, and told them that he was going to write an article about GERALD SMITH if they had any material. BURKHEAD got chummy with this New York editor (HUIE) and told him that within the next ten days, machine guns, munitions, and other such materials would be placed in picked homes in Detroit, that tips would then be made to the Federal Bureau of Investigation who would raid these homes. The owners of the homes which were raided would then say that they were associated with GERALD L. K. SMITH, members of the Committee of One Million, great admirers of CHARLES LINDBERGH, etcetera. By this way the Jews hoped to demonstrate that SMITH was head of an underground revolutionary conspiracy. SMITH asked [redacted] if he knew anything about such b7c b7c

a plot. [redacted] said he did not; however, that everything was being done against the National Workers' League. In fact there was a Grand Jury investigation going on right now in Detroit under an attorney from the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice. [redacted] told SMITH that he understood that [redacted] had received orders from New York "to get the National Workers' League and SMITH too". SMITH said that was fine, [redacted] would be a dandy one to do it, but [redacted] said that [redacted] wouldn't do it himself because he always got other people to do such things for him. [redacted] suspected that [redacted] was in some way responsible for causing SMITH to be investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. [redacted] said he knew there was an investigation in progress concerning SMITH, but he didn't think there was anything to it and that he thought it had been dropped by now. [redacted] advised SMITH to call HARRY BENNETT and tell him about the plot. SMITH agreed that he would call HARRY BENNETT. [redacted] suggested that it was a good idea because he knew that BENNETT was "plenty thick with BUGAS and that he could do it all right". SMITH thought that most of the talk concerning an investigation of himself was attributed to WALTER WINCHELL. SMITH asked [redacted] if he had heard of any of SMITH's friends being questioned, and [redacted] said that he had. [redacted] refused to mention names over the telephone but said they had been questioned more than once but hadn't done any talking. [redacted] told SMITH that he should forget that he even told him this. [redacted] stated that "HOOVER and WINCHELL were close friends" as everybody knew and that WINCHELL was "using HOOVER".

SMITH telephonically contacted WILLIAM HUIE in Detroit, Michigan again, and HUIE asked SMITH to arrange an appointment with HARRY BENNETT and also wanted to arrange an interview with HENRY FORD within the next month. HUIE said that he had already spoken to [redacted] HARRY BENNETT's personal secretary, and SMITH said that [redacted] was a responsible man. SMITH and HUIE met at the Statler Hotel, Detroit, Michigan at 1:30 P.M. on June 5, 1942. On the morning of June 5, 1942, SMITH called HARRY BENNETT's office and explained apparently to [redacted] that a friend whom he formerly knew in Louisiana had come from New York, that he was a very nice fellow and a very important writer, and that the fellow brought in some very serious information concerning a plot that BURKHEAD is planning on SMITH and others in Detroit. He said that the plot involved everybody and was too important to talk about over the phone even though [redacted] wanted some idea what it was about so that he could pass it on to HARRY BENNETT. SMITH continued that BURKHEAD and his fellow conspirators in New York,

ALV
b7

through [redacted] and others, were to plant machine guns and ammunition in a number of homes in Detroit, that the Federal Bureau of Investigation would then be tipped off and requested to raid these homes. When the homes were raided, the occupants were supposed to say that they were followers of GERALD SMITH, HENRY FORD, HARRY BENNETT, FATHER COUGHLIN, and others. SMITH said that his informant was not the ordinary newspaperman, but was a very fine type. He wouldn't dare use the name or he would lose him as a source of information. SMITH assured that this was not an exaggeration, nor a phony story, but that he knew it was being planned. SMITH suggested that HARRY BENNETT should call JOHN BUGAS right away and tell him that there is a plan to use the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a "stooge" and embarrass them. SMITH also suggested that HARRY BENNETT ought to "put somebody on this [redacted] because he was working on all of them all the time". SMITH urged prompt action on this suggestion and was assured of it. SMITH said that [redacted] was mad because SMITH wouldn't give him a job and because he couldn't get a job at Fords, and HARRY BENNETT warned him about [redacted] nearly four years ago. SMITH concluded by saying this was no spook story but that HARRY BENNETT should take action immediately because this was no spook story.

On the morning of June 5, 1942, HUBERT LUCKER telephoned SMITH and said that he had previously stalled off the Federal Bureau of Investigation Agent and refused to contact him, but that they finally came to see him at his home and asked him about the paper and where the money came from, and that he had said that they could find this out from anybody and that he had answered all questions in generalities. He stated that he was also asked if he were still president and that he replied that he supposed so. (It should be stated here that, with my consent, Agents [redacted] and [redacted] interviewed LUCKER exclusively about the "Free Romania" movement and made no reference at all to GERALD SMITH or anything pertaining to his organization). SMITH advised LUCKER that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had also questioned one of his printers. SMITH then told LUCKER about HUIE, the magazine editor from New York who had been collecting information in order to write an article about SMITH and that he had interviewed several of SMITH's enemies and one of them who is also an editor and friendly with BURKHEAD, told him that within the next ten days a plot would be carried out whereby guns and ammunition would be planted in the homes of various people about town by the Jews, and that the Federal Bureau of Investigation would then be called upon to make raids and it would be publicly announced that the parties arrested were friends of GERALD SMITH, and that he was

ALL 67

sponsoring some kind of underground revolution. SMITH advised LUCKER to keep his basement locked so that nothing could be thrown into it when he wasn't there. SMITH informed LUCKER that [redacted] believed [redacted] had a hand in all of this plot. SMITH had called their mutual friend who was "not very tall" (undoubtedly HARRY BENNETT) and told him that he ought to get in touch with Mr. BUGAS and advise him that this plot was a conspiracy against HENRY FORD, CHARLES LINDBERGH, FATHER COUGHLIN, and all of us who have been leaders in this community, and HARRY BENNETT agreed with him. SMITH then asked LUCKER what kind of a looking fellow [redacted] was and if he was a Jew, and LUCKER said no and that they had been very nice in questioning him and did not make any effort to embarrass him. LUCKER said the Federal Bureau of Investigation Agents were attempting to tie in some silly gossip relative to "the king" (meaning King CAROL of Rumania) coming to the United States and said that he thought they should know all about this as it was a matter for the United States Government for whom he hoped the Agents were still working. LUCKER said that he had the Agents right in a corner in this. SMITH said that this was [redacted] work. LUCKER then said that he asked them outright if they had spoken to [redacted] about these matters, suggesting that he knew a lot about them and that one of the Agents had said, "You mean the investigator working for DIES?" LUCKER had then asked if he did work for DIES and was told that as a matter of fact he did not, but merely did work for him when he wanted some done in Detroit. SMITH then told LUCKER that [redacted] really works for the Jews, the Anti-Fascist League, and that they gave DIES all that stuff. SMITH said the Federal Bureau of Investigation hates the Dies Committee anyway. LUCKER then said that this chap, referring to [redacted] was all right but what he did do about seeing other people, he could not say, and that he had tried to appear evasive so that LUCKER would not get the full drift of what they were driving at. SMITH suggested that they would try to get information from LUCKER's "little Greek preacher friend" and he said that they had already about four days ago, and that the preacher had not called him.

In the evening of June 5, 1942, SMITH attempted to call HUIE in Room 835 at the Book-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, Michigan, but was unsuccessful. When [redacted] later contacted Mr. SMITH telephonically, he was told the details of the guns and ammunition plot story.

AL b7C

Please be assured we will promptly receive advice as to any further developments in this matter.

Very truly yours,

JOHN S. BUGAS
Special Agent in Charge

[redacted]jt
62-1126
Enclosures

b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/6/82 BY SP6BJAL DMS
94,393

JUN 12 1942

RECORDED 62-43818-98

FJS:WMJ
6-10-42
100-43818

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

It has been determined that Gerald L. K. Smith, Detroit, Michigan, delivered a radio address over the facilities of a Detroit broadcasting station on the evening of June 7, 1942. Prior to this date, the Detroit Field Office of this Bureau came into possession of a copy of the radio script which Smith contemplated delivering on June 7, 1942.

The prepared contemplated speech of Smith, a copy of which is enclosed herewith, pertains to an alleged plot whereby his enemies intend to plant damaging exhibits such as guns and ammunition in certain homes in Detroit. According to this contemplated speech, after the exhibits have been planted, the authorities of the Government are to raid the homes and the owners of the premises raided would say that they are supporters of Gerald L. K. Smith, and that this is a part of the Gerald L. K. Smith plan.

There is also enclosed herewith for your information a typewritten copy of a letter prepared by Smith directed to you, which he contemplated sending on June 5, 1942. It is reported that a copy of this letter was given to a representative of the press at Detroit, Michigan, in the form of a press release, but it was not to be released before 6:00 P.M., June 7, 1942.

I wish to advise that this Bureau has no information concerning this alleged plot. It is noted that Smith is presently under investigation by this Bureau to determine if he is engaged in the violation of any statute within the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau, and it is possible that you may desire to entertain prosecution against him in the future. Will you kindly advise me if you desire to have Smith interviewed concerning the plot to which he refers. Since such an interview might deter him from making statements relative to this plot in the event his allegations are without foundation, it is suggested that the possibility of future prosecutive action against him should be considered in determining whether or not he should be questioned at the present time relative to this plot.

Respectfully,

J. E. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Bosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Enclosures

JUN 22 1942

cc - Assistant Attorney General
Wendell Berge

JUN 11 5 05 PM '42

JUN 11 5 21 PM '42

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Detroit, Michigan
June 11, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH,
aka GERALD L. K. SMITH;
THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION;
INTERNAL SECURITY - SEDITION

Serial 9

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated June 11, 1942, in the above-captioned matter, which states that copies of the radio speeches of subject and stenographic transcripts of subject's meeting held May 12, 1942, and the May, 1942 issue of "The Cross and the Flag" are being forwarded to the Bureau under separate cover.

b7c

The above-mentioned items are being forwarded to the Bureau under separate cover.

Very truly yours,

John S Bugas

JOHN S. BUGAS
Special Agent in Charge

R

See serial 93

[redacted] b7c
62-1126

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/17/83 BY SP-8BJJ/MC

I ENCLO.

62-43818-91
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 JUN 13 1942

RECORDED

JUN 19 1942

COPY IN FILE

JUN 16 RECD

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

WB:NML:BGL

146-28-43

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Fenlon
Mr. Hoover
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
File

June 12, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR,
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,

Re:

GERALD L. K. SMITH,

Re:

COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION.

The Criminal Division is in receipt of a letter dated June 5, 1942, from Gerald L. K. Smith, addressed to the Attorney General, with reference to an alleged plot to embarrass and ruin Mr. Smith. Two photostatic copies of Mr. Smith's letter and a copy of a letter dated June 12, 1942, from the Criminal Division to Mr. Smith are transmitted herewith for your information.

Respectfully,

Wendell Berge

WENDELL BERGE,
Assistant Attorney General.

Inc. #33103

RECORDED

INDEXED - 15

62-43818-92

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
19 JUN 15 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

1 ENCLO. 19

JUN 19 1942

JUN 16 RECD

WB:NML:AEM

146-28-45

June 12, 1942

Mr. Gerald L. K. Smith
Post Office Box 459
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Mr. Smith:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter to the Attorney General dated June 5, 1942, concerning an alleged plot by certain unnamed individuals in Detroit and New York City to fix responsibility on you for certain exhibits which you state will be "planted" in the Detroit area.

If you will make available to the Department the names of your informant and the other individuals said to be involved, as well as other information in your possession bearing on this reported plot, the Department will of course be glad to consider any action warranted by the facts.

Respectfully,

WENDELL BERGE,
Assistant Attorney General

ENCLOSURE

62-4[illegible]

Committee of 1,000,000 Gerald L. K. Smith NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

"For God and Country"

Headquarters: POST OFFICE BOX 459 Detroit, Michigan

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL RECEIVED JUN 9 - 1942

June 5, 1942

The Hon. Francis J. Biddle
Attorney General of the United States
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Biddle:

A very responsible editor of a very important magazine visited me this week with this report. A certain organization in New York City has planned to plant damaging exhibits, such as munitions and so forth in certain homes in Detroit and in the area of my influence.

When the exhibits are properly placed, my informer tells me that the scheme is to call the Department of Justice, stimulate a raid, and when the raid has been consummated the theory is that some of the individuals raided will attempt to fix the responsibility on me.

The plot is a cold-blooded frameup, designed to embarrass me and ruin me, if possible.

I am writing this letter to you to advise you that this scheme is being planned by individuals in New York City in cooperation with Detroit individuals in violation of the laws against a conspiracy. I, therefore, call on you, as attorney general of the United States, to give me protection against these plotters.

An immediate reply is desired.

RECEIVED
JUN 9 1942
CRIMINAL DIVISION

Sincerely,

Gerald L. K. Smith

GERALD L. K. SMITH

GLKS/U

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Origin DETROIT, MICHIGAN

DETROIT File No. 62-1126

Reported at	Date	Period	Made by
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	6/11/42	5/22-28/42	[redacted] b7c

Title	Character
GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, also known as GERALD L. K. SMITH; THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION	INTERNAL SECURITY SEDITION

Synopsis of Facts: Subject in radio speeches admitted by reading fan mail that broadcasts over radio station WJR reach members of the armed forces and also national defense workers. Copies of radio speeches submitted to Bureau. Subject works in collaboration with HARRY BENNETT, of Ford Motor Company; GERALD B. WINROD, Wichita, Kansas; Mrs. ELIZABETH DILLING, of Chicago, Illinois; and certain members of Congress. Subject obtained free office space in Industrial National Bank Building, Detroit, Michigan, and has been maintained by contributions from prominent industrialists. Subject believed formerly to have negotiated with German Embassy. Subject participated in "Peace Committee," urging isolation, in 1940 and 1941, in collaboration with Reverend CHARLES E. COUGHLIN, America First Committee, No Foreign War Committee, and Mothers of United States of America.

- P -

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ON BULKY RAMP

DATE: 10/15/57

4

Duplicate Copies in Encl. Destroyed 5-26-58 [illegible] 1cc retained [illegible]

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] b7c [redacted] dated May 23, 1942, at Detroit, Michigan.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/6/82 BY SP6BIA 2[illegible]

Approved and Forwarded: John S. Bugas

Special Agent in Charge

Copies

5 - Bureau
2 - Chicago
2 - Kansas City
2 - Cleveland
2 - New Orleans
2 - New York
3 - Detroit

COPIES DESTROYED

83 OCT 13 1964

COPY IN FILE

62-[illegible] 93

JUN 18 1942

RECORDED & INDEXED

(Detroit file 62-1126)

DETAILS: At Detroit, Michigan: b7D

[redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that subject is maintaining contact with the following individuals:

[redacted]
Superior 4613;
Senator ROBERT R. REYNOLDS, Washington, D. C.; b7c
Dr. GERALD B. WINROD, Wichita, Kansas;
LAWRENCE ASHMUN, editor, news advertiser,
St. Louis, Missouri;
HARRY BENNETT, Ford Motor Company, Detroit, Michigan;
Captain EDWARD SOUTHARD, 77 West Washington, care of
Citizens Committee, Chicago, Illinois, telephone
State 798;
Colonel GEORGE WILKES, Flint, Michigan, telephone
3-1333;
Congressman ROY WOODRUFF, Washington, D. C.;
J. WILLIAMS, Cass Company, telephone Superior 4030,
Chicago, Illinois;
Mrs. ELIZABETH DILLING, telephone Andover 4000,
Chicago, Illinois;
[redacted]
Mrs. DAVID STANLEY, United Mothers of America, b7c
348 Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio;
Congressman CLARE HOFFMAN
Dr. LELAND WINION, Pontiac, Michigan.

A review of the files of the Detroit Field Office revealed the following information concerning subject:

[redacted] directs the activities of the Mothers of America in the Detroit area for Father COUGHLIN and GERALD L. K. SMITH. She also stated that J. B. BOOK, JR., 1702 Industrial Bank Building, who is generally known as IRVING BOOK, JR., and whose father owns the Book Building in Detroit, stated that he is financing GERALD L. K. SMITH, and that he set SMITH up in the Industrial Bank Building and actively promotes his work. [redacted] gave this information to Special Agent [redacted] and it is filed in Detroit file 65-618, entitled, "NEUTRAL MOTHERS OF AMERICA." b7c b7D

(Detroit file 62-1126)

b7c

[redacted]

Also Detroit file 100-0-726 consists of an 8 page pamphlet dated January 7, 1941, entitled, "As We See It, Defend Our Country First and Always." The context of the pamphlet is purely isolationist and non-interventionist; and is signed by ALFRED P. ADAMO, 11711 Oakland Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, and undersigned by the "Peace Committee," consisting of GERALD L. K. SMITH, National Chairman of Committee of One Million, Detroit, Michigan; Mothers of United States of America, 535 Book Building, Detroit, Michigan; VERNE MARSHALL, Chairman of No Foreign War Committee, 515 Lexington Avenue, New York City; ROBERT WOOD, Chairman of America First Committee, 806 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Illinois; and Reverend CHARLES E. COUGLIN, Royal Oak, Michigan.

[redacted]

When SMITH left New York City and came to Detroit via Toledo, Ohio, on his arrival in Detroit, [redacted] was introduced to him by [redacted] of the National Metal Trades Association. [redacted] said he was anxious to meet SMITH, because he had had several inquiries about SMITH from [redacted] of the Detroit Citizens Committee for Industrial Relations and [redacted] Detroit Board of Commerce. [redacted] said he was immediately interested in finding out what SMITH'S purpose was in coming to Detroit. SMITH knew about [redacted] previous investigations on the Communist activity and immediately offered him a job as investigator. [redacted] said that there was no written contract and that the employment was not on any permanent basis. He said he accepted the offer because he was attracted by SMITH'S personal magnetism. [redacted] said that soon he brought in JOHN KINDERMAN as SMITH'S manager and KINDERMAN later brought in his partner HUBERT TUCKER as SMITH'S general manager.

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b7D

(Detroit file 62-1126)

SMITH told [redacted] he wanted to have a mass meeting arranged in order that he could get newspaper publicity, and on the basis of this publicity he would be able to go to Cleveland and collect some money for radio broadcasts. A mass meeting was arranged in Flint, Michigan, in the Industrial auditorium by [redacted] Considerable publicity was received at this meeting, and SMITH took the press releases with him to Cleveland, Ohio, where he contacted Colonel WILLIAM FREW LONG, Secretary of the Employers Association. Colonel LONG solicited contributions to finance SMITH'S radio talks and obtained money from KULIS, of Otis Steel Company, Cleveland, Ohio; DEAN SOLENBERGER, President of Perfection Piston Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and seven other leading industrialists for a total of fourteen or fifteen thousand dollars, which he turned over to SMITH. [redacted] added parenthetically that [redacted] said that he knows that [redacted] financed WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY, GERALD B. WINROD, and others. [redacted] said that SMITH used the fourteen or fifteen thousand dollars, which he accumulated in this way, to pay for expenses of his Cleveland broadcasts over a period of thirteen or fourteen weeks.

[redacted] said that SMITH then told him to obtain some office space in a downtown office building in Detroit, Michigan. [redacted] approached [redacted] of the Citizens Committee for Industrial Relations, who contacted BURGESS BOOK, who operates the Industrial National Bank Building, and BURGESS BOOK provided free office space for SMITH'S organization on the twentieth floor of the Industrial National Bank Building. It has been previously noted by the writer that SMITH occupies almost the entire twentieth floor of the Industrial National Bank Building, although no name appears on the doors of his offices. [redacted] was unable to say whether SMITH enjoys this enlarged office suite free of charge at the present time.

[redacted] said that JOSEPH PEW, President of Sun Oil Company, was interested in GERALD SMITH. [redacted] believes that through JOSEPH PEW, LOWELL THOMAS, President of the New York Advertising Club, who is, and has been employed for a long period of time, employed by Sun Oil Company as a daily news commentator, invited SMITH to talk in New York City before the New York Advertising Club. [redacted] explained that he did not think LOWELL THOMAS had any further connection with SMITH except to help him "break the ice" in New York and overcome the unfavorable reputation which New Yorkers had of SMITH by reason of his former association with HUEY LONG.

[redacted] also stated that HARRY L. MENCKEN, editor of the Baltimore Sun newspaper, has a high regard for SMITH'S ability as a public orator. [redacted] said that [redacted] of the Manufacturers

ALL b7c b7D

and Merchants Association, Toledo, Ohio, a former post office inspector, has also been one of SMITH'S principal contacts. [redacted] in fact, recommended BERNARD DOLAN and SMITH'S present manager to SMITH. According to [redacted] of the American Vigilanti Association of Chicago, Illinois, has been a valuable associate of SMITH. While [redacted] is not believed to have contributed any money for SMITH'S support or solicited any for him, he has been of considerable assistance to SMITH, by reason of the fact that he is close to Colonel McCORMICK, of "Chicago Tribune," and has a very complete file of the Communist activity throughout the United States.

[redacted] said that the first manager SMITH had when he came to Detroit, Michigan, was [redacted]

[redacted] continued that another person, who might be able to give some light on SMITH'S activities, is Reverend BORUKER, of Alma, Michigan, author of the book "Too Much Roosevelt," which was distributed by SMITH. [redacted] said that BORUKER was also well acquainted with the activities of GERALD B. WINROD.

[redacted] related that by reason of his subsequent investigation made while in the employ of [redacted] of New York City, he learned that both SMITH and his wife ELEANORE [illegible] SMITH were members of WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY'S Silver Shirts, and that SMITH corresponded with PELLEY, reporting to PELLEY the progress he was making with his organization, The Committee of One Million [redacted]

ALL b7C, b7D

[redacted] said that he knows that SMITH made negotiations with the Ford Motor Company and received direct financial support for his activities in combating the CIO, which was then attempting to organize the employees of the Ford Motor Company. [redacted] that the radio programs over radio stations WJR were already paid for a period of four weeks in advance. [redacted] believed that under the arrangements with the Ford Motor Company this was renewed every four weeks. He did not know whether the Ford Motor Company was still paying for the broadcasts over radio station WJR.

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b7D

[redacted] said that SMITH was very intimate with [redacted] who when he was in trouble consulted SMITH for advice. [redacted] also said that SMITH worked in very close contact with [redacted] of Omaha; ~~National Bank;~~ ELIZABETH DILLING, of Chicago, Illinois; and GERALD B. WINROD, of Wichita, Kansas.

b7c
b7D

[redacted]

REFERRED TO DEPT OF THE ARMY

[redacted]

(Detroit file 62-1126)

In a letter from the New York Field Office, in the case entitled, [redacted] the Detroit Field Office was advised that an anonymous informant quoted ROBERT VIETIG as saying in a speech at an America First rally in the Redford High School auditorium in Detroit, Michigan, on August 27, 1941, "that the Committee of One Million is doing an excellent job in Detroit." ROBERT VIETIG was executive secretary of the America First Committee in Detroit, Michigan. b7c

[redacted] said that he was well acquainted with SMITH'S unfavorable background, having known that he was a preacher somewhere in the South and collected money for improvements to a church and then absconded with the money. He knew also that SMITH was connected with the HUEY LONG dictatorship in Louisiana, and after HUEY LONG'S death, became an agitator against labor organizations, principally in eastern United States. When SMITH came to Detroit, he was brought into [redacted] office by [redacted] and SMITH asked [redacted] to recommend him to his contacts so that he could derive some financial support from them.

b7c
b7c

SMITH said that he had enough funds for either three or six broadcasts, which would cost him $375 for each half hour program. [redacted] suggested that SMITH should broadcast first, so that [redacted] could find out what sort of an appeal he had, and SMITH did so. [redacted] said that the broadcast was very well received in Detroit, because it was a very forceful attack on the influence of Communists in local labor unions. At the end of his broadcast, SMITH requested that his listeners send him contributions through the mail, so that he would be enabled to make future broadcasts. [redacted] said he was well impressed with SMITH'S work, and told him he would recommend him to his contacts among industrialists, provided he would keep on the same subject, attacking subversive activities by Communists in the labor unions, and not branch out into politics. [redacted] admitted that he did recommend SMITH to his friends, but he said he did not know whether they ever responded to his recommendations by lending some financial support to SMITH, and he consistently denied that he ever solicited funds for SMITH or actively collected funds.

[redacted] said that he requested SMITH on numerous occasions to send him reports of his financial condition, but he said SMITH never complied with this request. He stated that SMITH'S principal income was in the form of cash which went immediately to Mrs. SMITH, and thereafter nobody else ever saw the cash except SMITH and his wife. [redacted] said that SMITH has the reputation of being a very poor credit risk, because he has left many of his printers, collectors, and other creditors unpaid.

(Detroit file 62-1126)

[redacted] was unable to say whether SMITH was connected with any organization except his own Committee of One Million. [redacted] said that he withdrew from SMITH any support he had ever given him when he observed that SMITH was shifting from his criticism of subversive activities to criticisms of the present political administration.

[redacted] admitted that he made only one direct contact in behalf of SMITH, and that was with BURGESS BOOK, who was interested in SMITH and gave SMITH two small offices in the Industrial National Bank Building, rent free. [redacted] said he does not know if SMITH still enjoys the same rent free privileges while occupying a much larger suite in the Industrial National Bank Building. He was unable to explain what BOOK'S interest was in SMITH, unless it was the fact that SMITH was attacking Communists.

b7c
b7D

[redacted] recommended [redacted] as a potential informant about SMITH, [redacted] However, he said that [redacted] would not know much about SMITH'S financial situation, and he said [redacted] would never get paid in full for his services. [redacted] said he never had any reason to doubt that SMITH was a true 100 per cent American, but he said he never had any faith in SMITH'S business ethics, and he considered him a "cheap chiseler," who was very selfish and money-mad and would probably do anything in order to make money.

As previously reported in the reference report, the management of radio station WJR has submitted to the writer stenographic transcriptions of the recorded transcriptions by which SMITH broadcasts. Photographic copies of these speeches have been made, and three copies of each speech made since December 7, 1941, are being submitted to the Bureau under separate cover. It should be noted that SMITH did not speak on Sunday, December 7, 1941, because of the special news programs that were carried on that day. The portions of these weekly speeches, which may be relevent to this investigation, are pointed out as follows:

December 14, 1941 "I am sorry that the America First Committee ~~has disbanded~~. It was my opinion that they should have transformed their organization immediately into a great educational and morale building mechanism for the purpose of uniting America for victory. Any of the America First people, who would like to attach themselves to the Committee of One Million in order that they may be associated with us in this crusade for victory and this campaign for the preservation of America, we invite you to write in for our literature and our new bulletins, which are being issued in the light of our new slogan; namely, "America Unite for Victory."

(Detroit file 62-1126)

January 4, 1942

"This is a solemn hour, this is a midnight hour. The blood of our sons is beginning to flow on the battlefield in defense of the stars and stripes....

"Men lost legs at Pearl Harbor. They are losing eyes and arms as well as lives in the jungles of Luxon tonight. I overheard a man today complaining about his food in a restaurant. Others are complaining about the lack of golf balls. One man sounded like he was ready to start a revolution because he lacked a spare tire. How ridiculous these little soft complaints sound when we think of the boys who have lost their arms, their legs, their eyes, their bodies defending us against merciless assaults."

This broadcast was heard by members of the armed forces of the United States as was admitted by SMITH in his next Sunday's address.

January 11, 1942

"I wish I could read you a few of the thousands of letters I have received within the past few days. For instance, - here's one from a young soldier at Selfridge Field, the Department of the Quartermaster, who says: 'Mr. Smith: I want a picture of the face of Christ to hang over my bunk. I listen to every broadcast. The entire personnel of our barracks thank you for your address of January 4th, - sincerely R.K.'"

[redacted] Military Intelligence Division, Selfridge Field, Michigan, was telephonically contacted on May 27, 1942, in order to ascertain the identity of "R.K." [redacted] said that he thought it would be possible to ascertain the identity of "R.K." without too great difficulty, and that he would report his findings to the writer. b7

January 18, 1942

"This is one of the most impressive emblems I have ever looked at. Men will want to wear this emblem to work. Mothers will want to wear it in the home. Children will want to wear it to school. Soldiers will want to pin this emblem in their wallets or wherever it can be placed in conformity with army regulations.

"Now to all that write to me a letter postmarked not later than January 22, I will not only send you this beautiful emblem, but I will send you a minature copy of the artist's conception of the face of Jesus. This minature picture is especially designed for those who carry wallets.

(Detroit file 62-1126)

It can be inserted in a soldier's purse, it can be kept among the precious and private possessions of any individual....

"If you have a soldier or a young man in your family who may become a soldier, this picture of the beloved Christ may some day become his most precious and conforting possession."

The above quotations are set forth merely as an indication that SMITH'S radio addresses are designed to reach members of the armed forces of the United States.

February 1, 1942

"Ten million American boys are willing to face, if need be, the same cross which this boy faced, in the years that are ahead. Every American boy, whether he be your brother, sweetheart, or son who is shot out of the sky, or sent to the bottom of the ocean, will leave behind from one to a hundred bleeding hearts."

March 1, 1942

"One hundred thousand boys were captured by the Japanese at Singapore. These one hundred thousand British, Australian, Canadian, American boys will now be consigned to prison labor. A dispatch came out of Washington today revealing that the mechanics and workmen and soldiers captured at Guam and at Wake Island have been assigned to Prison labor in Japan. Their task is to reclaim swamp lands and untillable soil....

"The recent disturbance in Los Angeles is still a mystery. Our Secretary of War insists that fifteen unidentified planes flew over the city and menaced it for more than an hour. The Secretary of War is now suspicious that these planes were enemy planes based within the borders of the United States.

"The steamship 'Lafayette', formerly the Normandie, large enough to transport from ten to twelve thousand soldiers, mysteriously burned in New York Harbor. Right while our President spoke last Monday night an enemy vessel fired on our West Coast.

"These shocking reports added to a long line of Military defeats by the United Nations on foreign battlefields wear on the morale of a great people. Added to these problems are the fears and apprehensions of sixteen million mothers--proud to give their sons in defense of the Stars and Stripes but nevertheless heavy hearted at the thought of their departure."

(Detroit file 62-1126)

March 29, 1942

In this radio address SMITH admitted that his audiences included national defense workers and some members of the armed forces.

April 5, 1942

"the black cloud of pagan tyranny has fallen over Europe. It is agreed by all expert observers that within a few days, and at most a few weeks, flood rivers of human blood will flow on the European battle fields. It is assumed that at least 5,000,000 men will be slaughtered between now and September 1. Many of them Americans."

It should be added at this point that pursuant to this radio address, the Detroit Field Office received an anonymous communication entitled, "Fifth Column Propaganda," and referring to this last quoted statement and commenting "How do you suppose my wife and I felt, with our boy in the army and the rest of the mothers who heard it? This man's name was GERALD K. SMITH, and if you don't think this is purely a case of un-American and Fifth Column activity, I believe he should be investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which I think he will."

April 12, 1942

"America has never faced a darker hour than she faces today. No human wisdom available is powerful enough to direct our course in this dark hour. 36,000 American soldiers have been trapped by the enemy in the Philippines. It is assumed that of these 36,000 men, those who do not die from the effects of their wounds and the tropical pestilences, which they have been suffering due to a long period of privation, will be taken prisoner for the duration of the war.

"The Chicago Tribune for Friday, April 10, says, 'The hard truth is that never before in the history of our country has so large a force under our flag been crushed and captured.'"

April 26, 1942

"If the American people are unable to get tires for their cars, we may lose this war. I am making a thorough study of this rubber situation and I am convinced that the rubber trust is responsible for the scarcity of rubber in America, and that if we would take this rubber program out of the hands of the bureaucrats, the international bankers and the Rubber Trust and turn it over to some outstanding and intelligent leader like Mr. Henry Ford--we could have tires by New Year's or not later than next Easter, and I have exprert evidence to support what I am saying.

(Detroit file 62-1126)

"Before December 7 the people in our Committee were known as Isolationists. There is a disposition in Washington among certain political bureaucrats to persecute and harass, some even desire to imprison and silence, those of us who dared to lift the battle cry, "America First in Peace and War."

May 10, 1942

"But, we agree with certain Congressmen who protested last week against the idea of taking men who have never served a day in the Army, or the Navy, or the Marines, and have no special skill or talent, and making them high officers and giving them commissions such as colonels, majors and generals, merely because they have political pull."

May 16, 1942

"In order to win the war, we must have morale, national unity and munitions. We cannot win it without sugar - we cannot win it without gasoline - and we cannot win it without automobile tires and automobiles.

"Today, we have a sugar problem, a rubber problem, a gasoline problem - and we are told that these problems are merely hints of more problems to come....

"The first question, therefore, is - Why is it a criminal offense to buy five pounds too much sugar when the Government is paying the farmer $40 per acre notto grow sugar?"

As previously stated in reference report, stenographic transcripts were made of the GERALD L. K. SMITH meeting on May 12, 1942; and five photographic copies are being forwarded to the Bureau under separate cover. The May, 1942 issue of "The Cross and the Flag," founded by GERALD L. K. SMITH, is being forwarded to the Bureau under separate cover.

- P E N D I N G -

(Detroit file 62-1126)

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE KANSAS CITY FIELD DIVISION:

At Kansas City, Missouri, will report any information known to Kansas City Field Office concerning GERALD L. K. SMITH, which has been ascertained through the investigation of [redacted] It is noted that [redacted] and SMITH are in close contact.

If necessary will interview informants to ascertain the nature of the relationship between [redacted] and SMITH.

THE CHICAGO FIELD DIVISION:

At Chicago, Illinois:

Will report information concerning the relationship between Mrs. ELIZABETH DILLING and SMITH. It is noted that DILLING and SMITH are in close contact.

If necessary will interview informants to ascertain the nature of the relationship between SMITH and Mrs. ELIZABETH DILLING, and also to ascertain the nature of the activities of SMITH.

Will report information concerning the relationship of GERALD SMITH with [redacted] of Chicago Tribune, and with Colonel McCORMICK, of Chicago Tribune.

If necessary will interview informants to ascertain the nature of these relationships and the nature and purpose of the activities of SMITH.

Will report known information concerning Captain EARL SOUTHARD of Citizens Committee, 77 West Washington, Chicago, Illinois, telephone State 7298, and if necessary will interview informants to ascertain the relationship of SOUTHARD and SMITH.

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION:

At New York, New York, will interview [redacted] to determine information in his possession relating to the activities of SMITH.

ALL
b7C

(Detroit file 62-1126)

THE DETROIT FIELD DIVISION:

At Detroit, Michigan:

Will maintain further contact with [redacted], for information concerning SMITH.

Will interview [redacted] for information concerning SMITH.

Will maintain contact with [redacted] G-2, Selfridge Field, Michigan, to ascertain identity of "R.K.," Quartermaster Department.

At Alma, Michigan, will contact Reverend ____ BORUKER relative to information in his possession concerning activities of SMITH.

- P E N D I N G -

AW
DTW

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

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62-43818 - 93 Enclosure

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FBI/DOJ

WMJ
6-17-42
62-43818-93 Date:

47048

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DATE 7/6/82 BY SP6BJA! PMS
2104, 437

To: Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge

DATE 10/15/57
4

From: J. Edgar Hoover -- Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, with alias
INTERNAL SECURITY
SEDITION

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 9
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

There is transmitted herewith for your information a copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] Detroit, Michigan, da' June 11, 1942, in the above-entitled matter.

b7c

Enclosure

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS RELEASE

SUBJECT: GERALD L.K. SMITH

FILE: 62-43818

SUB: _____

VOL: 5

PAGES REVIEWED: 54

PAGES RELEASED: 45

NOTES: _____

NO DUPLICATION FOR THIS PAGE

CC-287

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E.A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Harbo
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

J. EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

RPK:TD
2:30 P.M.

June 6, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Agent M. J. Boyd called from Detroit to advise relative to a matter in which he believed the Bureau would be interested.

[redacted] brought to Boyd a press release which was given to him this morning by Gerald L. K. Smith and a copy of a letter which he has sent to the Attorney General dated June 5, 1942, which letter reads as follows:

"Dear Mr. Biddle:

Concerning a responsible editor of a very important magazine who visited me this week with this report. A certain organization in NYC has planned to plant damaging exhibits such as munitions etc. in certain homes in Detroit and in the area of my influence when the exhibits are placed, my informant tells me, that the scheme is to call the Department of Justice, stimulate a raid and when the raid has been consummated the theory is then some of the individuals raided will attempt to fix the responsibility on me. The plot is a cold blooded frame-up designed to embarrass me and ruin me, if possible. I am writing this letter to you to advise you that this case is being planned by individuals in NYC in cooperation with Detroit individuals in violation of the laws against conspiracy. I therefore call on you as the Attorney General of the United States to give me protection against these plotters. An immediate reply is desired.

Sincerely yours,

Gerald L. K. Smith"

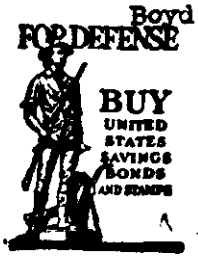
RECORDED 62-43818-94
INDEXED
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
8 JUN 14 1942

He has written in pencil on the copy "Not for release before 6:00 P.M. Sunday, June 7, 1942."

EX-13

Boyd advised that they picked up the same information over the surveillance on this individual to Harry Bennett and others.

He also gave [redacted] a release as to why the enemies of Gerald L. K. Smith hate him. This is a copy of a radio speech which he is going to



JUN 23 1942

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83 OCT 13 1964

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DATE 7/6/87 BY SP6BJAL/ms

204,433

give tomorrow night. Boyd advised he has to return it to [redacted] and I told him to get a copy of it into us air mail.

b7c, b7D

Respectfully,

R. P. Kramer

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

WB:NML:emc

146-28-43

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

June 16, 1942

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Ts
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tan
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Files

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Re: Gerald L. K. Smith
"Committee of One Million"
Sedition

The Criminal Division is in receipt of your memorandum to the Attorney General, dated June 12, 1942, with reference to Smith's allegations concerning a plot to embarrass and ruin him. It may be noted that the Criminal Division, by memorandum dated June 12, 1942, has already transmitted to you a photostatic copy of Smith's letter to the Attorney General dated June 5, 1942, as well as a copy of the reply of the Criminal Division to Smith, dated June 12, 1942, relative to this matter.

In answer to your inquiry, please be advised that it is the opinion of the Criminal Division that Smith should be interviewed with respect to his allegations concerning this plot.

Respectfully,

Wendell Berge

WENDELL BERGE
Assistant Attorney General

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DATE 9/24/82 BY SP-8BTJ/mc

RECORDED

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RECEIVED

JUN 19 REC'D

FJS:WMJ
62-43818 -95

June 20, 1942

RECORDED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 9/28/82 BY SP-8B75/MK

Special Agent in Charge
Detroit, Michigan

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH
COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
SEDITION

Dear Sir:

For your information, a copy of the letter prepared by subject directed to the Attorney General and dated June 5, 1942, which copy you received from a representative of the press at Detroit, Michigan, and which you referred to the Bureau, was made available to the Attorney General for his information, and a request was made as to whether the Department was desirous of having Smith interviewed by this Bureau relative to this alleged plot.

By memorandum dated June 16, 1942, Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge advised, in response to this Bureau's memorandum to the Attorney General, that it is the opinion of the Criminal Division that Smith should be interviewed with respect to his allegations concerning this plot.

In view of the desire of the Criminal Division that Smith be interviewed, it is my desire that this interview be conducted by two representatives of your office, including yourself, if possible, and another experienced agent. Under no circumstances should this interview be conducted by agents with limited field experience, and it is further suggested that this interview only relate to subject's allegations concerning this plot.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
JUN 22 1942
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

191

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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FBI/DOJ

DAF:IS

June 11, 1942

The Honorable
The Secretary of the Treasury
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Attention:

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I have been advised confidentially that the Treasury Department possesses a list of names of individuals who have contributed more than $1,000.00 to Father Charles Edward Coughlin, Gerald L. K. Smith and others, for the years 1937, 1938 and 1939.

This same source states that
is reported to have contributed $100,000.00 through six secretaries, and that many other prominent people are also listed as supporting the above individuals.

The above-mentioned list of financial contributors would be of vital interest to this Bureau in connection with matters coming within its jurisdiction as related to the national defense.

It will be appreciated if you could supply me with a copy of this list at an early date.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 11
JUN 12 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LBN:FML

May 30, 1942

MR. TOLSON

[redacted] confidentially advised me that Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., sent his father a list of names of individuals who have contributed more than $1,000 to Father Coughlin, Gerald G. K. Smith, and others for the years 1937, 1938, 1939. [redacted] is reported to have contributed $100,000 through six secretaries. On this list are such people as [redacted] of [redacted] of the Ford Motor Company, and others whose names he did not know. [redacted] told me the Treasury Department also has a copy of this list.

b7c
b7D

I pressed [redacted] for the source of his information and he finally confidentially told me that [redacted]

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boone
Mr. Troy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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62-43818-97

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 19 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FIVE

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DATE 7/6/82 BY SP6BJAI OMS
264,433

JS:WMJ
6-18-42
62-43818 Date:

To: Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: GERALD L. K. SMITH
COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY
SEDITION

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There are transmitted herewith for your consideration a photostatic copy of the transcript of subject's speech, delivered at the Maccabees Building, Detroit, Michigan, May 12, 1942, and photostatic copies of his radio addresses delivered over Station WJR, Detroit, on the following dates:

December 14, 1941	March 1, 1942
December 21, 1941	March 8, 1942
December 28, 1941	March 15, 1942
January 4, 1942	March 22, 1942
January 11, 1942	March 29, 1942
January 18, 1942	April 5, 1942
January 25, 1942	April 12, 1942
February 1, 1942	April 19, 1942
February 8, 1942	April 26, 1942
February 15, 1942	May 3, 1942
February 22, 1942	May 10, 1942
	May 16, 1942

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Candy

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62-43818-99

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 20 1942

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JUN 19 1942
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

227
35 JUN 25 1942

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice
Detroit, Michigan
June 12, 1942

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204,433

~~PERSONAL - CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080/LEDM
OF 8/10/77

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

[redacted]

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH
INTERNAL SECURITY; SEDITION

Dear Sir:

On May 23, 1942, I interviewed [redacted] in my office in an attempt to convince him that it was his duty to furnish me with information in his possession concerning GERALD L. K. SMITH and also to ascertain whether he actually believed that information was leaking out of the Detroit Field Office and getting to HARRY BENNETT of the Ford Motor Company.

The interview lasted approximately two hours. The entire discussion has been transcribed and is being retained in the file of the Detroit Field Office.

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-43818-99

JUN 26 1942

In order that you may have the full benefit of my interview as an aid in forming your own opinion concerning [redacted] as an informant, I am setting forth a summary of the interview.

I asked [redacted] if the reason he was not giving information was because he feared the information would leak out. [redacted] replied that if he gave any information at all it could easily be traced back to him because people would know that he was the only one who had it. [redacted] then said that only GERALD L. K. SMITH knew that he had the complete story. He said other persons who knew part of his information about SMITH were Special Agent Milton J. Boyd, [redacted] Mr. LAMB (Tolan Committee), and JOE McNULTY, of the Criminal Division, Department of Justice. [redacted] said that one reason why he didn't want to come to the F.B.I. at all was because of HARRY BENNETT although HARRY BENNETT did not know what information he had. [redacted] then went into a long explanation of the relationship between HARRY BENNETT and himself and admitted that [redacted] He had no evidence that information given to the F.B.I. or to LAMB was getting back to HARRY BENNETT or the Ford Motor Company through the F.B.I., but he thought it might be throug[redacted]

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF declassification

DATE 8-10-77 LED

242

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said that [redacted] didn't even know LAMB, but that [redacted] had meetings with SMITH. In fact, [redacted] introduced [redacted] to SMITH, and [redacted] still believes that [redacted] is giving information back to SMITH. [redacted] said that MARTIN DIES ordered his investigators, [redacted] and [redacted] not to do anything to GERALD SMITH. [redacted] then said that [redacted] knew some of his information about SMITH because they had frequently discussed SMITH.

[redacted] asked how I got information from LAMB and I declined to answer. [redacted] then said that he was not keeping any secrets from me [redacted] then said that the principal reason for not giving information is that it might result in the issuance of a subpena upon HENRY FORD, and that that was one very tender spot in the Ford Motor Company. [redacted] admitted that SMITH must have told HARRY BENNETT that [redacted] knew a lot about him, but he said that HARRY BENNETT had very little regard for SMITH, because when BENNETT refused to give SMITH as much money as SMITH thought he should have, SMITH went directly to HENRY FORD and BENNETT resented this. [redacted] also had very little faith in HARRY BENNETT.

[redacted] then explained that from [redacted] of the Detroit Police Department, he got the idea that [redacted] was carrying tales to the Ford Motor Company, specifically to HARRY BENNETT and [redacted] I then asked [redacted] in many different forms whether [redacted] had ever heard that any information given to the F.B.I. has ever gotten back to HARRY BENNETT or the Ford Motor Company through the F.B.I. [redacted] steadfastly refused to answer the question and finally told me that there was no use in asking it anymore because he just wouldn't answer it. Between refusals [redacted] said frequently that he regretted ever getting mixed up with GERALD SMITH and he would like to forget about the whole affair and just go off to some faraway place and start all over. [redacted] explained that [redacted] could not be trusted because he was serving more than one master, that [redacted] was working for the Dies Committee and MARTIN DIES gave him orders not to do anything to GERALD SMITH, but [redacted] was also working for the Jewish Anti-Nazi League in New York City which was anxious to urge prosecutive action against SMITH. [redacted] therefore, was trying to make a case against SMITH so that he could tell the Jewish Anti-Nazi League in New York that he had performed a service for them and still be able to answer MARTIN DIES that he had not done anything against SMITH, but that the F.B.I. had made its own case. [redacted] also intimated that other pressure to prosecute GERALD SMITH was being brought by the DuPont interests because of enmity between DuPont and the Ford Motor Company.

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Letter to the Director June 12, 1942

[redacted] intimated that [redacted] of National Workers League might know something about the leak out of the F.B.I. Detroit Office because [redacted] once told him that he fears only the Dies Committee because he would always be tipped off about any action the F.B.I. would take.

[redacted] said also that [redacted] asked him to get six men placed in various plants. [redacted] inferred that the purpose was Sabotage, and turned the proposition over to [redacted] after conferring with somebody in the Federal Building, Chicago, Illinois, said he could not arrange to help out with the "Sabotage plot" even for the purpose of exposing the men before any damage was done.

[redacted] then asked me to arrange an appointment for him with HARRY BENNETT. I refused on the grounds that this would look like connivance. [redacted] repeated that he had not seen BENNETT since June or July of 1941, and refused to answer directly whether he had heard BENNETT had received information from the F.B.I. [redacted] then asked me to go to HARRY BENNETT and MARTIN DIES and tell them to keep [redacted] quiet. [redacted] denied that [redacted] told him that there was a leak out this office to HARRY BENNETT.

[redacted] said that he had heard in the middle of May, 1942, that in the case of indictment, HENRY FORD would put up a $1,000,000 defense fund; that he also heard that HENRY FORD was going to finance CHARLES LINDBERGH who was going to run for President or Vice President in 1944 on the Nationalist Party ticket supported by GERALD SMITH. [redacted] argued that he would not be willing to give any information concerning GERALD SMITH or allied Subjects since this might result in a subpena upon HENRY FORD. He feared that the same thing would happen to him that happened to DON MILLER (MILLER was a CIO investigator who disappeared six months ago and is believed to have been murdered because of information which he gave out).

I pointed out that any decision as to the prosecution of individuals did not rest with [redacted] but was up to the United States Government and consequently [redacted] had no power to weigh such decisions. Still [redacted] refused to give any information.

When I finally refused to arrange an appointment for [redacted] with HARRY BENNETT, [redacted] said he would try to see HARRY BENNETT himself in order that he could discuss the situation with BENNETT. [redacted] made it clear that he did not want to be responsible for causing "important people" to be subpenad. He also wanted to discuss with HARRY BENNETT the manner in which [redacted] is mixed up in this whole situation. [redacted] said he couldn't talk at all until his hands were untied. He said he was not holding out for money, but that it might be a different thing if I offered him a

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Letter to the Director June 12, 1942

job [redacted] concluded by saying that if he could get his hands untied by HARRY BENNETT, he would give all the information he could, and then if I wanted to use my influence through HARRY BENNETT or somebody else to get him a job someplace else, that would be entirely up to me.

It is noted that in accordance with [redacted] statement, he was supposed to have spoken to me again on May 29. However, up to the present moment, he has not come to see me; and it has been impossible to contact him despite repeated efforts.

Very truly yours,

John S. Bugas

JOHN S. BUGAS
Special Agent in Charge

[redacted] jt
62-1126

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Detroit - Michigan
June 29, 1942

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DATE 7/6/87 BY SP6 B/A1 DMS 204,433

~~PERSONAL - CONFIDENTIAL~~
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ON 8/18/87

Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Files

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH
INTERNAL SECURITY - SEDITION

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that this office has received the following additional information from [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau. b7D

SMITH is now sending out his literature only to those persons who have made two or more contributions to him. The June '42 issue of "The Cross And The Flag" has just been released and copies will be furnished to you shortly. SMITH is still using the same printer who is under investigation by this office for alleged Nazi sympathies. The printer's name is [redacted] operating as "Merchants Press." Besides the much publicized Post Office Box #459, Detroit, Michigan, SMITH also receives a small quantity of mail through Post Office Box #697 which is not at all publicized. SMITH is still receiving correspondence marked "Personal" from Kansas which undoubtedly is from GERALD WINROD at Wichita. b7C

On June 3, 1942, SMITH after a five-hour conference with Mr. CHARLES SORENSON, Vice President of the Ford Motor Company, commented to his wife that he had had a fine afternoon, lunch, and they treated him royally at the Ford Motor Company. Mr. SMITH continues to confer with HARRY BENNETT, Personnel Manager, Ford Motor Company, several times weekly and SMITH and his wife are mingling socially with Mr. and Mrs. HARRY BENNETT. Mrs. SMITH told SMITH'S manager, BERNARD DOMAN, that if necessary, he would have to pay current office expenses with cash that was received through the mail, but she hated to have to do it.

Mr. WILLIAM HUIE, Associate Editor of American Mercury Magazine, New York City, New York, visited Detroit and immediately got in touch with SMITH in accordance with a prior appointment by telegram. HUIE asked SMITH to arrange an interview for him with HARRY BENNETT on June 5, 1942 and to arrange an interview with HENRY FORD some time within the next month. SMITH suggested that HUIE call HARRY BENNETT'S assistant, [redacted] HUIE also told SMITH that he had interviewed [redacted] (prominent Jewish attorney in Detroit, Michigan) and told [redacted] that he was writing an article about SMITH. HUIE told SMITH that [redacted] b7C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) or letter/teletype 8-10-42

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was rather receptive and gave the impression to HUIE that if SMITH had referred HUIE to him, it was all right. SMITH told HUIE to ask [redacted] in subsequent interviews whether or not the Dodge family had ever taken any interest in SMITH'S work. SMITH told HUIE to tell [redacted] that HUIE had asked SMITH if they did and SMITH had denied it. SMITH later contacted HUIE telephonically and added that HUIE should tell [redacted] that he thought very well of [redacted] and that if people who pose as leaders of the Jewish race had as much common sense as [redacted] had there wouldn't be any Jewish problem.

SMITH called HARRY BENNETT'S office and spoke to [redacted] advising him that a friend of SMITH'S whom SMITH used to know in Alabama and Louisiana had just come from New York. SMITH described this fellow (HUIE) as an awfully nice fellow and a very important writer. SMITH stated that this fellow brought some very serious information which he had learned in New York. SMITH related that BIRKHEAD (probably Reverend Dr. L. M. BIRKHEAD of Friends of Democracy) was planning a very serious plot. SMITH urged [redacted] to get in touch immediately with HARRY BENNETT about it. At [redacted] request, SMITH then gave the following information so that [redacted] could relay it to BENNETT. BIRKHEAD and his friends planned through [redacted] and others to plant machine guns and ammunition in the homes of certain persons in Detroit. The conspirators were then to tip off the F.B.I. which would then raid the homes. After the raid the occupants would then say that they were followers of GERALD L. K. SMITH, HENRY FORD, HARRY BENNETT, Father COUGHLIN and others. Mr. SMITH then suggested that HARRY BENNETT should call John Bugas right away and tell Bugas that the Conspirators were planning to use him as a stooge. SMITH also suggested that they (the Ford Motor Company) "ought to put somebody on this [redacted] because he is working on all of them all the time." SMITH then advised [redacted] that this plot was supposed to happen within a week and that HARRY BENNETT should take action on it immediately. SMITH then resumed, saying that [redacted] was operating on a very vicious basis because he was mad at SMITH for not giving him a job and angry at the Ford Motor Company where he could not get a job. [redacted] then answered that HARRY BENNETT warned SMITH about [redacted] nearly four years ago. SMITH said that he would leave it up to HARRY BENNETT and he, himself, would not call John Bugas or anybody.

SMITH'S manager, DOMAN, told SMITH that an F.B.I. Agent named [redacted] had been over to interview their printer [redacted] asking all sorts of questions about the magazine such as who edited the magazine, whether he printed it here, if that was the only one printed, how many were printed, and all the details. In short, the Agent wanted to

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be sure that SMITH wrote everything in the magazine and that nobody else contributed anything. SMITH asked if the Agent had been nasty and DOMAN replied that the printer said no, although the printer regretted that he told him how many copies he printed because it was really none of their business. DOMAN also advised SMITH that these two agents also interviewed the typesetter. SMITH later called the printer and got the same information from him including the denial to the question whether the Agent was nasty.

HUBERT LUCKER then called SMITH and SMITH told him the same story about the plot with the following additions. SMITH told HUBERT that the planting of guns and ammunition would be done in Detroit by Jews. SMITH advised LUCKER to keep his basement locked so that nothing could be thrown into it. SMITH said that he believed the whole plot was being arranged by [redacted] and was being done to discredit FORD, LINDBURGH, COUGHLIN, GERALD SMITH, HARRY BENNETT and all the leaders of this community. LUCKER then told SMITH that the Agents who questioned him were very nice and did not make any effort to embarrass him. LUCKER said the Agents should know all about King Carol coming to the United States because this was a matter for the United States Government for whom the Agents were working--he hoped. LUCKER then said that the Agents, after finishing with their questioning about King Carol, then switched over to questions about GERALD SMITH (the Agents actually questioned LUCKER exclusively about Carol of Rumania and did not mention SMITH.) LUCKER said that he answered very evasively and the Agents got nothing but generalities about SMITH from him. SMITH suggested that the complaint about SMITH must have come to the F.B.I. from [redacted] LUCKER then told SMITH that everyone who was opposing the Free Romania Movement was a Communist and the F.B.I. could easily get records on Communists because a chap here on the Police Department has one of the best records of Communists in the world and that John Bugas was a good friend of HARRY BENNETT who had a complete Communist file. LUCKER said that the Agents left when they heard this and knew there was no sense in talking about it.

SMITH then asked LUCKER if John Bugas and HARRY BENNETT were good friends and LUCKER said "yes." SMITH then said Bugas has furnished HARRY BENNETT most of the good stuff they have. SMITH suggested that the purpose of the F.B.I. investigation was to prove that LUCKER was a "friend of somebody," and that LUCKER was in the SMITH organization and then that angle could be built up. SMITH said that this was [redacted] idea.

On June 6, 1942, SMITH in discussing his campaign for United States Senator said that he had a "sort of natural help" on the upper

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peninsula of Michigan because SMITH'S enemies criticize him as being pro-Axis and pro-Hitler and there are a large number of Finns and Italians on the upper peninsula and that "smear" would not hurt him at all. SMITH then told [redacted] of radio station WJR of the plot to discredit SMITH, FORD, LINDBURGH and COUGHLIN as Fascist-revolutionists. He said that persons such as those who planned to conspire were causing dis-unity by trying to make trouble for pre-Pearl Harbor Isolationists. SMITH said that all his contacts were wholesome and that he had no underground contacts. SMITH then said that there was once a whispering campaign that [redacted] was taking 15% of everything sent to Father COUGHLIN and the whispers had to be "scientifically blocked." SMITH said that [redacted] of the Defense Program, has been one of SMITH'S most sincere backers since he started in Detroit.

SMITH added to his mailing list, [redacted], Chicago, Illinois. On June 6, 1942, SMITH sent for a reporter from United Press and gave to a reporter named [redacted] a copy of his letter to BIDDLE and SMITH'S radio speech for June 7, 1942. Immediately before the broadcast, Mrs. SMITH called Mr. and Mrs. HARRY BENNETT and told them to listen in to the radio broadcast of Mr. SMITH. On June 8, 1942, SMITH related the "plot" to Colonel GEORGE MAINES, Flint, Michigan. MAINES tried to find out who the principal conspirator was and asked if it was [redacted] SMITH said "no." MAINES then asked if it was WINCHELL'S crowd and SMITH replied "no, although you never know who WINCHELL'S crowd is." SMITH then said that "they" had closed the deal with one of his best friends and the conspirators would never get away with their plot in Detroit. SMITH told Colonel MAINES also that the Finnish and Italian vote would take care of itself when the election came. SMITH also said that [redacted] had gone to see Attorney-General BIDDLE in order to have the COUGHLIN matter dropped, adding that if it was followed up it would eventually involve [redacted] and bring much discredit to the Catholic Church.

In SMITH'S June, '42 issue of "The Cross And The Flag" SMITH publicly urged Attorney-General BIDDLE to look over the list of SMITH'S opponents and to compare them with a list of HARRY BRIDGES supporters and he would find a marked similarity.

SMITH is continuing to contact HARRY BENNETT and on June 9, 1942, he also attempted to contact HENRY FORD'S personal secretary, [redacted] On June 10, 1942, HARRY BENNETT had a conference with GERALD SMITH. He took a copy of his magazine "The Cross And The Flag" with him for BENNETT'S approval. Traffic Court Judge CUTLIFF, called Mrs. SMITH on June 10, 1942 and told her that his brother had got three nominating

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petitions filled at the Ford Motor Company by workers on the assembly line and a number of persons who are more or less executives. Judge CUTLIFF reported that SMITH was making a hit by championing the cause of Father COUGHLIN. Judge CUTLIFF complained that he put in an emergency call and still was not able to get through without waiting. He suggested to Mrs. SMITH that the line must be tapped and Mr. SMITH should have his telephone number changed. SMITH later congratulated Judge CUTLIFF on the fine piece of work his brother did. SMITH said that he was confident of getting the vote of the union members because he is an honorary member of thirteen labor unions. He said he was not going strong on the unions because the primary vote depends on farmers, but that he was going to concentrate on labor unions in the final election. On June 12, 1942, SMITH telephonically advised Colonel GEORGE MAINES of Flint, Michigan, that he had contacted MAINES' friend in the Dime Bank Building, (who is undoubtedly ED BARNARD, local political leader) and that he was for SMITH 100%. SMITH promised that if the Republicans win in 1944 he would make GEORGE MAINES Postmaster of Flint, Michigan.

SMITH made numerous complaints that his program was displaced on Sunday night June 14, 1942 by the President's transcribed address. SMITH said several times that he believed the President picked 7:15 P.M. on purpose in order to prevent SMITH from talking over the radio that night.

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On June 12, 1942, SMITH called [redacted] and discussed with him the political campaign. SMITH said that the Republican Party was going to win some time and that he thought the New Deal had betrayed the country. SMITH said that the public sentiment should re-act. The people would want to drink blood and they did not want to stand for any middle-of-the-roadists but would want extremists like SMITH himself. SMITH said that he was going to conduct a campaign which was going to be a cross between a political campaign and a revolution and that it was necessary to have a few more who were willing to do this at a critical time and that SMITH was willing to pay the price whatever it might be to save America. SMITH said that the New Deal had many enemies and that the New Deal was out to crucify all of them, including COUGHLIN, the FORD Motor Company, FRANK McKAY and GERALD SMITH and that they had all agreed that they should make a unified effort to save themselves. SMITH said that when this group was assembled he said to them all, "Let's all get together and whip these (obscene) right up and down the line." SMITH then said that he wants to be remembered by his grandchildren as the one man that stood unsullied in the days of Sodom and Gomorrah of the New Deal. SMITH said that that was what he wrote to Attorney-General BIDDLE.

Letter to the Director
dated June 29, 1942

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH
INTERNAL SECURITY-SEDITION

In speaking to [redacted], SMITH said that the conviction of FRED FRAHM, former superintendent of the Detroit Police Department was one of the worst things in the history of jurisprudence and that nothing that Hitler was doing was any worse than that.

SMITH is presently getting out campaign propaganda characterizing SMITH as a persecuted martyr for defending the Americanism of Washington and Lincoln.

On June 15, 1942, [redacted] of New York City, New York, arrived at Detroit, Michigan as the guest of Mrs. GERALD L. K. SMITH in accordance with previously arranged appointment.

Very truly yours,

John S. Bugas

JOHN S. BUGAS
Special Agent in Charge

[redacted]
62-1126

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Origin: DETROIT, MICHIGAN | Detroit | File No. 62-1126

Made At:	Date:	Period:	Made By:
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	6/29/42	5/29; 6/1,2,4,12,15, 16,17,18/42	[redacted] b7c [redacted]

Title	Character
GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, also known as GERALD L. K. SMITH; THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION	INTERNAL SECURITY SEDITION

Synopsis of Facts:

Subject busy with campaign for nomination as Republican candidate for United States Senate from State of Michigan. His monthly magazine "The Cross and the Flag" continues to criticize administration and alleged control of Communists and Internationalists. Copy for June, 1942, submitted. Subject continues similar attacks on radio station WJR, Detroit, Michigan, each Sunday night. Further collaboration with officials of Ford Motor Car Company revealed and also with GERALD B. WINROD, Wichita, Kansas and Mrs. ELIZABETH DILLING, Chicago, Illinois. Subject is publicizing alleged plot of his enemies to accuse him and his followers of fostering Fascist revolution. Subject's printer and typesetter interviewed. Membership of Subject's Committee of One Million includes prominent former members of America First Committee and Father COUGHLIN's Group. Subject made statement that United States needs a dictator and refused to criticize Fascism in radio addresses. [redacted] Public records of Federation of Americanization

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Approved John L Bugas SAC

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2 - Milwaukee
2 - Kansas City
1 - Washington Field (Information)
4 - Detroit

(Detroit file 62-1126)

of Michigan, used by Subject, set forth. Subsequent radio addresses of Subject submitted.

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REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated June 11, 1942, at Detroit, Michigan.

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DETAILS: AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

[redacted] of Merchants Press, 442 East Lafayette Street, Detroit, Michigan, was interviewed by the writer, accompanied by Special Agent [redacted] As explained in reference report, [redacted]

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[redacted] stated that his principal work is done for the Ford Motor Car Company and that he has never been anxious to print publications because they are generally bad pay. He said that one of his salesmen told him that he could get the contract to publish SMITH's magazine, "The Cross and the Flag" and [redacted] insisted on speaking to SMITH himself. [redacted] stated that he negotiated an oral contract with SMITH for the printing of 10,000 copies of the May, 1942, edition of "The Cross and the Flag", to be paid for $300.00 in cash immediately and the balance, which was somewhat in excess of $200.00, upon delivery. [redacted] stated that the $300.00 cash was paid down and BERNARD DOMAN, SMITH's manager, delivered the typewritten materials that were to be printed. [redacted] said he then requested bids from various typesetters and eventually sent the typewritten material in exactly the same condition that he received it to the Standard Typesetting Service, whose bid he received from [redacted] [redacted] continued that he received the type set-up in page form from Standard Typesetting Service and ran off the proofs without making any change in the type. He said extensive changes were made in the proofs by SMITH and DOMAN, but the only correction that he could describe was that a letter of Congressman CLARE HOFFMAN of Michigan was deleted. [redacted] stated that SMITH insisted that all the proofs be returned to SMITH himself and consequently [redacted] said he did not have any of the original proofs.

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[redacted] said that on May 10, 1942, he delivered 10,000 copies of the May, 1942, edition of "The Cross and the Flag" to SMITH's office. He said during the last week in May, SMITH paid him an additional $100.00 in cash and at the time of this interview on June 1, 1942, [redacted] said that SMITH still owed him more than $100.00. [redacted] stated that SMITH was trying to get him to print the June, 1942 issue but [redacted] told him that he wouldn't take the job until SMITH paid in full for the May, 1942 issue. [redacted] was

very explicit in saying that he did not make any change at all in the material to be printed unless it was specifically authorized by SMITH or his manager, DOLAN.

[redacted] Standard Typesetting Service, stated that he received the typesetting job on the May, 1942, issue from [redacted] of Merchants Press. He said he merely received the typewritten material that was submitted to him and set it up on his Linotype Machine exactly as it was received and redelivered the typewritten material and the pages of type to [redacted]. He was clear that he did not make any changes in the typewritten material but merely set it up in the exact form that it was given to him.

[redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that [redacted] telephoned SMITH as soon as the Agents had left [redacted] office. [redacted] described in detail the questions that were asked by the Agents and the answers that he gave. He stated that he was sorry that he informed the Agents that he printed 10,000 copies because that was none of their business. b7D

[redacted] further stated that SMITH is continuing to contact HARRY BENNETT, personnel manager of the Ford Motor Car Company, both, in a business way and socially. Informant added that SMITH has made some contacts with [redacted] personal secretary to HENRY FORD and had a five-hour interview one afternoon with CHARLES SORENSON, vice president of the Ford Motor Car Company. Informant was unable to state whether financial support is being received by SMITH from the Ford Motor Car Company at the present time. b7D

Informant stated that SMITH expects to receive the vote of the German, Italian and Finnish population in the State of Michigan by reason of the attack that has been made upon him by his enemies who term him pro-Nazi and Fascist.

Informant stated that MR. WILLIAM HUIE, associate editor of American Mercury Magazine, New York, New York, visited GERALD SMITH in Detroit, Michigan, and told him that he was planning to write an article about SMITH in the American Mercury Magazine. SMITH was made to understand that the article would not be entirely complimentary to SMITH but he understood also that "it had to be that way". HUIE disclosed to SMITH that during his investigation in order to get material for this article in New York City, he spoke to Reverend L. N. BIRKHEAD of the organization known as Friends of Democracy. BIRKHEAD told HUIE, who in turn told SMITH, according to [redacted] that there was a plot that would ripen within ten days from June 5, 1942, in accordance with which guns and ammunition would be planted in the homes of certain persons in Detroit, Michigan. The Federal Bureau of Investigation would then be tipped off to raid these homes and the occupants b7D

upon being raided, would then say that they were followers of GERALD L. K. SMITH, FATHER COUGHLIN, HENRY FORD, HARRY BENNETT and CHARLES A. LINDBERGH. SMITH gave wide publicity to this alleged plot to many of his friends and then broadcasted the substance of the plot without mentioning names in his weekly radio address on June 7, 1942.

According to [redacted], SMITH immediately b7D got in touch with HARRY BENNETT and told him to forewarn Special Agent in Charge JOHN S. BUGAS of Detroit Field Office. Up until the date of dictation, which is June 18, 1942, no such plot has ripened and no such warning has been given to Mr. BUGAS by HARRY BENNETT.

Also according to [redacted] GERALD SMITH, HUBERT LUCKER, [redacted] and other persons close to SMITH, believe that [redacted] who is in the employ as investigator of certain Jewish, anti-Nazi groups in New York City, is responsible for both, the investigation of GERALD L. K. SMITH and also the alleged conspiracy to discredit SMITH and others.

By letter dated June 5, 1942, SMITH advised Attorney General Mr. BIDDLE of this conspiracy without mentioning any names of conspirators or informants. The letter concluded with a demand upon the Attorney General to give SMITH protection against the plotters. SMITH desired an immediate reply. According to Informant SMITH subsequently received a reply signed by Mr. BIDDLE's assistant, Mr. BERGE.

According to [redacted], SMITH is very b7D optimistic over winning the Republican nomination for United States Senator for the State of Michigan, but he is at this time greatly concerned over whether or not Judge HOMER FERGUSON will run against him.

On June 12, 1942, SMITH told [redacted] Detroit, Michigan, that the Republican Party was going to win some time and that he thought the New Deal had betrayed the country. SMITH said that when public sentiment would react, the public would want to drink blood and they would not stand for any compromises but they would want an extremist like SMITH himself. SMITH swore that his campaign would be close between a political campaign and a revolution and that SMITH was willing to pay whatever price was necessary to save America, and that it was necessary to have a few men who were willing to do this at such a critical time. SMITH further said that a New Deal was out to criticize himself, the Ford Motor Car Company, FATHER COUGHLIN and FRANK MC KAY and that it was necessary for all of them to unite to quit the New Deal. b7C

[redacted] also said that SMITH showed b7D great disappointment when the broadcast of the President's radio address on

(Detroit file 62-1126)

June 1, 1942, conflicted with his weekly radio program and made him miss a week on the air when he had "something very important to say".

The June, 1942, issue of SMITH's publication "The Cross and the Flag" was released on or about June 16, 1942. The principal editorial is entitled "We, The People, Are Still Here" and concludes with the following paragraphs:

> "And, while we whip you at the polls and expose you to the people, we shall not only survive your dastardly smear campaigns, but we shall resolutely make sure that your conspiracies shall not divert us from our determination to be loyal to the war effort. Even though some of your clique may be in power in Washington, we shall continue to refuse to judge our government by these exceptions. But we shall determine that the exception shall not become the rule--and that the exceptions shall not become the rulers.
>
> "Get off your high horses, you potential tyrants, you over-ambitious bureaucrats, you traitors to America! WE, THE PEOPLE, ARE STILL HERE!"

Another article entitled "Biddle Burns 'Bridges' Behind Him" compliments the Attorney General for making one of the most constructive decisions in history by printing Communism as a crime. It also suggests that the Attorney General should compare the opponents of SMITH with the sponsors of HARRY BRIDGES and he would discover a striking resemblance in the two lists of names. The remaining articles are "Smear Killers", A Survey of the Most Dastardly Attempt at Character assassination in the History of American Politics, "France Lost Christ", An Interpretation of Internal Decay Which Preceded Military Defeat, "The Hon. Herbert Hoover Says:", A Constructive Statement by Former President Hoover on How to Win This War and Save Our American Way of Life, "Cane Sugar and Political Gravy", The Sugar Trust Reaches Into the Public Purse, "$60,000 To One Farmer For Not Raising Cotton", An Interpretation of Why the Solid South is So Solid, "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington", The Editor, a Candidate for the United States Senate, Takes His Stand.

Two copies of the June, 1942, issue of "The Cross and The Flag" are being submitted with this report.

[redacted]

b7c, b7D

(Detroit file 62-1126)

[redacted] also exhibited several issues of a newspaper entitled "The Herald" the motto of which was Future and Independent American Destiny. The newspaper was published by Lake Geneva Publication, Incorporated, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. It was also apparent from a rubber stamp impression on copies of these newspapers that they had been distributed by members of the America First Committee. A perusal of the newspapers made it clear that the policy of the editors was pro-German, anti-administration, anti-English, anti-Jewish and anti-Communist. It was noted that the editor of this newspaper was DOUGLAS M. STEWART and that one of the managing editors was FREDERICK KISTER. It is believed that DOUGLAS M. STEWART is now editor of Scribners Commentator Magazine published at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. b7c b7D

[redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, stated that Subject has recently been in contact with [redacted] of the Commentator Magazine at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, telephone number 464. b7c b7c

[redacted] also exhibited to the writer a clipping from the Detroit News dated July 16, 1941, describing a "No Foreign War Rally" at Cass Technical High School, Detroit, Michigan, on June 17, 1941. Two thousand two hundred persons were present. SMITH was the principal speaker and he uncovered the plot to annex the United States to Great Britain and to make "union now" with FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT as an Honorary Member of Parliament. SMITH criticized the administration and urged that soldiers' wages should be increased. During the meeting he made two appeals for contributions to support his weekly broadcast. Other speakers at the meeting were EARL J. SOUTHARD, Departmental Commander of Veterans of Foreign Wars-Illinois, and WILLIAM J. GRACE, Chicago Attorney and chairman of Citizens Committee to Keep America Out of War. Three resolutions were passed at this rally. b7c b7D

1. To impeach Secretary of Navy FRANK KNOX.
2. To oppose lengthening construction of any American expeditionary force.
3. To oppose anything in the nature of a military alliance with Russia.

[redacted] stated that the America First Committee worked very closely with The Committee of One Million. At a meeting of The Committee of One Million in September, 1941, SMITH interviewed ROBERT T. VIETIG, executive secretary of the Detroit chapter of America First Committee, and invited VIETIG to sit on the platform. VIETIG, however, declined to sit on the platform. [redacted] believes since the America First Committee is now enacted that VIETIG is working for it. b7c b7D

(Detroit file 62-1126)

[redacted] said that in the beginning of 1941 he spoke with [redacted], Ford Motor Car Company and a discussion wandered to the subject of GERALD SMITH. Informant suggested that the Ford Motor Car Company should stop lending financial support to SMITH. [redacted] agreed and said that the Ford Motor Car Company was not going to pay SMITH another dime.

[redacted] said that Subject is maintaining contact with the publication entitled "The Defenders", Wichita, Kansas, which is the publication of GERALD WINROD. Informant stated that some of SMITH's publications were printed in Wichita, Kansas, specifically a pamphlet entitled "The Hoop of Steel".

On January 12, 1942, according to [redacted] Subject telegraphed [redacted] Radio Station WOL, Washington, D. C. as follows:

> "Our Committee considers it advisable to recess broadcast in Washington for at least two more weeks and perhaps four. We consider this advisable due to the fact that subjects for discussion have not completely crystallized. We are anxious to do or say nothing that might in any way affect the war effort. We believe that within one month domestic issues will so crystallize as to merit honest, fearless and patriotic discussion.
>
> /s/ GERALD L. K. SMITH"

Informant also stated that Subject has been in contact with ROBERT T. REYNOLDS, Washington, D. C.

[redacted]

b7c, b7D

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b2c, b2d with no segregable material available for release to you.

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☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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☐ For your information: _____

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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
62-43818-101 Pgs 8 & 9

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XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

(Detroit file 62-1126)

[redacted]

[redacted], whose identity is known to the Bureau revealed that SMITH, aside from the Post Office Box #459, Detroit, Michigan, which he publicizes widely, also uses Post Office Box #697, Detroit, Michigan.

[redacted] Post Office Department, Detroit, Michigan, advised that Post Office Box #697 was rented to BERNARD DONAN for use in the advertising business. The quantity of mail receipt through this box is comparatively small. The references on the application for this Post Office Box rental were IRVING BOOK, Industrial Bank Building, Detroit, Michigan, and [redacted] 2006 Industrial Bank Building, Detroit, Michigan. [redacted]

In accordance with Bureau letter dated June 4, 1942, [redacted]

REPORTED TO IRS

[redacted]

[redacted]

(Detroit file 62-1126)

[redacted]

RETURN TO IRS

[redacted] said that he first became acquainted with GERALD SMITH when SMITH came to Detroit. He said SMITH's purpose was to expose the influence of Communists at the CIO and he believed that SMITH came to Detroit because it was a great industrial center. [redacted] of the Federation of Americanization of Michigan, which was organized for the purpose of combating Communism in Labor Unions. He said the corporation was organized about five or six months after SMITH came to Detroit and that its business was to handle the distribution of pamphlets and radio time for SMITH. [redacted] said that JOHN RINDERMAN was connected with SMITH when SMITH came to Detroit. [redacted] explained that PEABODY was introduced to SMITH by RINDERMAN at the same time [redacted] was. [redacted] said that PEABODY is presently a Lieutenant Commander in the United States Navy. RINDERMAN is a former salesman, now probably living in Detroit, Michigan. [redacted] himself did not describe his own business activity more particularly than to say that he was engaging in miscellaneous business enterprises. The enterprises known to the writer are [redacted] present connection with GERALD SMITH and his present connection with King KAROL of Roumania in attempting to gain KAROL's admission to the United States and negotiations on his part for lend-lease transactions.

[redacted] stated that the original donations which SMITH received from his incorporators were enough to pay for four weeks of broadcasting on radio station WXBC at $45.00 per program. [redacted] was unable to give a satisfactory explanation of why SMITH kept himself in the background. At first he said SMITH contributed only his services and not money, then he corrected himself and said SMITH contributed some money sufficient to pay for telephone calls, office rental and office expense

amounting to about $125.00. [redacted] said that after about three months SMITH switched over to radio station WJR at a cost of $375.00 per week. He said the three incorporators put in about $60.00 each.

The first office SMITH had in Detroit was in the Leland Hotel. The first few programs were very well received and listeners sent generous contributions through the mail. SMITH also collected cash contributions at his meetings. Soon SMITH moved his offices to the Industrial Bank Building. [redacted] reluctantly stated that the rent for SMITH's offices in the Industrial Bank Building was probably donated by the BOOK family who operates that building. [redacted] was extremely evasive in answering questions concerning SMITH's financial support. He suggested that the writer look in the Detroit City Directory and practically everyone in there would have been a contributor. He then stated that practically every industrialist in Detroit contributed to SMITH's support, but did so in the form of group contributions so that it would be impossible to say what persons made a certain contribution. He said that the industrialists were all very anxious to support SMITH's fight against Communism in the Labor Unions. [redacted] said that none of the industrialists now support SMITH since he has embarked on a political campaign for the United States Senate.

[redacted] said he has not discussed finances recently with SMITH and has only spoken to SMITH three times in the last year. He said in the last of these conversations SMITH informed [redacted] that he was running for the Senate and asked [redacted] to work for him but [redacted] said that he was "too busy".

[redacted] continued that JOHN RINDERMAN resigned in 1941 from his connection with SMITH and PEABODY resigned in 1940. He said that BERNARD DONAN and Mrs. ELEANOR SMITH, SMITH's wife, were elected to the Board of Directors to fill these two vacancies. [redacted] said thereafter he became inactive and dropped out. [redacted]

[redacted] insisted that SMITH had never received any outright support from Ford or Chrysler or any other leading industrial establishment. He did suggest that Ford might have called upon his own "sources" and recommended to them that they support SMITH. [redacted] denied having any knowledge of the amount of money that SMITH received. He denied that the Ford Motor Car Company ever paid for any of the radio programs but again suggested that some sympathetic persons might have made a group contribution which might have been used in payment of the radio program.

ALL 670
67C, 67D

(Detroit file 62-1126)

b7c, b7D

[redacted] said he knows nothing of any Fascist, Nazi or subversive association of SMITH.

LUCKER expressed surprise over the fact that SMITH, in his May, 1942, issue of "The Cross and the Flag", named WINROD as an outstanding American. He said as far as he knows GERALD SMITH, he had an intense dislike for WINROD because WINROD tried to make him join the Silver Shirts. He expressed similar surprise over SMITH's public praise of ELIZABETH DILLING.

Photostatic copies of the articles of incorporation of the Federation of Americanization of Michigan state its purpose to be to aid in movements and support with funds patriotic programs of known integrity. The location of the corporation was said to have been Room #1927, Detroit Leland Hotel, Detroit, Michigan. The corporation did not issue stock and had no real estate and its only personal property were books, pamphlets and literature. Finances were said to be from donations. The corporation was incorporated as a no profit organization. The incorporators were HUBERT H. LUCKER, L. NAVARRE PEABODY and JOHN RINDERMAN. The same persons were the initial Board of Directors. The term of the corporation was fixed at 20 years. The date of the incorporation was April 14, 1939. It was stated that additional membership in the corporation can only be received by unanimous vote of original incorporators and their duly elected successors.

The 1939 annual report shows the office address to be 2006 Industrial Bank Building, Detroit, Michigan, and the officers, H. H. LUCKER, President, E. M. SMITH, Secretary, and JOHN RINDERMAN, Treasurer. The corporation showed a deficit of $900.00.

The 1940 annual report shows the officers to be H. H. LUCKER, President, E. M. SMITH, Secretary and BERNARD A. DOMAN, Treasurer. The deficit was listed as $1,100.00.

The 1941 return showed the officers to be BERNARD A. DOMAN, President, and E. M. SMITH, Treasurer. The directors were BERNARD DOMAN, E. M. SMITH and HUBERT H. LUCKER. The deficit was reported at $2,000.00. [redacted]

[redacted]

b7c, b7D

(Detroit file 62-1126)

[redacted] b7c b7D

[redacted] was also evasive and said that he had never driven SMITH out to the Ford Motor Car Company and had no idea that SMITH had any connection with the Ford Motor Car Company. He said that in his opinion SMITH was as honest a man as any one could be and had no Fascist sympathies but was merely a good, true American. He knew of no source of SMITH's income except cash contributions received in mail and at meetings.

Despite persistent questioning in the presence of Special Agent [redacted] continuously denied that SMITH had any contacts except with all the good people that were interested in him. He said that he never drove SMITH anywhere except to his office, to his home and out for a drive. [redacted] did admit, however, that The Committee of One Million now included most of the former members of the America First Committee and Father COUGHLIN's Group. b7c

[redacted] added that [redacted] and [redacted] were still in very close contact with SMITH and even to the extent of reporting to SMITH that they were telephonically contacted by the writer and they tried to follow SMITH's advice not to respond to any telephonic contact by any one. b7D

[redacted], Military Intelligence Officer, Selfridge Field, Michigan, reported to Special Agent [redacted] who was interviewing him in connection with another investigation, that he was unable to ascertain the identity of the soldier who wrote a letter to Subject and signed it R.K., Department of Quartermaster, Selfridge Field, Michigan. b7c b7D

Subject's radio speech over station WJR on May 31, 1942, opened with the following statements:

> "We cannot win this war without tires and gasoline. This war must be won on two fronts -- the Battle front and the Home front. We need tires and gasoline both places. Every loyal American is willing to give his life, or the life of his son, to win the war on the battle front. Every patriotic American must do everything in his power to win the battle on the home front."

Thereafter SMITH continued to criticize the administration's policy along his usual lines and argued that it was necessary to take the Nazis and Communists off the pay roll of the United States Government. SMITH announced that he was going to be the friend of the Coughlinites.

(Detroit file 62-1126)

In SMITH's speech over station WJR on June 7, 1942, SMITH spent all his time exposing the plot of character assassins that were going to frame him and his followers as Fascist revolutionists.

On June 14, 1942, SMITH did not go over the air because of the President's Flag Day address.

Verbatim copies of SMITH's speeches dated May 31, 1942 and June 7, 1942, are being forwarded herewith to the Bureau.

ENCLOSURES 1

TO THE BUREAU

Two copies of "The Cross and the Flag", June, 1942 issue.

Two copies of radio speeches dated May 31, 1942 and June 7, 1942.

- P E N D I N G -

(Detroit file 62-1126)

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

MILWAUKEE FIELD DIVISION

Will report information concerning [redacted] and newspaper known as "The Herald", especially in reference to any connection between the above and GERALD L. K. SMITH and any Fascist activity that may be engaged in by the above.

DETROIT FIELD DIVISION

At ALMA, MICHIGAN, will contact [redacted] relative to information in his possession concerning the activities of SMITH.

At DETROIT, MICHIGAN, will contact [redacted] relative to information in his possession concerning activities of SMITH and will maintain contact with other informants for further information relative to SMITH.

- P E N D I N G -

AVC
b7C

(Detroit file #62-1126)

SOURCE OF INFORMATION

[redacted]

A, C
b7c, b7D

4-750 (2-7-79)

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62-43818 - /01/ Enclosure

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FBI/DOJ

CC-285

4094

FJS:AJB
7-20-42
62-43818-101

RECORDED

Date:

To: Assistant Attorney General
Wendell Berge

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: Gerald L. K. Smith; "The Committee of One Million"; Sedition

b7c

There are enclosed herewith for your consideration a copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] Detroit, Michigan, dated June 29, 1942, together with a copy of Smith's radio broadcasts from station WJR, Detroit, Michigan on May 31, 1942 and June 7, 1942, together with a copy of the June, 1942, issue of "The Cross And The Flag" which publication is prepared and disseminated by Smith.

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/6/82 BY SP6BJA10m
204,433

PUBLICATION FILE

DEPT OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
JUL 15 10 38 AM '42

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 1
★ JUL 21 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUL 28 6 01 PM '42
RECEIVED-ROOM 5640
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy

4 JUL 23 1942

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) TREASURY DEPT, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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☐ For your information: _____

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62-43818-102

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FBI/DOJ

JPHa:JEA
62-43818-102

62-43818-102

July 20, 1942

Special Agent in Charge
Detroit, Michigan

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH
COMMITTEE OF 1,000,000
SEDITION

Dear Sir:

There are transmitted herewith photostatic copies of a list of reported contributors to Gerald L. K. Smith and the Committee of 1,000,000 during the year 1937 and the first three months of 1938.

This list was referred to the Bureau by a confidential source and the same is being sent you for your information and assistance in your further investigation of this case.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 9/29/82 BY SP-8875/ab

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
JUL 20 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT DETROIT

FILE NO. 62-1194

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New Orleans, La.	6/29/42	6/12/42	[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
GERALD L. K. SMITH	MISCELLANEOUS - Information Concerning

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted], is presently at Ft. Benning, Ga., attending Infantry Officers' Candidate School. Pertinent serials being forwarded Atlanta Field Division.

P

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] Detroit, Michigan, dated 5/20/41. Letter from Detroit Field Division dated 6/4/42 to New Orleans Field Division.

DETAILS: Reference letter advised that [redacted] was a Private, Headquarters Company, Reception Center, Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, and that he should be interviewed concerning activities of the subject.

AT CAMP BEAUREGARD, LOUISIANA:

[redacted], Camp Beauregard, advised that [redacted] is presently at Ft. Benning, Georgia, attending Infantry Officers' Candidate School.

In view of this information this matter is being referred to the Atlanta Field Division and pertinent serials are being forwarded to that Division.

ENCLOSURES: TO ATLANTA FIELD DIVISION;

One (1) copy of report of Special Agent [redacted] Detroit, Michigan, dated 5/20/41.

One (1) copy of report of Special Agent [redacted], Detroit, Michigan, dated 5/23/42.

One (1) copy of letter from Special Agent in Charge, Detroit, Michigan to Special Agent in Charge, New Orleans, Louisiana, dated 6/4/42.

P E N D I N G

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: R. C. Guerin SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

62-1431/2-103

RECORDED

INDEXED

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
3-Bureau
2-Detroit
2-Atlanta (Encs.)
2-New Orleans

JUL 2 1942

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SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED

8 OCT 13 1964

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE CLEVELAND FIELD DIVISION:

* At CLEVELAND, OHIO will investigate the character and background of [redacted] and the organization known as "United Mothers of America", 348 Arcade, telephone Michigan 8838. It is noted that [redacted] has been in frequent contact with GERALD L. K. SMITH.

THE DETROIT FIELD DIVISION:

* At LANSING, MICHIGAN, will obtain full information concerning the incorporation and activities of the Federation of Americanization of Michigan, Inc.

* At DETROIT, MICHIGAN, will consider interviewing the following persons if advisable concerning activities of GERALD L. K. SMITH: [redacted]

* Will continue inspection of Subject's bank account at the Detroit Bank main office particularly near the end of each calendar month.

* Will continue this investigation vigorously in order to ascertain the sources of Subject's financial support, Subject's business associates, and future activities. Will make a special effort to ascertain if Subject is making any attempt to propagandize any particular group of persons in violation of the Selective Training and Service Act.

* Will continue to collect Subject's propaganda for transmittal to the Bureau.

THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION:

* At NEW YORK CITY will interview [redacted] former associate of GERALD L. K. SMITH, who may be located through [redacted] should be questioned principally concerning the financial support received by SMITH with particular emphasis on any support received from any interest which may be subversive.

THE NEW ORLEANS FIELD DIVISION:

* At NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, will ascertain information concerning the background and activities of GERALD L. K. SMITH from approximately 1929 to 1935 when he was said to have been a bodyguard and close friend of HUEY LONG with particular reference to any activities which may have been in concert with present enemies of the United States. Will interview [redacted] said to be of New Orleans, Louisiana and former associate of HUEY LONG, concerning SMITH'S activities in Louisiana.

ALV
b7C

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CC-287

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E.A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Harbo
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Call 3:00 p.m.
Dictated 9:30 a.m. 6/2/42
HMK:VGG

June 1, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

RE: TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCES,
Detroit, Michigan

b7c

SA [redacted] of the Detroit Office called to advise that the symbol [redacted] will be used in connection with the technical surveillances maintained in the investigation of Gerald L. K. Smith. These surveillances cover lines Randolph 9547, Clifford 1582 and Fitzroy 8264.

b7D

[redacted]

b7c

Respectfully,

Harry M. Kimball

Harry M. Kimball

[redacted]

b7c

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/29/82 BY SP-8BTJ/MC

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-45818-104

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
5 JUL 8 1942
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FIVE

57 JUL 15 1942

FOR DEFENSE
BUY
UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

COPY IN FILE

July 3, 1942.

F.B.I. Headquarters
Washington D.C.

Gentlemen:

Here is some dope on a couple of men that should be carefully checked viz;

They are supposed to be working for the Candidacey of Gerald L.K. Smith for Senator from Michigan in the next election. Smith is the Chairman of the Committee of One Million and is the author of the publication "Too Much Rooseveldt"

is an expert photographer and has taken numerous pictures of the Soo Locks and other points in the upper part of Michigan.

I would Suggest that some one get in touch with at the Park Garden Cafe in for some interesting information about these two men.

I have two boys in the U.S. Army and consider it my duty to pass this along to the F.B.I.

Sincerely yours:

I ENCLO.

P.S. The License No. of their Car is 1942.
1942 Plymouth Car.

U S DEPT OF JUSTICE
FEB 1 1 42 PM '45
RECEIVED
FILES DIVISION

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
2 JUL 10 1942
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FIVE

103

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Detroit - Michigan
July 17, 1942

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DATE 7/7/82 BY SP6BJAI OMS
204,433

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080/LEDIM
ON 8/10/77

62-4381
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVEST 106
JUL 20 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH
INTERNAL SECURITY - SEDITION

Dear Sir:

The following additional information has been received from [redacted] b7D

GERALD SMITH received a package via railway express agency from Protestant War Veterans, New York City, New York and instructed his secretary, BERNARD DOMAN, to refuse it, inasmuch as it probably contained propaganda. SMITH has continued to contact HARRY BENNETT, Personnel Manager of Ford Motor Company and apparently confers with BENNETT concerning the "crusade" of the Committee of One Million and also concerning SMITH'S political campaign for the office of United States Senator from Michigan. SMITH commented on PEARSON and ALLEN'S newspaper comment that the Senate was wondering where SMITH was getting all his money to send out abundant literature and campaign propaganda. SMITH said he expected to invite PRENTISS M. BROWN to send a secretary to SMITH'S office every week and get an audited report and they would all be surprised how many thousands of small people had been sending him dollars and five dollars to keep him going. SMITH said that special contribution he had had would go back to two years ago and had nothing to do with the present. SMITH resented the fact that ROOSEVELT'S transcription was broadcast on June 14, 1942 at a time that conflicted with SMITH'S weekly broadcast at 7:15 P.M. Sunday. SMITH said that the choice of time indicated that it was spy work aimed at SMITH and it was unfortunate because SMITH had quite a bit to say. SMITH said that he read in the papers that the COUGHLIN investigation had been dropped. He commented that the world is now going through dark hours.

RECORDED & INDEXED

SMITH has had considerable assistance in getting his nominating petitions filled from employees of the Ford Motor Company. The former football player, JIM THORPE, filled one complete petition during one eight-hour shift at the Ford Motor Company. SMITH'S son, GERALD Z. SMITH, has obtained a job at the Ford Motor Company, through HARRY BENNETT'S office. SMITH advised his former chauffeur and body guard, WALLACE GAMBER, to tell the truth if any Government officers questioned him about SMITH.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF declassification
DATE 2/10/77 LEDIM

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56 JUL 22 1942

SMITH said he had nothing to hide. SMITH has frequently expressed suspicion that his telephone wires were being tapped and has cautioned some of his friends not to mention any facts or figures over the telephone. At other times he has said that he had a lot of company when he talked over the 'phone but his company would merely hear him talk to some fine Americans.

SMITH stated that he had received a reply to the letter he mailed to Attorney General BIDDLE, advising of the "plot" of SMITH'S enemies to plant arms and ammunition in the homes of SMITH'S followers. He said the reply was from BIDDLE'S assistant, Mr. BERGE. SMITH said he would have communicated directly with the local F.B.I. office but he did not know anybody. SMITH said he did not know in what part of the country the "plot" might hatch.

HUBERT LUCKER informed SMITH that he had been interviewed by F.B.I. Agents but the exact details of the disclosure were not learned. There was some indication that SMITH sent his son, JERRY, to try to "spot" the F.B.I. Agent who was supposed to interview LUCKER. SMITH has become very bitter against Professor JOHN SHEPARD of the University of Michigan, Chairman of the Civil Rights Federation, which organization published a pamphlet "Smash Detroit's Fifth Column." One of the principal chapters violently attacks SMITH. SMITH freely exposes Professor SHEPARD as a fellow traveler of the Communists connected with the Civil Rights Federation. SMITH expressed these sentiments to President ALEXANDER RUTHVEN of the University of Michigan.

SMITH has been in touch with [redacted] in the b7c
office of the Collector of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, Detroit, Michigan (this may be in connection with the investigation of SMITH for income tax evasion.) SMITH and his wife have been attempting to contact CHARLES A. LINDBERGH in room 49 of the Dearborn Inn, Dearborn, Michigan. They have made frequent telephone calls, but only once was SMITH connected with LINDBERGH who replied that he had no time to confer with SMITH since he was preparing to leave for Washington, D. C, and also because he had to get out a report.

The City Council of Cleveland, Ohio refused to rent the Municipal Stadium in Cleveland to GERALD SMITH. The leader of the opposition to SMITH was Professor BUSH of Western University. The Mothers of America under the leadership of Mrs. DAVID STANLEY, Cleveland, Ohio, engaged an attorney who represented the taxpayers and people who want to preserve freedom of speech. SMITH and his wife under the name of Mr. and Mrs. B. A. DOMAN, flew to Cleveland, Ohio on June 24, 1942 to attend the hearing on the resolution. SMITH had advised

that Professor BUSH was Jewish and was probably a Communist by reason of his affiliation with Russian War Relief. SMITH spoke before the Cleveland City Council and was well satisfied with his reception. In his speech before the Cleveland City Council, SMITH denied charges that he was anti-Semitic and challenged every Jew in Cleveland to prove that he is.

GEORGE _____ told SMITH that a fellow named [redacted] (probably referring to Special Agent [redacted]) spoke to SMITH, but gave him the wrong name. GEORGE _____ said he got this information from a man in New York named [redacted] whom SMITH knew to be a Communist. SMITH, however, said he did not have any such call. GEORGE _____ answered that [redacted] was supposed to have talked with SMITH. SMITH later referred to his own speech in Cleveland and said that he was not defending Father COUGHLIN, but instead was defending the only church which ordained him a priest. He contended that his own statements were not seditious, but if people thought they were, they should go to local United States Attorney or the Attorney General of the United States.

He told the Cleveland Councilmen not to be deceived by the snakes or SHEPARDS who are merely members of the Communist Party. SMITH has also been attempting to contact [redacted] who is presently in New York City, New York. Mrs. SMITH advised [redacted] assistant to HARRY BENNETT, that GERALD SMITH had already twice as many names as he needed on a nominating petition and that they were coming in at the rate of 500 to 1,500 daily. [redacted] said that he would check on the Ford dealers to see if they were circulating any petitions for Judge HOMER FERGUSON, SMITH'S most feared opponent, and would relay this message to HARRY BENNETT.

Very truly yours,

John S. Bugas

JOHN S. BUGAS
Special Agent in Charge

[redacted]
62-1126

ALV
b7C

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
July 20, 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/29/82 BY SP-8BTJ/MC

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: Gerald Lyman Kenneth Smith, a/k/a
Gerald L. K. Smith;
The Committee of One Million.
Internal Security - Sedition.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated 6-29-42 at Detroit, Michigan, which report set forth a lead for the Milwaukee Field Division to report information concerning [redacted] and newspaper known as "The Herald," especially in reference to any connection between the above and Gerald L. K. Smith and any Fascist activity that may be engaged in by the above.

This is to advise that a review of the file in the Milwaukee Office, entitled, "The Herald, Lake Geneva Publications, Inc., Lake Geneva, Wisconsin - Registration Act," fails to reflect any reference to Gerald L. K. Smith.

Copies of the following reports, however, are being enclosed with this letter to the Detroit Field Division and these reports contain a history of the Registration Act case referred to above.

Report of Special Agen[redacted], dated 2-7-42 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin;

Report of Special Agent [redacted]., dated 7-15-42 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

This matter is being considered as Referred Upon Completion to the Detroit Field Division with this letter. It will be reopened in the Milwaukee Office upon the receipt of any information to the effect that Gerald L. K. Smith has any connection with Douglas M. Stewart or other individuals connected with the Herald newspaper.

Very truly yours,

H. T. O'Connor

H. T. O'Connor
Special Agent in Charge

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83 OCT 13 1964

RECORDED & INDEXED
62-43818-107
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 22 1942
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

50 JUL 25 1942

[redacted]
cc Detroit (2)
Enclosures

COPY IN FILE

All b7c

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Post Office Box 812
Chicago Illinois
July 21, 1942

[redacted]

b7c

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: RE: COMMITTEE OF 1,000,000;
GERALD L. K. SMITH -
INTERNAL SECURITY (G)

There are being transmitted herewith photostatic copies of certain articles and memoranda recently furnished to the Chicago Field Office by [redacted] of the Anti-Defamation League, 130 North Wells Street, concerning the above-named organization and individual. Three photostatic copies have been prepared, one copy of which is being sent to the Detroit Field Office for its information. One photostatic copy of this data will be retained in the files of the Chicago Field Office.

b7c
b7c

In accordance with [redacted] request, the originals of this material are being returned to him.

The indices of the Chicago Field Office failed to reflect information not already furnished to the Detroit Office.

Very truly yours,

A. H. Johnson

A. H. JOHNSON,
Special Agent in Charge.

ENCL BEHIND FILE

enc.
[redacted]
cc Detroit (enc)
DOO-7744

b7c

59 JUL 30 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/29/82 BY SP-8BTJ/mhw

62-43811-108

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

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~~83 OCT 13 1964~~

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

_____ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____ _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

_____

_____

☒ For your information: Per your March 18, 1982 letter this enclosure was not xeroxed for release.

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
62-43818 - 108 Enclosure

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Detroit, Michigan

July 18, 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/7/82 BY SP6BJA1 OMS 204,433

~~PERSONAL a~~

62-4[illegible] 109

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
15 JUL 23 1942
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH
COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION; b7c [redacted]
INTERNAL SECURITY
SEDITION.

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080/LED/[illegible]
ON 8/10/77

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that the following additional information has been received from [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau: b7D

GERALD SMITH and his wife are continuing to contact HARRY BENNETT, Personnel Manager, Ford Motor Company, both at his office and at his home but they rarely speak to Mr. BENNETT personally and customarily leave their messages with and obtain their messages from BENNETT'S Assistant, [redacted] SMITH has some copies of ELIZABETH DILLING'S book entitled "The Red Network" which he distributes upon special request.

A [redacted] of Washington, D. C., who writes for the newspapers, privately told [redacted] of Detroit, Michigan that he was going to be sent to England and further stated that ROOSEVELT and CHURCHILL are the biggest blunderers he ever heard of and the United Nations have a very good chance of being licked. b7c

SMITH was visited by [redacted] of Baton Rouge, Louisiana on Friday, July 10, 1942 and the two of them had dinner and a conference for several hours with CHARLES AUGUSTUS LINDBERGH at the Dearborn Inn in Dearborn, Michigan.

DEFERRED [illegible]

SMITH was considerably concerned about newspaper articles to the effect that SMITH was going to be involved in the Grand Jury Investigation being conducted at Chicago, Illinois into the subject of sedition in the midwest. SMITH claims to be a total stranger to Miss FRANCES DUSENBERRY by whom SMITH is being implicated. SMITH attributes this adverse publicity to the desire of his enemies, particularly WALTER WINCHELL, the Jews, and Communists to smear SMITH'S reputation.

Reverend LELAND MARION of Pontiac, Michigan told SMITH that

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DATE: 10/15/57

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RECORDED & INDEXED

Letter to Director
July 18, 1942

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH
COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION;
INTERNAL SECURITY
SEDITION.

"our friend" from the southwest is believed to have been arrested in northern California and put in a concentration camp. SMITH expressed his opinion that "our friend" may be out on a confidential mission and advised Reverend MARION not to worry. SMITH stated to MARION that he has appealed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation because he feels that a conspiracy is underway to exterminate him in some way. SMITH invited Reverend MARION to reside at SMITH'S meeting at Masonic Hall on July 17, 1942. SMITH said he called on [redacted] to release enough gasoline to take people to church on Sundays and to the election booths on election day. SMITH expressed that he was worried, that we are losing this war. Reverend MARION said in about thirty days Russia would be right back with HITLER. MARION then cited the eleventh chapter of DANIEL of the Bible, which predicted the downfall of Egypt. b7c

SMITH also accuses that he has some very merciless enemies among Jewish organizations which are preparing to turn over to SMITH'S political oponents material against SMITH. SMITH expressed confidence in the Federal Bureau of Investigation and specifically in Mr. BUGAS, saying that Mr. BUGAS would not allow SMITH'S enemies to create a lot of trouble for SMITH. SMITH stated that he was not afraid of smear campaigns but he was afraid of his enemies plotting against him to frame him. SMITH told his Secretary, BERNARD DOMAN, that he got the impression from his interview with Mr. BUGAS and Mr. SOLOMON that they did not want to hurt him, they wanted to protect him against his enemies.

Very truly yours,

John S. Bugas

[redacted] b7c
62-1126

JOHN S. BUGAS
Special Agent in Charge

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

GERALD L. K. SMITH

PART 3 OF 18

FILE NUMBER : 62-43818

SUBJECT GERALD L. K. SMITH

PART II

FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS
REQUEST

SUBJECT GERALD L. K. Smith

PAGES REVIEWED: 3994

PAGES RELEASED: 2979

NOTES: SECTIONS 6-9

NO DUPLICATION FEES FOR THIS PAGE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS RELEASE

SUBJECT: GERALD L.K. SMITH

FILE: 62-43818

SUB: _____

VOL: 6

PAGES REVIEWED: 91

PAGES RELEASED: 90

NOTES: _____

NO DUPLICATION FOR THIS PAGE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Case originated at DETROIT, MICHIGAN | DETROIT File No. 62-1126

Report made at	Date when made	Period	Report made by
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	7/22/42	6/20,25;7/6, 7/42	[redacted] EJG b7c

Title	Character
GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, aka Gerald L. K. Smith; THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION.	INTERNAL SECURITY SEDITION

SYNOPSIS: [redacted] Detroit, Michigan reveals statements of SMITH indicating that United States is going Fascist or Communist and he wants lead United States toward Fascism. [redacted] interviewed concerning alleged plot to defame him and so forth, no additional information, unable to state specifically original source of information about conspiracy. [redacted] contends that involving him in Chicago Grand Jury Investigation is part of same conspiracy. Subject occupied principally with political campaign to Wayne Republican Nomination for United States Senator from Michigan. Subject contacts [redacted] of Ford Motor Company and CHARLES LINDBERGH presently employed by Ford Motor Company. b7c, b7D

- P -

REFERENCES: Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated June 29, 1942 at Detroit, Michigan. b7c

62-43818 Bureau letter dated June 20, 1942.

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Approved and forwarded SAC

J. S. Bugas

62-43818-110

RECORDED & INDEXED

15 JUL 25 1942

Copies:
5 Bureau
2 Chicago
2 Kansas City
3 Detroit
2 Cleveland
2 New York
2 New Orleans
2 Milwaukee

COPY IN FILE

(Detroit file 62-1126)

DETAILS: AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

[redacted] for Local Draft Board No. 10, 17th Floor Cadillac Square Building, Detroit, stated that GERALD LYMAN K. SMITH of 1753 Seyburn, Detroit, was born in Pardeeville, Wisconsin on February 27, 1898. He gave his occupation as "preacher-radio commentator". He is married and is employed by The Committee of One Million, 2001 Industrial Bank Building. On June 20, 1942, he had not yet been classified under the Selective Service and Training Act.

[redacted] Post Office Department, Detroit, advised that from June 15, 1942 until June 25, 1942 the only return address noted on mail received through Post Office Box 697, Detroit, Michigan was that of [redacted]

[redacted], Detroit, Michigan, was interviewed in his room at the [redacted] in Detroit and gave the following information:

He said he had previously conferred with Director HOOVER and L. B. NICHOLS, Assistant Director, concerning a large group of preachers and former preachers throughout the United States who are expressing seditious views. He said that the leader of this group and the one who is most instrumental in recruiting new members is [redacted] of Chicago, Illinois. [redacted] said that [redacted] is a woman who has considerable appeal and personal charm and she usually employs this asset to convert preachers so that they will utter her propaganda which very closely parallels Nazi propaganda. [redacted] said that [redacted] attempted to recruit him but he said he was well aware of her attempt and told her frankly that she had no chance of succeeding.

[redacted] At the conference it was determined that an attempt was going to be made to unearth Communist activity at the University of Michigan. [redacted] told [redacted] that she had received $5,000.00 from [redacted] for this purpose. [redacted] also told [redacted] that she was friendly with [redacted] and said that she would introduce [redacted] to [redacted] She explained to [redacted] that [redacted] was [redacted] right-hand man as well a[redacted] She said that [redacted] got ample money for all his expenses from [redacted] said that the last he heard of [redacted] was that he had become a Major in the United States Army.

ALL b7c, b7D

(Detroit file 62-1126)

[redacted] said that all of [redacted] clique have the same method of operating. They always have some campaign with a popular appeal which enables them to solicit cash contributions from large numbers of persons. He said [redacted] uses the Political Research Bureau of Chicago, Illinois; [redacted] of San Antonio, Texas uses a Prohibition Platform; GERALD SMITH uses his Committee of One Million. [redacted] said that they account to no one for the cash contributions they so receive and he believed that they do not report this income properly to the United States Treasury Department in filing their income tax returns with the Collector of Internal Revenue. [redacted] suggested that the most effective way for the Federal Bureau of Investigation to scare these people into being good Americans once more would be to openly interview them and demand an accounting of their income. He said he had formerly made this suggestion to Director HOOVER and Assistant Director NICHOLS. [redacted] gave the impression that he was a very close informant of Assistant Director NICHOLS and had recently spent half a day with him discussing this situation.

[redacted] that she twice attended the Neuremberg Conference of the Nazi Party in Germany. She also boasted that she was friendly with General FRANCO, Fascist leader of Spain. [redacted] said that [redacted] tells incredible stories about Russia and she has also told him that CHIANG KAI-SHEK and all the Chinese leaders were Communists. She also justified the Japanese aggression by saying that the Japanese were projected into a war of aggression by reason of over population. [redacted] said that all of [redacted] crowd preach the same line of propaganda, attacking the administration, criticizing any alliance with the atheistic Communists of Russia and all of them favoring a termination of the war by negotiating a peace and appeasing the Axis Powers.

[redacted] said that GERALD SMITH admitted to him that he had great financial backing from leading industrialists in Detroit, Michigan to fight Communism. SMITH told [redacted] that the United States is ultimately going to become either a Fascist state or a Communist state and all that was needed to defeat Communism was good leadership. SMITH told [redacted] he was a fool for not getting in for some of this Anti-Communist money. [redacted] was unable to recall the names of any specific financial supporter of SMITH except the senior [redacted] SMITH also complained to [redacted] privately about the alleged control of the United States by Jews and said that he intended to fight it. SMITH boasted to [redacted] that the American people were merely looking for a leader and he aspired to be a leader of the people when the United States would become a Fascist state. [redacted] describes SMITH as having the same delusion of grandeur as SMITH'S former boss HUEY LONG. SMITH also bragged that business men are looking to him as their spokesman to combat Communism and see that the United States would become Fascist rather than Communist.

ALL
b7c, b7D

(Detroit file 62-1126)

[redacted] said that he had no documentary proof of any of the activities of [redacted] GERALD SMITH, or any of that crowd. He explained that his understanding of their program was gained merely by observation.

[redacted] revealed that SMITH is continuously attempting to contact [redacted] of Ford Motor Company, both at his home and at his office but he is almost always confronted with [redacted] Assistant [redacted] who accepts messages for and delivers messages from [redacted] Their usual conversation is merely as to whether there is any news and the usual answer is that there is no news.

SMITH has continued to contact CHARLES AUGUSTUS LINDBERGH now in the employ of Ford Motor Company and on July 10, 1942 SMITH took [redacted] with him to a conference, which he had with CHARLES AUGUSTUS LINDBERGH for several hours at Dearborn Inn, Dearborn, Michigan. Special Agent [redacted] conducted a surveillance and observed that SMITH and his wife were driven up to Dearborn Inn and went into a private room and left several hours later. [redacted] did not see CHARLES LINDBERGH himself but it was reliably reported by [redacted] that the conference was planned to be between SMITH [redacted] and LINDBERGH.

[redacted] further reported that SMITH has distributed upon special request a copy of ELIZABETH DILLING'S book "The Red Network".

[redacted] further stated that on July 11, 1942 [redacted] Pontiac, Michigan told SMITH that "our friend" from the southwest was rumored to be arrested in northern California and placed in a concentration camp. He told [redacted] that "our friend" may be out on a confidential mission and he should not worry.

In accordance with Bureau letter dated June 20, 1942, the writer telephonically contacted Subject and requested him to appear at the Detroit Field Office for an interview by Mr. BUGAS and the writer concerning the alleged plot which Subject reported to Attorney General BIDDLE. At 2:30 P.M. on July 7, 1942, SMITH was interviewed by Special Agent in Charge JOHN S. BUGAS and the writer in the office of the Special Agent in Charge. The interview lasted until 3:20 P.M. and Subject was asked to give all the information in his possession concerning the alleged plot which he reported to the Attorney General. Persistent attempts were made to confine Subject to this limited scope but he furnished practically no facts which were not already known to the Bureau. In short, he stated that he was visited by Mr. _____ HUIE, Associate Editor of the American Mercury magazine, which is largely owned by reputable Jewishpersons. HUIE told SMITH that he wanted information so that

ALL
b2c,b7D

he could write a story about SMITH for American Mercury magazine and he explained to SMITH that it wouldn't be entirely complimentary but SMITH understood that "it had to be that way". SMITH invited HUIE, who impressed him as a sincere, conscientious young man of about thirty years, out to his house for luncheon. In the midst of a discussion, which, of course, centered about SMITH, HUIE'S expression changed and he asked SMITH if he really knew how vicious his enemies were. When drawn out, HUIE elaborated that in getting material for his story, he had interviewed officers of the Jewish Anti-Nazi League in New York City, New York and Reverend L. M. BIRKHEAD'S Friends of Democracy. SMITH explained that HUIE was favorably received by these two organizations since it was known that he represented the American Mercury magazine, which was largely controlled by Jews. At this point, SMITH went into a harangue of Reverend L. M. BIRKHEAD, whom he accused of being an insincere ex-preacher who found it profitable to pretend to protect wealthy Jewish people from Anti-Semitic attacks. SMITH then continued that he wasn't sure whether HUIE got the story of the alleged plot from the Jewish Anti-Nazi League or from Friends of Democracy, but knowing Reverend BIRKHEAD he assumed that HUIE got the story from Friends of Democracy. He admitted several times that he was not sure that this was the source of HUIE'S information. SMITH was unable to name any person in Detroit, who was to participate in the plot and merely repeated information that was already known to the Bureau and the Department that within ten days after his interview with HUIE, said enemies of his planned to locate arms and ammunition in the homes of certain Detroiters, the Federal Bureau of Investigation was then to become anonymously involved by being tipped off to raid these homes and the occupants would then say that they were friends of GERALD SMITH, HENRY FORD, FATHER COUGHLIN, [redacted] b7c and any of the real leaders of Detroit.

SMITH said he deemed it necessary to act quickly in that situation and that is why he had to expose the plot over the radio that following Sunday. He said he felt that this exposure either broke up the plot or more likely made the conspirators lie in wait for some later opportunity to smear SMITH'S reputation.

During this interview the writer did not speak at all but all the questioning was done by Special Agent in Charge JOHN S. BUGAS, who exerted a continuous effort to gain further particulars about the alleged plot from the Subject and also to confine Subject's discussion to this alleged plot nevertheless SMITH frequently referred to his vicious enemies who would do anything to harm him and he gave numerous examples of his need to defend himself.

SMITH presented Mr. BUGAS with one copy of "The Cross and the Flag" for June, 1942 and one copy of "The Cross and the Flag" for May, 1942. He submitted a five-page typewritten composition entitled "Common Lies

(Detroit file 62-1126)

About GERALD L. K, SMITH", which is as follows:

"Lie Number 1 - His name used to be SCHMIDT.

"Answer: His name has always been SMITH, and the SMITH side of his family are all English.

"Lie Number 2 - He was run out of the ministry.

"Answer: He resigned voluntarily as pastor of one of the largest churches in the South. Is now a member in good standing of the Christian Church in Pontiac, Michigan, where he frequently fills the pulpit.

"Lie Number 3 - He is a Democrat.

"Answer: The SMITH family have always been Republicans. It is impossible to be a Republican in Louisiana, where Mr. SMITH lived for a few years, because the Republican Party has not been on the Louisiana ticket - except in Presidential elections - for more than 25 years. There just is no Republican Party in Louisiana.

"Lie Number 4 - He is discredited.

"Answer: Among the many organizations that GERALD L. K. SMITH has addressed recently are the following: Detroit Advertising Club, Executive Club of Chicago, Optimist Club of Detroit, Lions Club of Detroit, State Convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Ohio, State Convention of the Chiefs of Police for the state of Michigan (he was introduced by Captain DON LEONARD, now in charge of Home Defense) and, literally, scores of other gatherings representing every faith and every walk of life.

"Lie Number 5 - He hates the foreigners.

"Answer: Both the father and mother of Mrs. SMITH were immigrants who came to America from Denmark. He believes that all foreigners who come to America should become real Americans, and the moment they become citizens they should put America first in every thought.

"Lie Number 6 - GERALD SMITH is rich.

(Detroit file 62-1126)

"Answer: He owns no property. His debts exceed the few little personal possessions which he has. If he were to die, the only protection his wife would have would be a modest insurance policy.

"Lie Number 7 - He is pro-Fascist.

"Answer: As chairman of the Committee of 1,000,000 he carried to Washington a petition bearing 1,000,000 signatures, asking Congress to outlaw Fascism and Naziism. These petitions were presented by United States Senator ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG.

"Lie Number 8 - He is a Communist.

"Answer: The same petition which called on Congress to outlaw Fascism and Naziism called on Communism.

"Lie Number 9 - GERALD SMITH is unpatriotic.

"Answer: Mr. SMITH says he is willing to have this question answered by Mr. HERMAN LUHRS, State Commander of the American Legion.

"Lie Number 10- GERALD SMITH is a rabble rouser and a renegade.

"Answer: Recently, he was invited to address the New York Advertising Club by its President, Mr. LOWELL THOMAS. Do renegades get such invitations?

"Lie Number 11- He gets his money from a mysterious source.

"Answer: The money used by Mr. SMITH comes from the contributions of his followers, who are all good Americans. Ninety-eight per cent of the contributions he has received thus far for his campaign has come from people giving $10.00 or less.

"Lie Number 12- GERALD SMITH is anti-Semitic.

"Answer: He answers this by saying that if any person can find a written or public utterance he has ever made against any race or any creed, he will retire from public life.

"Lie Number 13- His "CHRIST FIRST" slogan is used for political purposes.

"Answer: He comes from four generations of Christian ministers. For him to exalt the name of CHRIST is the most natural thing in the world.

(Detroit file 62-1126)

"Lie Number 14- He was a part of the corrupt HUEY LONG machine.

"Answer: As a minister of the Gospel, he was invited by Senator LONG'S family to deliver the funeral oration over his grave. The convicted criminals of the so-called HUEY LONG organization now in the penitentiary were all Roosevelt New Dealers. They deserted the HUEY LONG organization and went over to the New Deal party. No real HUEY LONG man who was a friend of HUEY LONG before his death and after his death has ever been convicted of any crime.

"Lie Number 15- He is against the war effort.

"Answer: Before Pearl Harbor, 80% of the American people were against our entrance into a foreign war. SMITH was one of the leaders of this 80%. Since Pearl Harbor, 99% of the American people have given themselves wholeheartedly to the war effort. GERALD SMITH is one of these. It is his conviction that HITLER'S best friends in America are the boondoggling bureaucrats in Washington who would rather keep their New Deal political machine together than to win the war. The first plank in his platform for the Senate is - "100% Support for the War Effort."

"Lie Number 16- He is a Silver Shirt.

"Answer: In 1933, the so-called 'Silver Shirt' organization was headed by WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY, who called his organization "The Christian Militia." SMITH was urged to become a part of this movement. He studied it for one month, and in August, 1933, in a lengthy letter to PELLEY he repudiated the whole scheme. This letter is now a matter of record. Thus he condemned PELLEY'S organization in 1933. He has not seen PELLEY or had any contact with any agent of the PELLEY organization in the nine years since he condemned the Silver Shirts.

"Lie Number 17- He is a lunatic and an erratic personality.

"Answer: Recently, he has been invited to address Harvard University, the University of Minnesota and the Yale Club of New York City. After he had addressed the Press Club of Washington, the most outstanding organization of newspaper men in America, Mr. MARK SULLIVAN, the eminent writer for the New York Tribune, said - 'GERALD SMITH is the greatest orator on the American platform. He combines the best qualities of WILLIAM

(Detroit file 62-1126)

JENNINGS BRYAN, BILLY SUNDAY and LA FOLLETTE, the Senior.'

"Lie Number 18- He is against organized Labor.

"Answer: He is an honorary member of thirteen Labor unions because of his loyal friendship for organized Labor. He has believed for years that the Communist Party has conspired to take over organized Labor. Therefore, he has fought Communism in government, education and other phases of our national life.

"Lie Number 19- He is a Southern 'hill-billy'.

"Answer: Wisconsin is his native state. While pastor of a large Indianapolis church, Mrs. SMITH was taken seriously ill. The pine woods atmosphere of northern Louisiana was prescribed for her recovery. When the SMITHS went South, they expected to return North, which they did. The whole SMITH family has a background of Northern tradition. Mr. SMITH'S grandfather on his mother's side and his uncles on his father's side served heroically with the Union army during the Civil War.

"Lie Number 20- He is a pacifist and a slacker.

"Answer: When the last war ended, he was 20 years old. Though exempted because he was a theological student, he refused to accept the exemption, enlisted, and was on his way to Camp Fremont, California, when the war ended.

"Lie Number 21- He is living with his seond wife.

"Answer: GERALD SMITH has been married but once. His loyal wife was ELEANOR SORENSON. On the 21st of June the SMITHS celebrated their Twentieth Wedding Addniversary. They have one son, age 18, and they have aided in the education of five children not their own.

"Lie Number 22- He is an opportunist.

"Answer: Although he has spoken before many different kinds of organizations, representing all phases of opinion, he will never accept an invitation from any organization which asks him to compromise his convictions.

(Detroit file 62-1126)

"Lie Number 23- He is a demagogue (a speaker of half truth).

"Answer: He invites the public to underline one sentence in anything he has ever spoken or written that did not prove to be basically sound. To illustrate, when he announced his candidacy for the United States Senate, he promised tires for everybody. This was branded as demagoguery. But a few weeks later, the most eminent scientist in America announced that with 5% of our corn crop we could produce all the rubber America could use.

"Lie Number 24- He is the head of a secret organization.

"Answer: No person associated with GERALD SMITH is bound by secrecy, and he frequently says that any person associated with him is free to tell everything he knows about the Committee of 1,000,000 and his activities.

"Lie Number 25- He is a hypocrite.

"Answer: Every person who has ever worked for Mr. SMITH or around him will say that his enthusiasm over his convictions is just as intense in his personal life at home as when he enunciates his beliefs in public."

SMITH submitted a letter dated March 26, 1942 which he had written to Attorney General BIDDLE arguing for freedom of the press, freedom of speech, which is as follows:

"March 26, 1942

"The Hon. FRANCIS J. BIDDIE
Attorney General of the United States
Washington, D. C.

"Dear Mr. BIDDIE:

"The attached clipping is self-explanatory. As you will observe, Messrs. PEARSON and ALLEN pose as semi-official spokesmen for you and the President. They serve notice on me in this column that you have been ordered by the President of the United States to crack down on GERALD L. K. SMITH. In the first place, I don't believe it. I think the story is a fabrication - but the purpose of this letter is to interpret briefly the sort of damage that

I think such stories do to the present war effort.

"I am head of an organization with 3,000,000 constituents in forty-eight states, but mainly in five middle western states. It is no secret that I belong to that political faction which has, since 1932, been bitterly anti-ROOSEVELT. As you of course know, I was with HUEY LONG when he was shot. I was one of several who sat in on the negotiations when very shocking agreements were reached between certain Louisiana politicans and certain governmental officials. As you know, this negotiation has been frequently referred to as the "Second Louisiana Purchase". It has now become almost an open secret that certain immunities were offered in this conference which, in my mind, were positively scandalous and un-American. Others who sat in this conference became rich and powerful. I was the only one who refused to go along with the 'deal'.

"This experience, plus many untold facts behind the assassination of HUEY LONG, of course embittered me.

"I spoke to 72,000 people Election Eve, 1936, in New Orleans. I spent Election Day in jail - was held incommunicado because I had violated an old Napoleonic code ruling, forbidding anyone to speak in the open after midnight. I had spoken from 9:00 to 12:15. During this time I gave these humble people rather a detailed description of what had happened, plus a prophesy of what was about to happen.

"Turning my back upon the corrupt opportunities that were offered me in Louisiana, I proceeded, though penniless, to build a following which has now been accomplished. I have passed through every known type of smear campaign and physical hazard. Prior to the Pearl Harbor incident, I was a collaborator with the most respected and prominent isolationists, including NYE, REYNOLDS, WHEELER, LINDBERG and others. I attach herewith a copy of the first address I made after the Declaration of War. Since Pearl Harbor, I have taken as the precedent for my behavior the conduct of those British statesmen who feel free to criticize men and policies, while at the same time, pledging their loyalty to the war effort. Every Gallup Poll, dealing with the subject and the voting record of the Congressional delegation within the area influenced by our organization proves that this is the most isolationist area in America, while at the same time, we have a rare and healthy type of patriotic loyalty. A study of Income Tax collections for this area, Red Cross drives, etc. reveals that we are at the top of the list in promptness of payment, volume of sales, etc.

"More than 50,000 members of the C.I.O. in Detroit are affiliated with my Committee. A survey would demonstrate that these people are the consistent workers and the most conscientious producers in this city.

"Of course, the Reds are now whooping it up for the war, but a study of their factional following will demonstrate that their loyalty to the production program has been the most spotted of all. I frequently advise my people to give generous cooperation to all the humanitarian and civil defense enterprises. In a meeting of one thousand leaders this week I urged everyone of them to become air raid wardens. No mother who has ever written to me, expressing the sadness of her heart over the absence of her son, has ever been encouraged to be embittered. On the contrary, I have always reminded such mothers that it is an honor for them to be able to give a son to their country in defense of the Stars and Stripes.

"Please remember, Mr. BIDDIE, that I am writing this letter because I believe you to be a man of substance and philosophically inclined - enough so to be realistic. Yes, I am an irreconcilable leader of the Loyal Opposition. I expect to be very active in the coming Congressional campaigns. I expect to criticize domestic policies, including boondoggling, partisanship in the war effort, and numerous other political practices in Washington and elsewhere, with which I conscientiously and patriotically disagree. Now, you and your coordinates have two courses which you can follow. You can follow the course which, up until this time, you apparently have followed in dealing with the irreconcilable opposition which, though opposed to political policies, is loyal to the war effort. On the other hand, you can follow the course of the extremists. But, remember, that deep in the sub-conscious mind of our people is an overwhelming agreement with what we are saying. Even right in the Government in Washington I have man clandestine friends who admit that they agree with my philosophy. Although I have always conducted myself as a patriot and a Christian, perhaps if you hold over me the microscope of prejudice and political persecution, you can find some technicality which can wound me, smear me, and eventually imprison me.

"Should you follow this course, you would find in my heart the spirit of the martyr and the sacrificial attitude of the crusader. Let me remind you that I have been tested as by fire. The same gun that was drawn on HUEY LONG was pointed toward me, and by the measure of a split second the killer was killed before he could pull the trigger.

"As for money and power, every offer that could be made to a man has been made to me by the spokesmen for the present administration. I presume no man in Washington is more familiar with my crusading courage than Mr. JOSEPH KEENAN, who was the first Assistant Attorney General under Mr. CUMMINGS. If, however, your natural attitude toward the 'GERALD SMITHS' of America is overruled, I shall be only too happy to let my misfortune and pain and loss of liberty symbolize and emphasize and personify the fact that something serious has happened in America, which only great sacrifice can correct. Here is Detroit, the Arsenal of America, the home of three nationally known isolationists - HENRY FORD, FATHER COUGHLIN and GERALD L. K. SMITH. At this writing, it is rather reliably rumored that Mr. LINDBERGH is coming to live in Detroit. We four have no organic connection. I have not talked to FATHER COUGHLIN for nearly six years, but the combined following of these four men in this area is such that I believe that any program of persecution that might be released on any one of us by any agency of the Government would result in making literally millions of good patriotic Americans sad and disillusioned.

"Early in the war I wrote a letter to the Office of Civilian Defense offering to do anything that they considered wise in helping to interpret the needs of our nation in this terrible crisis to my 3,000,000 bitterly isolationist constituents. All I received was a form.

"If I were running this war and knew a political enemy who had 3,000,000 followers, I would send somebody to see him in order that he might be utilized constructively in helping to bring about national unity. But, no instead of that we get gossip and smear and vicarious and direct persecution through the grapevine route of such scandal-mongers as PEARSON and ALLEN.

"Of course, if you and your superious want 'rubber-stamp' and spineless agreement with everything you do, whether it be right or whether it be wrong, even though it involves political racketeers, boondoggling and Communist propaganda -- if you want that from me, you are not going to get it. I would rather lose my liberty inside a prison wall, suffering to regain it, than to surrender it voluntarily outside a prison wall because I lacked the olf-fashioned American courage to fight for it. The words of PATRICK HENRY still sound good to me - 'Give me liberty, or give me death.'

"I have a son, eighteen, ready to accept the call.

(Detroit file 62-1126)

Not one thing will be said by me to discourage him from giving everything he has to the winning of this war. I don't propose, however, to mix my loyalty to the war effort with a set of propaganda schemes now being opportunized on by numerous presumptuous individuals who seem to have altogether too much influence over our national policy. If my son is willing to die in Iceland or on the English Channel, that doesn't mean to me that he must swallow the "Union Now" propaganda. If it seems to be wise military strategy to collaborate with the Russian Army, that doesn't mean that I have to be bulldozed by a set of Detroit Reds and Communists who did everything they could to paralyze industry while STALIN was in bed with HITLER, and are now doing everything they can to sabotage industrial leadership under the cloak of the war effort.

"I am sending you under separate cover a copy of our new magazine THE CROSS AND THE FLAG. There are many things in this magazine with which you will disagree. In my opinion, there is nothing in it disloyal to the war effort. If so, would you please point it out to me. The purpose of this letter is not to ask any favors of the Attorney General's office. A realistic student of national affairs, as I believe you to be, will see in this letter a constructive motive - no boot-licking, of course, but a sincere appraisal of a state of mind which not only exists in America, but exists in large quantities. There are millions of us.

"Please tell your coordinates and your superiors to test us with a cold-blooded bid for our money, our blood, our time and our comforts in behalf of the war effort. Tell them to ask us for these things separate from propaganda, political philosophies, partisan politics and Congressional campaign strategy. Tell them to challenge our people to rise and die for America, and contrast our response with the Communistic boot-lickers who are opportunizing on the war effort as a chance to wound and paralyze us, their worst potential foes. Don't forget that Sergeant YORK was opposed to the last war. Suppose he had been handled like some people want my people handled.

"You may not like everything in this letter, but it will be a long time before you receive one containing more sincerity and genuine patriotism.

"Yours truly,

"GERALD L. K. SMITH."

"GLKS:U
mbc

(Detroit file 62-1126)

SMITH also submitted a press release of his dated April 29, 1942 in which he set forth an open letter to Attorney General BIDDIE asking whether WALTER WINCHELL should be allowed to create the impression that he is the vanguard voice of the Department of Justice, which is set forth below:

"Press Release
Committee of 1,000,000
Detroit, Michigan

"Detroit, Michigan
April 29, 1942
Immediate Release

"GERALD L. K. SMITH WRITES OPEN LETTER TO ATTORNEY GENERAL BIDDIE RELATIVE TO WALTER WINCHELL.

"Only too happy to appear before any recognized agency of the Government," says SMITH.

"Below is an exact copy of an open letter GERALD L. K. SMITH wrote to the Attorney General of the United States today:

"The Hon. FRANCIS J. BIDDIE
Attorney General of the United States
Washington, D. C.

"Dear Mr. BIDDIE:

"On Sunday night, April 26, in his regular weekly broadcast, Mr. WALTER WINCHELL announced that I was to be called before a Federal Grand Jury now sitting in Washington, D. C. Mr. WINCHELL said that I was next on the list. He allowed the impression to go out that I would be questioned concerning the Christian magazine THE CROSS AND THE FLAG, of which I am the editor.

"On Monday, April 27, the Detroit Free Press carried a special dispatch from its bureau to the effect that the Department of Justice was quoted as saying that they had no knowledge of any plan to call me to Washington.

"As you perhaps know, Mr. BIDDIE, I have made myself a student of subversive activities for many years, and I welcome any and all opportunities that may come to me to appear before any committee or department or agency of the Government seeking to benefit by any knowledge that I have at my command concerning these enemies of America.

"I write this letter, however, for the purpose of inquiry. Is it the policy of the Department of Justice, or any of its agencies, to give advance information to WALTER WINCHELL and other gossip columnists concerning its proposed activities? Do you consider it just for the impression to go out over America that Mr. WINCHELL has some sort of an inside track of information concerning the proposed activities of your Department?

"Furthermore, I suggest to you, Mr. BIDDIE, that Mr. WINCHELL and other gossip columnists have aided in the creation of the impression that to be called before a Federal Grand Jury is dishonorable. As you and every lawyer in America knows, a Grand Jury could not function if it did not have the opportunity to obtain information from the innocent and the honorable and the intelligent patriotic citizen, as well as the suspected criminal.

"I am not disturbed over any thought of being called to Washington by any department of the Government. A thorough investigation of my activities will reveal that a list of my supporters in Detroit will read like a duplicate list of contributors to the Community Chest from the top to the bottom.

"The thing that humiliates me is that a disreputable scandalmonger like WALTER WINCHELL, who has served his journalistic apprenticeship in the night clubs of New York, should be allowed to create the impression over the radio that he - WALTER WINCHELL - is the vanguard voice of the Department of Justice.

"I, therefore, request of you, Attorney General BIDDIE, that you issue a statement to the nation describing and defining the activities of a Federal Grand Jury as it relates to the guilty and the innocent, and that you make clear to the people that which we already know, namely - that Mr. WALTER WINCHELL and his 'klan' of gossip journalists have no inside track with the Department of Justice.

"Sincerely,

"GLKS/U "GERALD L. K. SMITH."

Also spoke about the recent accusation of the City Council of Cleveland on the proposed resolution to prevent GERALD L. K. SMITH from using the municipal auditorium. SMITH submitted a copy of the speeches which he delivered before the City Council of Cleveland on June 24, 1942 against the resolution, which is being retained in the files of the Detroit Field Office.

(Detroit file 62-1126)

He also submitted the first and second pages of the Cleveland Plain Dealer for June 25, 1942, which contained a description of the meeting before the City Council, at which the resolution to forbid SMITH from speaking in municipal auditorium was defeated as a result of the opposition of "more than a hundred shouting members of the United Mothers of America and the Committee of 1,000,000 and other supportors of GERALD L. K. SMITH". This also is being retained in the files of the Detroit Field Office.

SMITH also submitted an undated letter, which he issued in connection with his political campaign for the Office of United States Senator from the state of Michigan and inasmuch as this letter contains some statements which are as radical as anything admitted by SMITH it is reproduced herewith:

> "LET IT BE UNDERSTOOD that the writer of this letter, like all patriotic Americans, considers that no sacrifice is too great in order that the war effort be supported 100%. If to win the war requires poverty, bankruptcy, bloodshed, of course we are all willing to pay that price. The writer is attempting to bring out in this letter the argument that every time we close an industry or cripple an independent enterprise or destroy the profitable activities of any group of our citizens, it must be done with the thought in mind that rulings effecting these conditions are to be only temporary. If I go to the United States Senate, I propose to fight for all provisions which will restore our American way of life and protect independent enterprise after the war. The reader of this letter surely knows that a certain Communistic clique in Washington is attempting to make all these programs of wartime regimentation permanent.

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"My dear friend:

"This is a long but interesting letter from GERALD L. K. SMITH.

"I wonder if you can see the handwriting on the wall. Inasmuch as you are an intelligent businessman, I am confident that you can. We are faced with a danger in this country of complete regimentation - not the ordinary and justifiable wartime regimentation, but a form of bureaucratic regimentation which is a sort of a cross between Fascism and Communism.

"EARL BROWDER has just been released from the Federal Penitentiary. This No. 1 Communist has been attempting to overthrow

our government for twenty-five years. His agents here in Detroit have so thoroughly sabotaged industry in the past, and are so infiltrated into our industry at this very moment, that if HITLER and STALIN should happen to make up again -- I doubt seriously if many of Detroit's important industries could operate. You will recall when EARL BROWDER was sentenced to the penitentiary, the Communist party was cooperating with HITLER; and their outstanding stooges - like the alien Red, HARRY BRIDGES - were doing all they could to paralyze shipping and manufacturing.

"Well-informed observers tell me that a Communistically-inclined brain trust operating in Washington is determined to take advantage of the war emergency to produce a form of regimentation which cannot be discontinued after the war is over. These bureaucrats, influenced by Communists, who in some instances are Communists themselves, are determined to destroy the entire profit system.

"A Communist revolution rests on three basic principles:

1. Destroy the profit system.
2. Transfer management from ownership to labor.
3. Liquidate the middle class by (a) encouraging the monopolies which can easily be taken over by the Government, and (b) putting the little manufacturer, the middle man and the little businessman out of business through Federal rulings, red tape and priorities.

"All over Michigan, and Michigan is no different from any other state in the Union, little independent manufacturers and businessmen are being ruthlessly destroyed without any provision being made for their protection, without any insurance being provided against their complete bankruptcy and destruction. The priority rulings alone will bankrupt 17,000 middle-class businessmen in the Detroit area within the next twelve months.

"Michigan's second largest industry, the tourist trade, will very likely be destroyed this summer by the exercise of priorities and rationing rules.

"Michigan's first largest industry - the manufacture of automobiles - has already been destroyed. The larges automobile factory in the world, The Ford Motor Company, has but one customer - the Government.

"Hundreds of thousands of tire dealers are being

driven into the breadline.

"Thousands upon thousands of automobile dealers, who usually help make up the backbone of the American main street, are standing with their backs to the wall. Dealers and brilliant salesmen, who have spent a lifetime qualifying themselves for their part in these constructive enterprises, are being driven into a threadbare existence.

"Little storekeepers and independent merchants, who cannot afford to take frequent inventories and who haven't the money to buy roundtrip tickets to Washington and who cannot retain expensive lawyers, are falling like corn stalks before a blight.

"Yes, I am aware that these emergencies and these dire circumstances have been brought on by the war emergency. Every patriotic American is prepared to make any sacrifice necessary to victory. But, you will observe that special provisions are being made for the organized pressure groups, which have always been favored by the New Deal politicians. These organized pressure groups have arranged with the politicians to underwrite any calamity that they might face - but, the thousands of little businessmen, who are being driven into the breadline, have been forgotten by the New Deal politicians and are being driven to the wall and liquidated to the complete satisfaction of the Reds and the Communists.

"What's to become of a little manufacturer with a ceiling on the prices of his merchandise and no limit on the wages he must pay? The answer is simple.

"The bureaucratic tyrants who have no more patriotism than a louse are all set to smear any courageous fighter like myself as a defeatist, a pro-Nazi, a breeder of disunity.

"A new class of poverty-stricken individuals is being developed. They are the old-time substantial, independent, middle-class Americans.

"A new class of rich and powerful is being developed in America. They are the bureaucrats, the political racketeers and the petted and favored 'fat cats', who are bootlegging their way to wealth with the cooperation of corrupt politicians.

"It is really dangerous to fight these people. They are ruthless, desperate, unscrupulous and without mercy.

"Yes, I am running for the United States Senate, but I never dreamed five years ago, or even one year ago, that I would do it. In fact, I vowed I would never run for any office. My life has been colorful and dangerous. I have fought without fear, through the years, a crusading fight against the most dangerous criminals of this century. I have been an enemy of New Deal communism from its very inception. In the face of gun squads, killers, political smear artists, I exposed the attempt made by the Communist Party to seize control of the great industrial labor movement. I have had a bad press. I have been smeared, lied about, ridiculed. I have been branded as a demagogue, an opportunist, a leader of the lunatic fringe. Even certain so-called intelligent people, who should know better, have allowed themselves to believe these lies that have been invented to destroy not only myself, but the profit system, independent enterprise and the American way of life.

"I searched the entire state of Michigan for a man of character and courage, whom I could support for the United States Senate. There are many good men in the state who are qualified for this high office, whose background is conventional and polite and unspotted by smear, unfavorable publicity or false accusations.

"But a conventional citizen refuses to seek office. He knows what I know - that the moment he begins to attack EARL BROWDER, the boondogglers, the bureaucratic Reds, the New Deal profiteers - he will be smeared. The politicians in power will go back over his life to the day of his birth and they will resurrect every little mistake he has ever made. They will attempt to find in his life or in his business conduct some minor infraction or law violation on which they can opportunize. Most of these good solid men with conventional backgrounds have wives and families who dread the thought of having to face their neighbors and friends who may, in some instances, believe these vicious, bureaucratic, smear artists.

"As far as I am concerned, I have scars all over my body. I have been accused falsely of every crime in the calendar. I have a lovely Christian wife who has adjusted herself philosophically to the terrible things that are said about men who fight the fight as do I.

"A survey reveals that I have the largest independent following of any plain citizen in America. In my files are the original signatures of 610,000 Michigan citizens. Frankly, I don't think an ordinary, inexperienced, good citizen can stand up under

the fight that must be fought if we are to dethrone these New Deal bureaucrats and these communistically inclined regimenters. It requires a man who is tough and fearless and, to use the vernacular, 'who can take it'.

"Question your friends, not in the presence of a third party - question your friends one at a time and you will be surprised to find the number that agree with me on most matters. I could tell you of a thousand flagrant practices that are being indulged in, but I give you here just one little one as a sample. You wonder why so many Southern congressmen seem to be 'rubber stamps'. Have you made a study of the appropriations of money that have been made for Southern farmers? I call your attention to the state of Mississippi. I have made a study of the money that has gone to farmers in the form of bonuses for not raising cotton. While 10 farmers in Michigan received more than $1000 last year for not producing crops, and while the Michigan farmers received 3% of their income from the Government - the farmers of Mississippi received 23% of their income from the Government and 2,095 Mississippi farmers received more than $1000 each; many of them $5000; others $10,000; and others received as high as $60,000 per farm for not raising cotton.

"Is it treason for me to suggest that Michigan businessmen are being put out of business by a taxation program which subsidizes such lunacy in government?

"More disgraceful even than the amount of money donated to certain farmers for not producing crops is the fact that in certain counties the Agriculture Department has spent as high as 52% of the subsidy for distribution costs. In one county it cost the government $4000 to distribute $7630. In several counties the distribution cost was 40% and in many counties it was 33%. Imagine $7630 being appropriated for the little farmers in a county - with $4000 going to the political jobholders and only $3630 going to the farmers. (For confirmations of these statements concerning agriculture waste, see the Congressional Record for May 14, page 4333, and the Congressional Record for May 12 and 13.)

"Yes, I'm behind the rationing program 100%, but right this minute farmers are being paid $40.00 per acre not to produce sugar and, while your wife is asked to clip the cuffs off your pants, Mississippi farmers and millions of other farmers are being paid millions of dollars not to produce cotton.

"In the days that are ahead, you will hear many vicious things about me, but suppose you resigned your job and I would withdraw from the Senate race and you would announce that you were going to expose the things I have referred to in this letter - what do you think would happen to your reputation in about six weeks, and maybe in about six days? This New Deal house-wrecking crew, these political torture-chamber boys would start on you. They would send out reports concerning your behavior and your past conduct, which would very likely bring tears to the eyes of your loved ones and apprehension to the hearts of your neighbors.

"This war broke out just as the Red revolutionists were beginning to get their teeth into our flesh, and they are determined that instead of slowing down because of the war, that they are going to make a revolutionary cleanup right during the war - and they stand a good chance of accomplishing their aim. If you have been a consistent listener to me over the radio, you may have heard me say a few things with which you disagreed, but you know very well that my radio addresses have been sound and logical and I have been right on practically every major issue - so much so, that the senior member of the Michigan delegation in Congress, Mr. ROY WOODRUFF, has praised me on the floor of the lower house, and the senior senator from Michigan, ARTHUR VANDENBERG, has praised me on the upper floor of Congress.

"The person who is against me has doubtless thrown this letter into the waste basket long before he came to this paragraph. My reason for sending this letter to you is to tell you how you can help me if you believe it is important to put a fearless, fighting man in the United States Senate. I'm going to conduct my campaign in three sections:

1. The period of petition circulation.
2. The Primary campaign.
3. The General Election.

"If you would like to give me money with which to meet some of these expenses, here's what it will be used for:

1. The expense of visiting many communities in Michigan.
2. The purchase of radio time.
3. The mailing out and the collecting in of petitions.
4. Inasmuch as most of the newspapers will not have the courage to print many of the things that I shall say, it will be necessary to mail out circulars which deal

with the burning issues of this hour.

"Attached herewith is a coupon which provides for those who desire to mail in a contribution at once. Others may want to contribute a certain amount of cash immediately and so much a month during the campaign. The attached coupon provides for these contributors. Others may want to send in an anonymous contribution.

"It is understood that a contribution to my campaign in no way obligates me, if elected, to the giver of the contribution. I shall fight for the principles enunciated in this letter and which I shall enunciate over the radio station WJR every Sunday night at 7:15.

"If you think there is substance in this letter, read it again — and if you care to, I would appreciate a letter from you commenting on the ideas suggested in this letter. I would also be pleased if you would pass this letter on to a friend after you have read it.

"Sincerely yours,

"GLKS/U "GERALD L. K. SMITH."

SMITH also submitted a copy of page one of Chicago Daily Tribune dated May 21, 1942 giving the expose' of the plot to ruin Senator DAVID I. WALSH. This is being retained in the files of the Detroit Field Office.

SMITH also submitted a copy of the Daily Worker for June 30, 1942 on the first page of which an article entitled "Execute Them.'" appears, which alludes to the eight Nazi saboteurs who arrived in the United States during June 1942 and then says, "There are propagandists and schemers in American political life whose ides are not much different from those of the Bund. In fact, the Bund has applauded their speeches and policies. COUGHLIN is one of these. MARTIN DIES is another. SENATOR REYNOIDS, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee is still another. GERALD L. K. SMITH is another. There are many more. Their names are no secret." The article -- then concludes, "These eight particular Nazi killers have been caught. There must be many uncaught. An example must be made. Let the Army handle these gents in double-quick order." SMITH pointed out that this article is a clear case of the Communists inciting people to murder him and other persons therein.

(Detroit file 62-1126)

This copy of the Daily Worker is being retained in the files of the Detroit Field Office.

SMITH later reported to his wife and to his Secretary [redacted] according to [redacted] that his interview with the Federal Bureau of Investigation was thoroughly satisfactory and he got the impression that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was going to protect him against the conspirators which he described in profane terms and that they were not out to hurt SMITH at all. b7C, b7D

As soon as SMITH read in the newspaper on July 10, 1942 that he was being linked with the Chicago Grand Jury Investigation of Sedition in the midwest, he telephonically advised JOHN S. BUGAS, Special Agent in Charge, that this might be a culmination of the conspiracy of his enemies to smear his reputation. SMITH advised Mr. BUGAS that there was no truth to his alleged affiliation with WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY but he feared that it might be used by hateful people desiring revenge. SMITH explained to Mr. BUGAS that PELLEY wanted to see HUEY LONG in 1933 and SMITH interviewed him and manifested an interest long enough to find out what PELLEY had in mind and then wrote a letter repudiating PELLEY'S organization.

In accordance with an arrangement, previously reported, with radio station WJR, the following copies of GERALD L. K. SMITH'S radio broadcasts for June 21, 28, July 5, 12, 1942 are set forth.

"SUNDAY, June 21, 1942

"Thanks to the sacrificial support of my faithful and loyal friends - I am still on this radio. This is my 212th broadcast. I wish I could walk into the home of every one of my supporters all over America, speak to you personally and thank you for your prayerful and devoted support.

"The vicious determination of my enemies to completely destroy me is amazing. Most of my opposition can be traced to my consistent and fearless attack on Nazi-Communism and the vile enemies within our gates. I am one of a very few men who has had the courage in the face of every known type of threat to name and describe these serpents who have coiled themselves within the bosom of America.

"Fascist-minded bureaucrats in Washington, Communistically-inclined political jobholders, old-time racketeering machine politicians shudder at the very thought of my being in the United States Senate.

"If we old-fashioned, Christian Americans don't get busy and put more men in the United States Congress who fear God and fear no man -- our nation will be doomed to regimentation, bureaucratic tyranny and one-party dictatorship. The great two-party system in America must be kept alive. The Loyal Opposition is the only check and balance that American people have. It is the only protection they have against one-party tyranny.

"Until this week I was curious to know what instrument my enemies would use, through which to strike. 'Who', said I, 'Will they pick as the stooge through which to operate in their attempt to assassinate my character, menace this crusade for real Americanism which I lead?' Well, they have evidently chosen for that purpose a professor, yes, a professor, one JOHN S. SHEPHERD, now being paid out of the taxpayers' money to teach in the University of Michigan. Who is Professor JOHN S. SHEPHERD? He is the man who was exposed before the Dies Committee as encouraging and cooperating with the most radical elements and Communistically-inclined elements in Michigan, as well as in America. Who is Professor JOHN S. SHEPHERD of the University of Michigan? He is the gentleman who attended a Communist-front rally in a Detroit Hotel some months ago and recommended that the public schools of Detroit be opened to the teaching of Communism and to Communist rallies.

"Professor SHEPHERD'S comrade in his program of character assassination, in perfect harmony with the Communist party, is one HAROLD P. MARIEY of Ann Arbor, Michigan. I am informed that Mr. MARIEY is a Unitarian preacher. Now, that sounds pretty good, doesn't it? A university professor and a Unitarian preacher - but, ladies and gentlemen, it doesn't sound so good when I tell you that these two gentlemen for months and months have been addressing rallies set up by the Communist party or their stooges for the purpose of seeking the release of EARL BROWDER, the No. 1 Red, for the Federal Penitentiary.

"What does Professor SHEPHERD want to do to me? Well, here is the answer. I find Professor SHEPHERD'S name attached to a circular which reads as follows: 'A prison cell -- not a Senate seat - is the place for GERALD L. K. SMITH.' Well, ladies and gentlemen, no man on earth is above accusation, but I say to you, my vicious political enemies, if you are going to attack me before the American people, you'll have to do better than this. Let the attacks that are leveled against GERALD L. K. SMITH be leveled by Christian patriots - real Americans.

(Detroit file 62-1126)

"I'm proud of my enemies. I'm proud to be attacked by such men as HAROLD MARIEY, STANLEY NOVAK and Professor JOHN SHEPHERD, who have been cooperative, obedient stooges for the Communist party, lo - these many years.

"Yes, I know what you Reds had planned. You thought that because we were military allies with Russia you could abuse this circumstance by ramming the red hot poker of Communism down our throats and brand as treason any attack on Red, Communistic atheism. But the Attorney General of the United States, the Hon. FRANCIS J. BIDDIE, took the wind out of your sails when he ruled that Communism is a crime. In this ruling Mr. BIDDLE called for the deportation of the alien Communist, HARRY BRIDGES, and this is what the Attorney General said:

'The Communist party of the United States, a section of the so-called 'Third International', was founded in 1919; and, after its name was changed several times, finally became 'The Communist Party of the U. S. A.' in 1929. The Third International advocated the class struggle, which was described as entering the phase of civil war in America. Illegal methods were also advocated, where necessary, to carry on its work; systematic agitation in the Army; the renouncing of patriotism; and the revolutionary overthrow of capitalism. The American 'section' adopted a program declaring: 'The Communist party will systematically and persistently propagate the idea of the inevitability of and necessity for violent revolution and will prepare the workers for armed insurrection as the only means of overthrowing the capitalist state.' The Communist party teaches the violent overthrow of existing governments, including the United States....The Communist party....advocates and teaches the overthrow, by force and violence, of the Government of the United States.'

"There you have it, Professor SHEPHERD, You and your Communist friends sought the release of EARL BROWDER. You and your friends helped to set up a rally in Detroit addressed by EARL BROWDER'S brother two days before his release. Now you join in this attempt to assassinate my character and impugn my patriotism and slander and scandalize the 3,000,000 constituents of this crusade.

"Well, Professor SHEPHERD, you and your friends have been encouraging Communism on the campus of the University of Michigan — you know that you and this preacher MARIEY have been a thorn in the flesh of Pres. RUTHVEN of the University of Michigan. You have caused this great institution of learning no end of embarrassment because of your determination to encourage propaganda among our sons

and daughters. Then you came out with a program to release EARL BROWDER the No. 1 Communist in America, who is a part of the very movement which the Attorney General says is a scheme to over-throw the United States Government by force. But you put your name to a petition to lock GERALD L. K. SMITH in a prison cell.

"Well, Professor SHEPHERD, I don't blame the University of Michigan for you, and I don't hold that great educational statesman, President RUTHVEN, responsible for your behavior.

"But I'll tell you what I think of the Christian people of America and the Christian people of Michigan -- they are going to want to send to the United States Senate the very men that you would like to send to Atlanta Penitentiary. And I'll say something else to you, Professor JOHN SHEPHERD, I'd rather go to Atlanta Penitentiary that to the United States Senate if I had to compromise with the God-hating, church-burning Communism of your subversive associates.

"Ladies and gentlemen, now do you realize the burdens I have to carry? Now are you aware of the atheistic crosses on which the enemies of America are attempting to crucify me? But suppose I tell you that your prayers are being answered, that victory is in sight, that thousands of names are coming in signed to my petitions - the petitions which are necessary to put my name on the ballot for the United States Senate.

"Now you who are my lukewarm friends or my enemies, you might just as well turn off the radio now because I am going to talk to my very close and admiring friends. I cannot fight these racketeers, these Reds, these bureaucrats and these character assassins alone. I must have your help. I repeat, I must have your help.

"Now you people who do not live in Michigan. Write to me immediately and I will tell you how you can help me. You people who live in Michigan, if you have one of my blank petitions filled or partly filled, have it signed by a notary public and rush it to me immediately. I beg of you - please don't delay, send your petitions in immediately.

"If you are my friend and you don't have a petition, please write for one or as many as you desire and I will rush these petitions to you.

"I am a poor man - I am a persecuted man - I am abused. Character assassins and conspiring anoopers are working on me every hour of the day - but I am your voice - I am the voice of the little farmer, I am the voice of the worker, I am the voice of the independent businessman, I am the voice of those who believe in the American way of life. I speak for the speechless - I fight for the weak. I would rather die for the right than compromise with the wrong.

"You can expect anything to happen to me, anything. But be assured that I have made my peace with God. I fear no man - not even the Devil.. And I love that glorious slogan of this crusade 'CHRIST FIRST IN AMERICA' and 'AMERICA FIRST IN WAR AND PEACE'.

"Now, what should I say to you, my good friends, to tell you how doubly important it is for you to not postpone sending in those nomination petitions. Whether you have 5 names or 500 names, please send them in immediately. You know my address - GERALD L. K. SMITH, Detroit, Michigan. No street address is necessary. I repeat - address GERALD L. K. SMITH, Detroit, Michigan. No street address is necessary.

"Don't forget that as long as I can afford to buy the time, I will be on this radio at this same time every Sunday.

"God bless you. God bless and save America.

"AN INSERT:

"The sensational fact is, ladies and gentlemen, that Professor JOHN S. SHEPHERD of the University of Michigan is now - this very minute - the head of an organization which was originally formed for the purpose of getting the Communist party on the Michigan ballot."

* * * * * * *

"<u>SUNDAY, June 28, 1942</u>

"I am a crusading candidate for the United States Senate, but in spite of this fact I have been approached in the past week by political horse traders with suggestions that I must go easy on this and go easy on that or I may lose a few votes here or there. Well, let me say a word to my good friends who have trusted me

through the years. I wouldn't trade off one of my deep convictions for one million votes if they could be delivered by parcel post. One such political horse trader said to me, 'Mr. SMITH, do you think it's good policy to hold on to that phrase 'CHRIST First in America?' My answer to him was this — It is my deep conviction that Christless atheism was the thing that destroyed France. I said to this man - there would have been no HITLER in Germany if CHRIST had been put first in the hearts of the people. And, said I further, the whole foundation of Communism itself rests on atheism and the denial of CHRIST.

"Now I warn my friends that from now on you are going to begin to read in the newspapers and see circulated on the streets and through the mails all sorts of peculiar things about me. The enemies of America are panic stricken over the idea that my campaign for the United States Senate is developing so dynamically.

"One good friend in the country wrote me a letter the other day and reported some terrible lie that had been told about me. In reporting this evil tale, my good friend used these words - 'I hope it won't make you feel bad, Mr. SMITH, for me to report this to you.' Of course, it didn't make me feel bad, and now I'm going to make a suggestion to my good friends.

"Follow me very carefully. No matter what anybody says about GERALD L. K. SMITH do not allow it to bother you and do not permit it to embarrass or anger you. Just sit right down and write me a letter, describing the accusation, and I will answer your letter very carefully and in detail. Not only that - whenever some individual says ugly things about me, take his name and address and I will write him a letter or I will send you the material that you can give to him. Just remember this - I am afraid of no man, not even the Devil, and I fear only God Almighty.

"Now, whenever you read anything in a newspaper against me, cut out the article, mail it to me and give me the name of the paper. If the accusation is serious, I shall either answer it over the radio, naming the paper, or I shall answer in a direct letter to the paper. Then I shall send you a copy of my answer. If you have a newspaper in your community that insists on saying ugly things about me, don't hesitate to write them a letter and remind them that perhaps many of my friends, as well as my enemies, are subscribers to their paper.

(Detroit file 62-1126)

"Now, remember, no matter what problem or question is raised concerning me and no matter how poor or humble you may be, you write me a letter and I will answer it the same as if you were the richest man in America, because I am the defender of the weak and I am the voice of the voiceless. The first plank in my platform is 100% LOYALTY TO THE WAR EFFORT. But to be loyal to the war effort is not to be a political rubber stamp. The President of the United States doesn't need any more rubber stamps in Washington - he has too many already. When a nation faces a crisis, the head of the government does not need to be surrounded by 'Yes' men. He needs patriotic but independent thinkers.

"Just observe what these rubber stamping bureaucrats have done to the rubber tire situation. They came out with a big story that we'd have no tires or re-caps until after the war. That we're going to have to take thirty million cars off the highway. This would bankrupt the tire dealers, it would bankrupt all the garages. It would bankrupt all the filling stations and all the supply houses. And here in Michigan, it would bankrupt every little tourist camp and every little hotel keeper and destroy the great tourist industry in Michigan.

"Then about this time I came out for the United States Senate. I announced that I was 100% behind the war effort. Second place, that I believe in free speech and free press for all good Americans, including FATHER CHAS. E. COUGHLIN. And, third, I announced that I believed that while we're sending billions and billions and billions of dollars across the ocean to China, Russia and Great Britain as a part of our honorable agreement, we must not forget the boys in the armed service. And so I promise, if elected to the United States Senate, to fight for $100.00 per month for every soldier, sailor and marine.

"I promised, to see to it that the old people get a square deal under the Townsend Plan.

"I went on and outlined other principles, including the seven principles on which this, the crusade of the Committee of 1,000,000 is founded.

"Then, as a final punch to my platform, I lifted up this slogan 'Tires for Everybody.' — if I go to the Senate.

"Well, the boondogglers and the bureaucrats had

themselves so badly worked up that they wanted everybody to think that it was treason and sedition to talk about having tires. We Americans were supposed to just lie down and be quiet about this tire business, because the Japs had taken the rubber plantations away from the Dutch and the British.

"Before I used those words, 'Tires for Everybody', I consulted some of the most scientific experts in America, and I knew what I was talking about. But someone said 'Yes, Mr. SMITH, but how can one man in the United States Senate get tires for everybody?' I'll tell you how I can get tires for everybody. The first thing I will do is to get up on the floor of the Senate and make about a ten-hour speech, and when I get through exposing the monopolies and the bureaucrats and the racketeers that have been working on this tire business - there won't be a bureaucrat, a Senator or a Congressman that will have the courage to defend them.

"To illustrate my point, here comes Dr. W. J. HALE, former instructor of Chemistry at the University of Michigan, now the expert chemical consultant of the great Dow Chemical Company, a man whose judgement on things scientific is always respected. Dr. HALE says, as quoted in the Detroit News from June 25 - 'Within one year we can have all the rubber we need, if given one hundred million dollars, the men and the priorities. And we can produce it at fifteen cents per pound. And with 150 million bushels of corn we can produce all the rubber we can use.'

"But what does Dr. HALE reveal? He reveals that this bureaucracy in Washington has already donated to the oil trust five hundred million dollars with which to make synthetic rubber. But it has produced practically no rubber in its first year. Ladies and gentlemen, what's going on here? Could it be that the oil trust is trying to prevent the honest scientific chemists from teaching America how to make rubber out of farm products?

"At any rate, this rubber situation is just a sample of the bureaucratic bungling that must stop if we are to save America and if we are to win the war.

"Now, just a word to you small businessmen. One hundred thousand manufacturers, little manufacturers, are in danger of going to the wall this year. Experts say that at least 75,000 will go broke on account of the war emergency. The figures

say that on account of price ceilings, priorities, and so forth, 17 thousand little businessmen in the Detroit area alone will go broke between now and Christmas.

"Who's fighting for you little businessmen in the United States Senate?

"Some of you businessmen think that GERALD SMITH it too common for you and you say to some of your stuffed shirt associates 'Oh, we can't afford to have GERALD SMITH as the Republican nominee for the United States Senate.' But, let me tell you something. If we had about 50 GERALD SMITHS in the United States Senate right now instead of these 'yes' men and rubber stamps, you wouldn't have to worry about the American way of life and there wouldn't be one hundred thousand little businessmen on their way to the bone yard today.

"If we don't get somebody up to Washington pretty quickly that's got enough old-fashioned courage to defend the American way of life - this nation of ours is going to be wrapped up in a dictatorial bureaucracy that won't end when the war ends. And instead of a return to the normal way of life after the war is over, we'll enter into a ruthless bureaucratic dictatorship.

"My enemies will tell you that I am against organized labor. That's a lie. I have been made thru the years a honorary member of 13 different labor unions on account of my loyalty to the working men. The only labor leaders that are against GERALD SMITH are the ones that are for Communism. Don't forget I said that.

"Now, what am I to do about you good people who have blank petitions right there in your home and who haven't sent them in? Well, all I can say is that I'm too poor to hire anybody to come around and knock on your door and ask you to send the petitions in. You plain, common people who live back on the rural routes and out in the little towns, up in the woods and on the busy streets of our great cities - if you workers and little businessmen and farmers don't circulate my petitions and send them in, I have no other way to get it done.

"Now, won't you please get your petition ready right away. The one who signs the petition as the circulator, must be a registered voter and you must have your petition signed by a notary.

"Yes, I am encouraged. The names are coming in by the thousands, but I want from two to three times as many names as is legally required so there's no chance of my enemies keeping my name off the ballot.

"If you haven't a petition and you are willing to circulate petitions for my nomination to the Senate, write to me immediately and I'll rush the petitions to you. If you want more blank petitions, don't hesitate to write saying so.

"Now, a word to my very true and loyal friends. Get out that petition, circulate it, have it notarized and send it in just as quickly as possible. If you stand with me, I'll win, but your failure to send in one petition might cause me to be defeated.

"And to my beloved listeners all over America - don't hesitate to write me about anything and I will write you a nice letter answering all of your questions. No matter where you live or who you are or how poor you are, whether you are black or white, old or young, remember that GERALD L. K. SMITH is your fighting friend and you can write me a letter and I will answer it personally. You don't even need to remember a street address. Just write me, GERALD L. K. SMITH, Detroit, Michigan. No street address is necessary.

"God bless you. God bless and save America."

* * * * * *

"SUNDAY, July 5, 1942

"A man can be judged by his enemies, as well as his friends. Beware of the man with no enemies. The apple tree with clubs under it is the fruit-bearing tree.

"As this crusading campaign for the United States Senate proceeds, study my enemies. Get their names and addresses, find out what their tie-up is and where they get their money. The more you learn about my enemies, the more you will respect me and the cause for which I stand.

"Who are the enemies of GERALD L. K. SMITH?

"1. The Axis. No one hates me worse than the Nazis and the Fascists who, before Pearl Harbor, attempted unsuccessfully

unsuccessfully to appropriate our natural love of peace to their own selfish ends. Remember that we of the Committee of 1,000,000 submitted a petition bearing more than one million names calling on Congress to outlaw everything that looks and smells like Fascism and Naziism.

"2. I am hated by the Fascist-minded bureaucrats.

"3. I am to be fought by the one-party propagandists who are conspiring to destroy the two-party system and the legislative branch of our government. If the time ever comes, ladies and gentlemen, when we have a one-party propagandists who are conspiring to destroy the two-party system and the legislative branch of our government. If the time ever comes, ladies and gentlemen, when we have a one-party system, so that the ruling party can do anything it wants to do without having a second party to watch its behavior, then you can kiss your Republic goodbye. The America of Washington and Lincoln will then be dead.

"4. I am to be fought by the boondogglers who would rather lose the war than to lose their political jobs.

"5. The Internationalists who would surrender our national sovereignty in order to set up a world government which would put the Stars and Strips second to some imperialistic flag, representing an international government which would compromise our sovereignty. Perhaps no outfit in America hates me worse than these international conspirators.

"6. The racketeers and the profiteers are fighting me, those who think only of themselves and would even prolong the war if by so doing they thought they could use the blood of our sons to their own profit. This war must be fought to a victorious finish, but we must put a stop to this profiteering on blood.

"7. Then there is the reprisal gang. These are the people who attempt to use the departments of government to destroy and persecute political opposition. We have recently had a striking example of this right here in Michigan. I shall discuss it in detail at some future time.

"8. The Communists, of course, the Communists hate me with a murderous hate. I hold in my hand an article which appeared in the Daily Worker, the official Communist paper, for

July 1. The glaring headline at the head of the article reads - 'Execute them! Execute them!' And in this article prominently displayed they list the names of FATHER CHAS. E. COUGHLIN, Congressman MARTIN DIES, Senator ROBERT REYNOLDS and GERALD L. K. SMITH. This paper, ladies and gentlemen, is sold on the streets of the cities of Detroit and Cleveland. In fact, it is sold all over America and sent through the mails.

"9. The old-time scandalmongers and character assassins who just have a natural fear and hate for anybody who is honest and courageous. They have an unholy dread of my being able to stand on the floor of the United States Senate and bring out the things that I have discussed on this radio through the years.

"10. The rubber trust is my enemy, this rubber trust which is willing to make us walk to work and do without our automobiles rather than to lose their monopolistic control over the international rubber market.

"11. The foreign sugar trust, and this sugar business is a subject all by itself.

"12. The stuffed shirt politicians will fight me in Michigan, these people who are willing to spend a million dollars rather than see the common people have a fearless voice in the United States Senate.

"When I come around to visit you in the communities where you live, I am going to discuss these things in detail. I want to meet you all personally. I want to shake hands with you. I want you to meet my lovely wife. Then, you can conclude for yourselves whether or not I am the vicious monster as portrayed by certain lying newspapers.

"There, my friends, is a summary of my enemies. Now here's a summary of what I stand for and what I fight for and what I am willing to die for:

"1. 100% support of the war effort. A group of high society women met in Detroit this past week and decided to throw their support to one of my opponents. These high society women said that they were going to fight everybody who was opposed to war before Pearl Harbor. Well, ladies, and I'm addressing these

society women, you have picked out a job for yourselves. Those of us who opposed war before Pearl Harbor were fighting these war mongers who were roving around over the world trying to get us into war. We favored a national defense second to none so that we could fight and defend ourselves whenever we were threatened or attacked by a foreign foe. That's exactly what we are now doing, and if you high society women think you're going to persecute all the good Christian mothers that were opposed to entering the war sooner than necessary, you're going to drive a million people right into the camp of GERALD L. K. SMITH.

"2. I am going to fight for $100 a month for every man in the armed services. We are paying the gun maker $300 a month and more, then why not pay the gun shooter $100 a month at least?

"3. I stand for the preservation of free speech and free press for all good Americans, including FATHER CHAS. E. COUGHLIN. FATHER COUGHLIN has been approved as a priest in good standing by the church through his Archbishop. Why should FATHER COUGHLIN be silenced when these Communists are selling their Red newspapers all over the place?

"4. I shall fight for a square deal for the Townsend Plan.

"5. I claim we can have tires for everybody, if we will use the wisdom of science instead of being victimized by these bureaucratic bunglers and these monopoly controlled politicians. These politicians were warned three years ago that we might face such a situation, and they didn't do anything about it. And now, thousands of people are sitting right there listening to me over the radio on this Fourth of July weekend, because you haven't got the tires to take a drive or go to church. Yes, we can blame it on the Japs, but why did our bureaucrats laugh at our scientists and allow us to get to a place where we could be tied up this way? More of this at another time.

"6. I shall fight for the preservation of our national sovereignty under the slogan - 'AMERICA FIRST IN WAR AND PEACE'.

"7. After this war is over, I favor the building of a hoop of military steel around America far enough out and far enough up and far enough down to guarantee protection from invasion

and strong enough to make future foreign wars unnecessary. That's my post war policy and I'll discuss that at length when I come to see you.

"8. I am reconsecrated to the basic principles of the Committee of 1,000,000.

"9. I favor a farm program based on the teachings of the Bible. My enemies will laugh at that, but I am willing to rest my case with the people who still believe the Bible.

"10. I shall fight without compromise for the preservation of Labor's right to organize and bargain collectively. And I shall continue to challenge labor to select only leaders who are patriotic and free from any tinge of Nazi-Communism.

"11. I shall continue to discuss the issue that revolves around this question - Why is there a limit on sugar and no limit on whiskey?

"12. I shall fight to save little business from complete destruction, which it now faces. LEON HENDERSON wants two hundred million dollars to pay political jobholders to watch sugar, watch storekeepers and watch rubber, but we have appropriated only one hundred and fifty million dollars to save the little businessmen. If the little businessman is destroyed, America will be destroyed. That's a big subject and I am going to discuss it in detail through the summer.

"13. Protect the great tourist industry by saving this great Michigan industry from being slaughtered by bureaucratic stupidity, unwise rationing and political boondoggling.

"14. I shall continue to cry out the slogan - 'CHRIST First in America'.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I do not have any hired political workers. I have great difficulty even getting the money to pay for this radio time. I must depend on my faithful, loyal friends to do the things that must be done.

"Now, I want all my petitions in this week -- tomorrow, if possible, and not later than Saturday. I not only want enough

names to file, but I want two or three times as many as necessary so there will be no chance of my enemies throwing out enough names to keep me off the ballot.

"That petition you have in your home which you have not sent in might easily be the difference between victory and defeat. As soon as I finish this broadcast, go out immediately and begin to ask registered voters, regardless of the party they belong to, to sign that petition. The petition does not need to be filled. If you can only get five or ten names, then have your petition notarized and send it in immediately. If you are filling several petitions, don't hold up the ones you have filled until you have filled the remainder. Send them in as rapidly as you get them filled. They are now coming in by the thousands.

"I'm not talking to my enemies or my lukewarm friends. I'm talking to my real, real friends. Please get your petitions ready and send them in immediately. If you are willing to circulate a petition and do not have a blank, write to me and I will rush it to you by the return mail.

"To my friends, I say, fill up your petitions, fill up your petitions and rush them in immediately. This speech I have just made which summarizes my enemies and summarizes my platform will be printed. All who write to me, regardless of where you live in America, will receive a copy of this address free. Don't worry about street address. Just write me GERALD L. K. SMITH, Detroit, Michigan. No street address is necessary. GERALD L. K. SMITH, Detroit, Michigan. No street address is necessary.

"God bless you....all...."

* * * * * *

"SUNDAY, July 12, 1942

"The professional and stuffed shirt politicians of Michigan are amazed and surprised at the number of friends we have. Thousands of names are coming in from all over the state signed to my petitions.

"If you have a petition either partially or completely filled, have it notarized and send it to me immediately. No petition should be mailed to me later than July 16. I repeat, all petitions

should be mailed not one minute later than this coming Thursday, July 16.

"In every little town and community there is at least one stuffed shirt politician who assumes that he has the right to do the thinking for the people. He looks upon himself as the local boss or the little HITLER of his precinct, his ward or his township.

"One morning a few days ago, these politicians all over Michigan awoke to find my petitions everywhere. They discovered that literally thousands of good Americans in Michigan, who seldom mix in politics, were circulating my petitions because of the deep convictions they have concerning the crusading principles for which I stand.

"I had a letter from a good mother whose son is in the Army, which reads as follows: GERALD L. K. SMITH, Detroit, Michigan. Dear Mr. SMITH: I certainly hope you get elected to the Senate so that you can fight for $100 per month for the man in the armed services. My husband was in the last war. When he was discharged, it was months before he could get a job. He came out of the Army broke, and we thought sure we would starve to death before he could get a job. Those who called him a hero when he marched down the street with the band soon forgot him when he put on his old clothes and went out to get a job. If the boys could be paid $100 a month and compelled to save $50 each month, then when the war is over they would have something on which to live until they could get readjusted. Sincerely Yours, Mrs. H. K.

"Doubtless, this mother remembers that as Chairman of the Committee of 1,000,000, I was the first American to appear before the United States Senate and request an increase in pay for the soldiers, sailors and marines. As an outgrowth of that hearing, they are now receiving $50.00 per month.

"After all, we are paying the boys who are making the guns from $300 a month up. If, out of the billions and billions and billions we are spending, we provide $100 a month for the men who shoot the guns, surely we will be doing a great service to our heroic fighters.

"President ROOSEVELT says that he may be compelled to conscript our tires if the war gets any worse. And I know that

every loyal American would be willing to let President ROOSEVELT take the tires off his car, if he thought by so doing it would help America to win.

"It is too bad that the President is compelled to take time out to discuss such things as rubber, sugar, and gasoline. It's too bad that the politicians of New York State are permitted to take the President's time discussing New York State politics. The President is the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and his entire time should be left open to the job of figuring out how to win this war.

"Yes, it may be necessary for the President to do what he suggests - take the tires off our cars.

"The international monopolies and the boondoggling bureaucrats are to blame for the sugar situation and the tire situation. If I were in the United States Senate today, I would demand a complete expose of these people who have been developing foreign monopolies instead of American resources, resulting in present shortages.

"Our domestic sugar growers have been discouraged, while they have slipped in millions of tons of foreign sugar. They have plowed under our American cotton, while the South American cotton crop has been multiplied by thirty. They have discouraged the production of crude and synthetic rubber in the Western Hemisphere, while encouraging the British and Dutch monopoly in the East.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I am convinced that if a big stick could be waved and the bungling bureaucrats, plus the selfish interests, could be cleaned out of Washington - we could begin to have tires for everybody who needs them by Christmas and Easter.

"These boondoggling bunglers have destroyed the great tourist industry of Michigan for this summer. One tourist camp operator told me that he was afraid to paint his cabins - he was even afraid to repair his equipment - for fear of gasoline rationing and for fear the government would conscript even the tires on the cars that are now being operated.

"The damage has been done not so much by what has actually happened, but because no two bureaucrats seem to agree - and the ordinary citizen doesn't know what to expect or whom to

believe. No matter how bad the news might be, it wouldn't be so confusing if the bureaucrats could make up their minds and then stick to their decisions.

"Yes, I know that I am a common man and I have spent my entire life dealing with the common people. Certain so-called aristocrats in Michigan seem to dread the idea of my being nominated to the United States Senate on the Republican ticket. Well, I may be a little too outspoken for some of my sophisticated friends, but unless we get a few more fearless voices in the Senate, we won't have a Senate and we won't have a Congress. And unless we begin to replace some of these rubber stamps and 'yes' men with a few old-fashioned, fist-cracking Americans - this big super-duper bureaucracy that's been built up in Washington will take over all the branches of government and the people won't have anything to say about what goes on. I don't need to remind you, I'm sure, that already we have a large number of semi-Nazi-Communists in Washington, who would like to see our free way of life destroyed by the substitution of a bureaucratic dictatorship which, after this war, would tell us what we could do, when we could do it, what we could eat and where we could live. That's what you call regimentation.

"We accept the emergency powers of wartime as necessary to help produce victory but, remember, whomever you elect to the United States Senate this year will be there for six years, and someone has got to be on the job to see to it that a set of conspiring scalawags don't use the war emergency to lay the foundation for a peacetime dictatorship.

"I am being ridiculed by the Communists and the atheists because I said last Sunday night that my farm program was going to be based on the teachings of the Bible. In the first place, I consider it an honor to be ridiculed by these wire-whiskered Reds that have been trying to overthrow our government for 25 years, and I don't need the support of any atheistic Nazi-Communists in order to be elected to the Senate. In fact, I would be perfectly willing to rest my case with the people who still have enough old-fashioned Christian faith to believe the Bible, to believe in prayer and to believe in the church. I am sure that even you people who do not attend church regularly agree with me on that.

"One of these days I'm going to devote an entire address to the Bible plan for the farmer. I will say, however, that if we had followed the Bible plan, there would be no shortage of

sugar and there would be no sugar rationing. If it were not for the foreign sugar trust that exerts such an influence over certain bureaucracies in Washington, we could grow enough sugar cane and sugar beets in America to supply everybody in America with sugar. The leading scientists tell us that with 5% of our own crop we can make enough rubber to furnish all the tires that America can use, plus all the other rubber products we need.

"But, no, we spend billions of dollars on a Navy and billions of dollars on an Army and sit back while bureaucratic rulings enslave us to the foreign rubber monopoly and the foreign sugar trust.

"Nothing can cure these treasonable abuses of our American people excepting a courageous and fearless voice in the United States Senate. That's what the Senate is - to give the people a chance to defend themselves in unlimited debate against those who conspire to destroy the welfare of the people.

"Yes, if God is willing, I shall visit my friends in Michigan. I propose to speak all over the State, if I can find the money with which to pay transportation costs. As you know, my only source of support is from the modest contributions of my loyal friends.

"When I come to see you personally and speak in your community, I shall discuss many things, which I am not permitted to say over this radio for lack of time.

"Now, to you people who have been circulating my petitions or have blank petitions to circulate. Please get as many signatures of registered voters as you can immediately. Have the petition notarized and rush it to me.

"If your petition is put in the mail later than this coming Thursday, it will be too late. I repeat, all who are mailing petitions, they must be in the mail by tonight, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and not one minute later than Thursday.

"I have no hired circulators and I am depending on you to help me obtain thousands of names more than necessary in order that there be no chance of the enemies of the people keeping my name off the ballot by technical rulings.

"Here's an announcement for all my friends in the Detroit area. I am speaking in person in the Masonic Temple in Detroit this coming Friday night at eight o'clock. The subject of my address will be 'On My Way to Washington'. This will perhaps be the most fearless and important address I have ever delivered. Mine is a hard fight. My enemies are cruel enemies. I see victory ahead, thanks to the prayerful cooperation of the good people who are my friends.

"God bless you. God bless and save America."

A booklet circulated by the Communist Front Organization, Civil Rights Federation, 530 Insurance Exchange Building, Detroit, Michigan, on the streets of Detroit for $.05 entitled "Smash Detroit's Fifth Column!", containing an article "GERALD L. K. SMITH Takes Over". This article states that SMITH'S magazine "The Crossand the Flag" is merely a continuation of FATHER COUGHLIN'S "Social Justice" which was barred from the mail by the Department of Justice.

A photograph shows FATHER COUGHLIN playfully mussing GERALD L. K. SMITH'S hair and continues with a notation, "Pals during the Lemke-Union Party campaign, SMITH now defends COUGHLIN'S 'right' to spread Axis propaganda."

The article then alludes to SMITH'S affiliation with HUEY LONG at a salary of $650.00 a week.

It refers to SMITH'S membership in PELLEY'S Silver Shirts and his membership card #3223. It also calls SMITH an organizer for PELLEY'S SILVER SHIRTS and quotes from a letter dated August 15, 1933 written by SMITH to PELLEY:

"By the time you receive this letter I shall be on the road to St. Louis and points north together with a uniformed squad of young men comprising what I believe will be the first Silver Shirt storm troop in America."

It refers to SMITH coining the phrase "drive that cripple out of the White House" while speaking in 1936 from the platform of the Anti-ROOSEVELT "grass roots convention" sponsored by Governor GENE TALMADGE of Georgia.

The article then quotes an item from the Detroit News

(Detroit file 62-1126)

October 20, 1936 quoting SMITH'S announcement that he had formed a Fascist organization of 10,000,000 patriots to seize the Government of the United States.

The article then criticizes SMITH'S attitude against labor and terming Union leaders as "crap-shooting, dishonest, Communist loafers".

SMITH'S approval of LINDBERGH'S Des Moines, Iowa speech is then cited to show that SMITH also blamed the war on British propaganda, Jewish groups and the ROOSEVELT administration.

The article then refers to SMITH'S intimacy with Reverend GERALD WINROD and Reverend LELAND MARION at whose church in Pontiac, Michigan WINROD spoke during the first week in December, 1941 and therein complimented COUGHLIN and SMITH.

The article refers to the Committee of 1,000,000 as the co-ordinating center of the activities of all Detroit's pro-HITLER elements including the extinct America First Committee and the existing National Workers League.

It refers to SMITH'S Congressional contacts including Senator ROBERT R. REYNOLDS, Senator GERALD P. NYE, Representative CLARE HOFFMAN, and Representative ROY O. WOODRUFF.

This article is a strong attack on GERALD L. K. SMITH including "A prison cell nota Senate seat is the place for GERALD L. K. SMITH. The more quickly the people of Detroit insist that enemeies of America be treated as such, the more quickly will the day of final victory arrive."

Other articles in this booklet criticize FATHER COUGHLIN, the National Workers League, the Ku Klus Klan. This booklet is being retained in the files of the Detroit Field Office.

[redacted] National Bank Building, Detroit, had later referred Agent to [redacted], Shreveport, Louisiana. b7c

-PENDING-

(Detroit file 62-1126)

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE CHICAGO FIELD DIVISION

At CHICAGO, ILLINOIS:

*Will report information concerning the relationship between [redacted] and SMITH. It is noted that [redacted] and SMITH are in close contact.

*If necessary, will interview informants to ascertain the nature of the relationship between SMITH and [redacted] and also to ascertain the nature of the activities of SMITH.

*Will report information concerning the relationship of GERALD L. K. SMITH with [redacted] of Chicago Tribune, and with [redacted] of Chicago Tribune.

*If necessary, will interview informants to ascertain the nature of these relationships and the nature and purpose of activities of SMITH.

*Will report known information concerning [redacted] of Citizens Committee, 77 West Washington, Chicago, Illinois, telephone State 7298 and, if necessary, will interview informants to ascertain the relation of [redacted] and SMITH.

THE KANSAS CITY FIELD DIVISION

*At KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI will report any information known to Kansas City Field Division concerning GERALD L. K. SMITH, which has been ascertained through the investigation of [redacted]. It is noted that [redacted] and SMITH have been in recent contact.

*If necessary, will interview [redacted] and other informants to ascertain the nature of the relationship between [redacted] and SMITH.

(Detroit file 62-1126)

THE MILWAUKEE FIELD DIVISION

*At MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN will report information concerning [redacted] and newspaper known as "The Herald", especially in reference to any connection between the above and GERALD L. K. SMITH and any Fascist activity that may be engaged in by the above.

THE NEW ORLEANS FIELD DIVISION

*At NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA will ascertain information concerning the background and activities of GERALD L. K. SMITH from approximately 1929 to 1935 when he was said to have been a bodyguard and close friend of HUEY LONG with particular reference to any activities which may have been in concert with present enemies of the United States or which indicate Subject's Fascist tendencies.

*If possible, will interview [redacted] said to be of New Orleans, Louisiana and former associate of HUEY LONG concerning SMITH'S activities in Louisiana.

At SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA will interview [redacted] for information in his possession concerning SMITH'S background and activities.

At CAMP BEAUREGARD, LOUISIANA will interview [redacted] Reception Center, in accordance with letter from the Detroit Field Office to New Orleans Field Office dated June 4, 1942.

THE DETROIT FIELD DIVISION

At DETROIT, MICHIGAN:

*Will maintain further contact with [redacted] for information concerning SMITH.

*Will contact [redacted] Ford Motor Company, relative to information in his possession concerning activities of SMITH.

*Will maintain contact with other informants for additional

ALL b7c

(Detroit file 62-1126)

information relative to SMITH'S activities.

Will interview [redacted], National Bank Building, for additional information concerning SMITH'S background and activities.

*At ALMA, MICHIGAN will contact [redacted] relative to information in his possession concerning activities of SMITH. b7

- P E N D I N G -

b7c

[redacted]
8-1-42
RECORDED 62-43818-110

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/7/82 BY SP6BJA1 DMS
204,433

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
WENDELL BERGE

Re: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, with alias
THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY
SEDITION

There is enclosed herewith for your consideration, a copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] Detroit, Michigan, dated July 22, 1942, in the above-captioned matter. b7c

Will you kindly advise if the data contained in the enclosed report and that set forth in other reports, pamphlets, and speeches made and delivered by subject, constitute a violation of any statute within the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau with particular reference to the Sedition Statutes and whether prosecution is contemplated by your Division.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Enclosure

12 AUG 6 1942

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 3
AUG 3 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-ROOM SEC
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
AUG 3 1 42 PM '42

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. Guire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Detroit, Michigan
July 25, 1942

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/29/82 BY SP-6BTS/MC

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080/LED/ML ON 8-10-77

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH
INTERNAL SECURITY
SEDITION

Dear Sir:

During the course of this investigation much energy has been spent by Special Agent [redacted] Special Agent (A) [redacted] and by myself in an effort to obtain information from [redacted] It appears from various sources that [redacted] has had no employment since he left GERALD SMITH'S employ, and that he has sustained himself principally by being a professional informant for many persons and groups of persons, who have been interested in investigating the activities of GERALD L. K. SMITH.

Nevertheless, he has persistently refused to give the agents of this office any of this information. He declines on the ground that to do so would involve many officials of the Ford Motor Company, and it would endanger his personal safety. This excuse would seem to be insincere, in view of the fact that he has given information to other persons. It would seen more probable that he is withholding the information because he feels that once he imparts this information to the Bureau he will no longer be able to profit by the sale of it to private investigators.

During a preliminary investigation of [redacted] background, it was ascertained by Special Agent [redacted] at [redacted]

However, Inspector [redacted] of the [redacted], was interviewed and advised that this office was interested in information possessed by [redacted] He was advised that [redacted] was refusing to impart the information in his possession. [redacted] stated that [redacted]

APPROPRIATE ACTIVITIES
DATE 8/10/77

Let Detroit 8/14/42 FLS

COPIES DESTROYED 83 OCT 13 1964

COPY IN FILE

memo to Rowe cc
ltr to Detroit 7/9/42 FJS

Letter to the Director

July 25, 1942
GERALD L. K. SMITH
INTERNAL SECURITY
SEDITION

The above information is being transmitted to you for two reasons. First, [redacted] has indicated that sometime in the future he may raise an objection that he was coerced into giving information to the Bureau by [redacted]. Second, it is submitted that you might want to bring to the attention of the Attorney General that [redacted] while refusing to discharge a duty of giving information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is seeking a special privilege from the [redacted]

b7c

Furthermore, [redacted] has intimated that if he decided to give the information in his possession to the Bureau he would be able to prove his assertions by documentary evidence in his possession. [redacted] has given the impression that he is so unreliable as an informant that it cannot be ascertained whether or not he has such documentary evidence without an actual search of his house, to which he would certainly not consent. It is suggested that a search warrant might be desirable in order to determine if [redacted] has any such documentary evidence.

b7c

Very truly yours,

John S. Bugas

JOHN S. BUGAS
Special Agent in Charge

[redacted] b7c
62-1126

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/29/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/mlc

[redacted]
7-31-42
62-43818-111

RECORDED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/29/82 BY SP-8BTJ/mc

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JAMES ROWE, JR.
THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Reference is made to your telephonic conversation with Mr. Ladd of this Bureau on May 6, 1942, and to his personal call at your office in response to your conversation, at which time you furnished him with a chart and memoranda setting forth data pertaining to the activities of Gerald L. K. Smith, Detroit, Michigan, as known to [redacted]

I wish to advise that [redacted] has been interviewed on several occasions prior to and subsequent to May 6, 1942, relative to his knowledge of Smith's activities, but has refused to furnish any pertinent information on the grounds that to do so would involve persons in positions of importance and would endanger his personal safety.

It has been ascertained that [redacted] Detroit, Michigan, is [redacted]

In view of the refusal of [redacted] to cooperate with the Federal Government in the investigation of allegedly un-American activities, it is believed advisable that any action contemplated by [redacted] relative to [redacted] be held in abeyance until such time as he has manifested a willingness to fully cooperate with the Federal authorities. I do not feel that [redacted] should be afforded any favor by this Government when such individual has demonstrated an unwillingness to accept a responsibility looking to its well being.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - [redacted]
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Franklin Trust Building
15th and Chestnut Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED-ROOM 3
AUG 3 1942
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
AUG 3 1942
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
AUG 3 1942

ALL
b7c

[redacted]
62-43818 -111

July 31, 1942

RECORDED

Special Agent in Charge
Detroit, Michigan

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/29/82 BY SP-8BTJ/mw

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH
INTERNAL SECURITY
SEDITION

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated July 25, 1942, in the above-entitled matter wherein you advised of [redacted] status and his unwillingness to disclose pertinent information relative to the activities of subject.

This is to advise that a memorandum has been directed to the Department and to [redacted] setting forth [redacted] status and his present effort to [redacted] and his failure to cooperate with the Federal Government.

In response to your statement that it might be desirable to issue a search warrant to determine if [redacted] has in fact documentary evidence, I wish to advise that there does not appear to be any basis at this time for the issuance of such a warrant.

It is not believed desirable to arrange for any subsequent interview with [redacted] pending acknowledgment of this Bureau's memorandum to the Department.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
AUG 4 1942
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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AUG 3 5 17 PM '42

AUG 7 1942

ALL b7C

[redacted] b7c

62-43818-411

August 14, 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/29/82 BY SP-8BTJ/HWC

Special Agent in Charge
Detroit, Michigan

RE: GERALD L. K. SMITH
INTERNAL SECURITY;
SEDITION.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated July 25, 1942 in the above captioned matter.

I wish to advise that these facts were referred to Mr. James Rowe, Jr., the Assistant to the Attorney General, who advised by memorandum dated August 5, 1942, that he agreed that any contemplated action by [redacted] relative to [redacted] held in abeyance until such time as he manifested a willingness to fully cooperate with the Federal Government. Mr. Rowe advised that he had so informed the [redacted] b7c

In view of the above information you should, of course, pursue your investigation in this case in a logical manner so as to prevent any possible embarrassment which might subsequently arise.

Inasmuch as subject is a candidate for the United States Senate from Michigan your investigation of his activities should be very discreet so as to prevent any criticism of this Bureau that might reflect that our investigation of subject interfered in any manner whatsoever with his political campaign.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 4
★ AUG 15 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

8 AUG

RECEIVED
AUG 12 4 00 PM '42

[redacted] b7c

8/1/42

F.B.I.
Wash. D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/29/82 BY SC-8BTS/[illegible]

Gentlemen:

Why are fascists Gerald L.K. Smith & Charles Coughlin allowed to go around scot free peddling their 5" columnist propaganda?

RECORDED & INDEXED

We ask you to arrest them in the name of & for the protection of democracy

Incorporated others [illegible] yours truly,

[redacted]

61 AUG 15 1942

[illegible]

b7c

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

WB:WHL:emc

146-28-43

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Files

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 13, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Re: Gerald Lyman Kenneth O Smith
The Committee of One Million
Internal Security
Sedition

Reference is made to your memorandum of August 3, 1942, transmitting a copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated July 22, 1942, at Detroit, Michigan, in the above case. b7c

In answer to your request contained therein, it is the opinion of the Criminal Division that, while some of the statements contained in the material furnished to date border on sedition, a sufficient case under Title 50, Section 33, United States Code, has not yet been made out. Therefore, it is requested that the investigation of Smith's activities be continued and that copies of all speeches or writings made by him be furnished to the Criminal Division for consideration with respect to prosecution.

In order that the United States Attorney at Detroit, Michigan, may be informed of the status of this case, it is requested that all investigative reports relating to Smith be made available to him.

Respectfully,

Wendell Berge
WENDELL BERGE
Assistant Attorney General

Det Detroit 8/19/42 [redacted] b7C

RECORDED

62-43818-113

AUG 14 1942

b7C

[redacted]

RECORDED 62-43818-113

August 19, 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/29/82 BY SP-8BTJ

Special Agent in Charge
Detroit, Michigan

RE: GERALD L. K. SMITH
INTERNAL SECURITY;
SEDITION.

Dear Sir:

As a matter of information copies of all investigative reports submitted in connection with the above entitled matter together with copies of speeches and literature published by subject have been referred to the Criminal Division of the Department for its consideration in determining whether subject's activities constitute a violation of the Sedition Statutes.

In response to a memorandum requesting an opinion Wendell Berge, Assistant Attorney General, advised that the opinion of the Criminal Division is that some of the statements contained in the material furnished to date border on Sedition, a sufficient case under Title 50, Section 33, United States Code, has not yet been made out. Therefore it is requested that the investigation of subject's activities be continued and that copies of all speeches or writings made by him be furnished to the Criminal Division for consideration with respect to prosecution; further, "In order that the United States Attorney at Detroit may be informed of the status of this case it is requested that all investigative reports relating to Smith be made available to him."

It is my desire that copies of all investigative reports pertaining to the activities of subject be made available to the United States Attorney at Detroit and that investigation of subject be continued. With respect to obtaining copies of speeches or writings made by subject it is not believed necessary that speeches entirely political in nature be made available to the Bureau, and only speeches or statements which might be construed to be seditious be included in reports or otherwise made available to the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 4
AUG 19 1942 P.M.

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Files

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Detroit, Michigan
August 4, 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/7/82 BY SP6BJA 10ms
204,433

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH
INTERNAL SECURITY
SEDITION

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080/LED/L
ON 8-10-77

Dear Sir:

The following additional information has been received from [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau: b7D

SMITH has been continuing to contact [redacted] of the Ford Motor Company, and has been promised financial and other assistance by [redacted] in carrying on SMITH'S political campaign for the United States Senate. SMITH and his wife have also continued to contact CHARLES LINDBERGH, presently employed by the Ford Motor Company. b7C

62-43818-114

On July 16, 1942, [redacted] of Wichita, Kansas, a friend of [redacted], arrived in Detroit, Michigan, and immediately made an appointment with SMITH for a conference at the Statler Hotel. 1942 b7C

SMITH continues to give notice of his political campaign to [redacted] and a visit to Detroit, Michigan by [redacted] has been arranged for some time in the near future. b7C

On July 19, 1942, SMITH was advised by [redacted] for the Ford Motor Company, that he had been interviewed previously at the Detroit Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning the activities of GERALD L. K. SMITH. [redacted] told SMITH that the pressure for the investigation was coming from New York and the Federal Bureau of Investigation was compelled to investigate the complaint which had been received about SMITH. [redacted] said that he told the agent he could say nothing bad about SMITH and he promised that when he had been interviewed at some future time, he would promptly advise SMITH about the interview. SMITH coached [redacted] as to what he could say to the Federal Bureau of Investigation Agent. He instructed him that it would be all right to say that when SMITH came to Detroit SMITH asked [redacted] to recommend some good Communists investigators and [redacted] loaned [redacted] to SMITH so that he could get information about the Communists. [redacted] added that all he could say in addition was that he got some money b7C

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from some "good Americans" and spent it on a radio. On July 22, 1942, SMITH was instructed to call [redacted] at the home of [redacted] of the Recorders Court, Detroit, Michigan. SMITH discussed with [redacted] the possibilities of his winning the election for the United States Senate and when SMITH said he thought he had a good chance of winning, [redacted] interrupted and said that he didn't care whether SMITH won, it was just that he wanted SMITH to give . . ., and at that point [redacted] was interrupted. When [redacted] resumed later on, he explained he had called a meeting of several of the more important judges in Michigan, including a Supreme Court Judge whom he did not name and several others at the home of [redacted] The reason for this meeting was that none of these judges wanted to see SMITH'S opponent Judge HOMER FERGUSON "get to first base." [redacted] asked SMITH what sort of help he wanted from these Judges and SMITH answered that he would want $3000 to cover the next ten weeks of broadcasting (SMITH is paying $250 per week for some Sunday broadcasts). [redacted] said it would be no trouble at all to get this sum of money for him. At the end of the conversation SMITH said to [redacted] "I am the only one still going. Everyone else is under the bed but me. If I didn't just stick and fight . . ., it's going to take just that kind of fight to beat these (profane) that are putting everybody out of business." [redacted] concluded the conversation by telling SMITH that anything he did for SMITH was not to be obtained in one lump but was to be obtained from fifteen or twenty sources.

[redacted] has attempted to contact [redacted] but has not been successful.

SMITH has refrained from commenting about the recent arrests of [redacted] and others with whom he has been having contact.

On July 28, 1942, MR. SMITH asked to speak to Special Agent in Charge JOHN S. BUGAS, who was out, and SMITH was referred to Special Agent [redacted] SMITH advised [redacted] that two reporters for LIFE and TIME magazines were attempting to interview him and he wanted to report to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in advance of the interview because he thought that this was part of the conspiracy of his enemies to accuse him of being a Fascist. SMITH also reported that he has heard that a woman has been asking for him at Station WJR, stating that she knows MR. SMITH would get her son deferred. SMITH stated for the record that he refers all such requests to the War Department; stated that this was part of the smear campaign against him which is waged by Communists and other enemies of his. SMITH advised Agent [redacted] that the Communists have already started their campaign against ELMER DAVIS, Head of the Office of War Information. SMITH concluded by saying

ALL b7c

Letter to Director
August 4, 1942

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH
INTERNAL SECURITY
SEDITION

the purpose of his telephone call was to state for the record that the reporters were on a vicious mission against him. SMITH has complained about the appeal of the Civil Rights Federation through Attorney General BIDDLE for an investigation of FATHER COUGHLIN and GERALD L. K. SMITH. SMITH has explained that the President of the Civil Rights Federation is Professor JOHN SHEPARD of the University of Michigan who has been active in other communistic front activities. SMITH says that the secretary of the Civil Rights Federation is JACK RASKIN who is a Communist formerly active in a sabotage strike at the Bohn Aluminum Company before the entry of the United States into the war.

On July 30, 1942, SMITH advised [redacted] of Radio Station WJR, Detroit, Michigan, that SMITH had a conference with [redacted] and other rubber experts of the Ford Motor Company who told him that if they are permitted, they can produce enough tires for all industrial workers in Detroit by Christmas and every industrial worker in Michigan within a year. b7c

Very truly yours,

John S. Bugas rls

JOHN S. BUGAS
Special Agent in Charge

[redacted]
62-1126 b7c

August 13, 1942

b7D

[redacted]
62-43818

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/29/82 BY SP-8BD/mc

Special Agent in Charge
Detroit, Michigan

RE: GERALD L. K. SMITH,
Committee of One Million;
INTERNAL SECURITY - SEDITION

Dear Sir:

The Bureau desires that you give immediate attention to the matter of submitting weekly letters summarizing information obtained from [redacted] in accordance with previous instructions. The last letter of this type emanating from your office was dated July 18, 1942.

b7D

Very truly yours,

RECORDED

62-43818-115

John Edgar Hoover
Director

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 15 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DEPT. OF JUSTICE
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

DETROIT FILE NO. 62-1126

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	8/11/42	7/16, 17,21,23,27, 28;8/3/42.	[redacted] LMR

TITLE
GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, a.k.a.
Gerald L. K. Smith;
The Committee of One Million

CHARACTER OF CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY;
SEDITION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

SMITH has filed nominating petitions for office of United States Senator from Michigan and is receiving financial and other aid through [redacted] of Ford Motor Company and others. SMITH admits former membership in PELLEY's Silver Shirts, but claims it was merely temporary for purpose of investigation while working for HUEY LONG. Smith continues to accuse Communists, WALTER WINCHELL, CLAIRE LUCE, Jewish groups and others for conspiring to smear his reputation. Text of radio speeches set forth. SMITH at public meeting criticises Administration for unnecessary rubber and sugar scarcity. Pamphlet, "The Hoop of Steel," by SMITH, advocates independent United States after victory, without foreign alliances. Copies submitted. Informant states "Too Much Roosevelt," being distributed through SMITH since December 7, 1941, also "The Hoop of Steel." [redacted]. SMITH appeals to former COUGHLIN followers and distributes "The Cross and the Flag" through same news dealers. SMITH criticised in recent magazine articles. SMITH contacted by DePRIEST, Wichita, Kansas, shortly before DePRIEST's arrest.

- P -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/7/82 BY SP6BJA/ams 204,433

ENCL BEHIND FILE

PUBLICATION FILE

670

ENCLOSURE

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: John L. Burke SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

65 AUG 25 1942

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

62- 43818-116

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ALL 670

(Detroit File 62-1126)

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated July 22, 1942, at Detroit, Michigan.

DETAILS: At Detroit, Michigan:

On July 16, 1942, Mr. _____ DePRIEST of Wichita, Kansas, arrived in Detroit, Michigan, according to [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau. DePRIEST immediately contacted SMITH's office and stated that he was a friend of Reverend GERALD B. WINROD of Wichita, Kansas, and wanted to speak to SMITH. SMITH arranged to meet with DePRIEST at the Cafe Rouge, Hotel Statler, Detroit, Michigan.

A day or two later it was observed in local newspapers that Mr. DePRIEST of Wichita, Kansas, was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury in Washington, D. C., in connection with GERALD WINROD, Mrs. ELIZABETH DILLING and others under a charge of conspiracy.

[redacted] further advised that SMITH has been continuing to contact [redacted] of the Ford Motor Company, who has promised to obtain financial assistance for SMITH's political campaign for the office of United States Senator from the State of Michigan. At [redacted] request, SMITH contacted him telephonically at the home of [redacted] of the Recorder's Court, Detroit, Michigan, on July 22, 1942. SMITH discussed with [redacted] the possibilities of winning the election and when SMITH said he thought he had a good chance of winning, [redacted] started to say that he did not care whether SMITH won, it was "only that he wanted SMITH to give. . ." and then [redacted] was interrupted.

[redacted] explained later that he had called a meeting of several of the leading judges in the State of Michigan, including [redacted] and one Michigan Supreme Court Judge. [redacted] stated that the reason for this meeting was that none of these judges wanted SMITH's opponent, FERGUSON, "to get to first base." [redacted] asked SMITH what sort of help he wanted from these judges and SMITH answered that he wanted $3,000 to cover the next ten weeks of broadcasting. [redacted] said it would be no trouble to obtain this sum of money for him. At the conclusion of the conversation, SMITH said to [redacted] "I am the only one still going. Everyone else is under the bed but me. If I didn't just stick and fight. . .it's going to take just that kind of fight to beat these (profane) that are putting everybody out of business." [redacted] then ended by saying to SMITH that anything he did for SMITH should not be obtained in one lump, but should be obtained from fifteen to twenty sources.

According to [redacted], SMITH told [redacted] for the Ford Motor Company, that he had nothing to fear from

investigation by the Department of Justice and that [redacted] should not be afraid to tell the truth when called upon to do so, because all [redacted] could say anyway was that he obtained some money from some good Americans and spent it on the radio for SMITH and also that when SMITH came to Detroit, SMITH asked [redacted] to recommend a [redacted] of Communists and [redacted] loaned [redacted] to SMITH for several weeks. b7c

GERALD L. K. SMITH held a meeting in the Masonic Temple Auditorium, Detroit, Michigan, on July 17, 1942, which was attended by the writer. According to the tickets for this address, SMITH promised to discuss the following topics:

"(1) The New York Conspiracy (Will Winchell have a Candidate?).

"(2) The Truth About the War.

"(3) Are the Boondogglers Delaying Victory?

"(4) The Truth About the Tire Scandal.

"(5) What About Rationing?

"(6) Why do the Gunmakers get $300 a Month While the Gunshooters get only $50 a Month?

"(7) Has Father Coughlin Been Threatened With Assassination?

"(8) Twenty-five Most Common Lies About Gerald L. K. Smith.

"(9) A post-war policy Which Will Prevent all Future Foreign Wars after We Have Won this War. This is Known as the 'Hoop of Steel Policy.'

"(10) The Crime of Communism.

"(11) Who Are the Real Fascists in America?"

* * *

At the meeting SMITH distributed the following press release which was handed to the writer by one of SMITH's employees, [redacted] who had been previously pointed out to the writer as the [redacted] b7c

(Detroit File 62-1126)

"Press Release
From: Gerald L. K. Smith
Candidate for the United States Senate

"Detroit, Michigan
July 15, 1942
(Immediate Release)

"WHO ARE MY ENEMIES?

"1. The Axis
2. Fascist-minded bureaucrats
3. One-party propagandists who are conspiring to destroy the two-party system and the legislative branch of our government.
4. Boondogglers who would rather lose the war than to lose their political jobs.
5. Internationalists who would surrender our national sovereignty in order to set up a world government.
6. Racketeers and profiteers who think only of themselves and would profiteer on the blood of our heroic sons.
7. The reprisal gang. Those who attempt to use the departments of government to persecute political opposition.
8. The Communists, who want us to embrance atheistic Communism merely because we are allies with Russia.
9. Scandalmongers and character assassins who fear and hate anybody who is honest and courageous.
10. The rubber trust which is willing to make us walk to work rather than to lose their control over the rubber market.
11. The foreign sugar trust.
12. The stuffed-shirt politicians in Michigan who are willing to spend a million dollars rather than see the common people have a fearless voice in the United States Senate.

"I consider all opposing candidates to be gentlemen. At present, I see no reason why I should mention their names in my campaign. Most of my addresses will be composed of two phases -- a fearless discussion of what I am for and a fearless discussion of what I am against.

"A SUMMARY OF
WHAT I STAND FOR

"1. 100% support of the war effort.
2. $100.00 per month for every man in the armed services.
3. Free speech and press for all good Americans, including Father Chas. E. Coughlin.
4. A square deal for the Townsend Plan.
5. Tires for everybody. (By using the wisdom of science instead of the bureaucratic bungling of monopoly-controlled politicians.)
6. Preservation of America's national sovereignty under the slogan, 'America First in War and Peace.'

"7. THE BUILDING OF A HOOP OF MILITARY STEEL AROUND AMERICA AFTER THIS WAR WHICH WILL GUARANTEE PROTECTION FROM INVASION AND MAKE IT UNNECESSARY TO WAGE FUTURE WARS OF AGGRESSION. (Listen for further discussions of my doctrine of the 'Hoop of Steel.'

8. I am recommitted to the seven basic principles of the Committee of 1,000,000.

9. A farm program based on the teachings of the Holy Bible. (To be discussed in detail during the campaign.)

10. I shall fight without compromise for Labor's right to organize and bargain collectively through leadership loyal to America and opposed to all forms of Nazi-Communism.

11. Less sugar for whiskey and more sugar for children.

12. Save the little businessman.

13. Protect the great tourist industry.

14. 'Christ First in America.'

"I do not propose to indulge in mud-slinging attacks upon candidates seeking the United States Senate. But if I am not killed by my enemies or imprisoned by my political foes, this summer and fall shall see me delivering the most fearless campaign speeches in the history of Michigan politics.

"/s/ Gerald L. K. Smith
Gerald L. K. Smith
Candidate for the nomination of
United States Senator on the
Republican ticket of Michigan"

* * *

The stage was set with SMITH's usual emblem of the Committee of 1,000,000, bearing a large American flag in the center of a circular design. The meeting was opened with the singing of "America." There were between five hundred and seven hundred and fifty persons present, packing the auditorium almost to capacity. The first part of the meeting was devoted to the collection and notarizing of petitions for SMITH's nomination. SMITH then criticised the Administration's handling of the rubber situation and said that he was in earnest when he promised there would be tires for everybody if he were elected to the Senate and he said that it seemed probable that his campaign promise would be carried out by his opponents even before he had a chance to be elected.

He pointed out an exclusive release by the "New York News," dated July 15, 1942, which predicted that a huge expose of the rubber situation was due for release about two weeks hence and it would be revealed after conference with the leading rubber manufacturers of the country; that there would be enough rubber for all essential needs and even for pleasure driving as a result of the scrap rubber collection drive and the processing of rubber out of domestic

(Detroit File 62-1126)

materials. After reading part of this article, SMITH stated that if this article is not true, the writer should be imprisoned for sedition, but if it is true, and he said he had no reason to doubt its truth, there should be at least one million New Dealers put in jail immediately.

SMITH then went on to discuss what he called, "The Bible Plan of Farming." He read from Genesis, the forty-first chapter, the forty-sixth verse, which concerned the seven years of plenty and following seven years of scarcity in Egypt. SMITH then explained that "The Bible Plan" was to produce plenty of food whenever it was possible so that the excess could be stored for consumption during years of scarcity. SMITH condemned the program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as a violation of the doctrine of the Bible and stated it was outright sin to destroy crops or to regulate farming in such a way as to prevent the growth of crops which nature would permit. He said that if it were not for such a limitation on production in past years, and even at present, we would have plenty of sugar and all the other commodities which we now find becoming scarce.

SMITH indicated that tires could be made from corn and wheat, but that was not being done because the "Rubber Trust" did not want it done. He also said that Michigan, Colorado and California could raise enough sugar alone for every person in the United States.

SMITH promised to remedy this situation if he were elected to the Senate. He said that if the bureaucrats in Washington remedied this situation before he was elected, he would claim the credit for the remedy since he scared them into action.

Except for repeated attacks on "wire-whiskered Communists" and "boondoggling bureaucrats," SMITH discussed little else except to read from his press release which has been set out above.

On July 23, 1942, the writer, accompanied by Special Agent [redacted] interviewed GERALD L. K. SMITH at his home, 1753 Seyburn Avenue, in accordance with specific Bureau instructions in the matter entitled, [redacted] The information concerning the [redacted] investigation has been appropriately reported under that caption. However, SMITH gratuitously gave much information about himself. He said that his greatest enemies were the Communists and that they were making vicious attempts to smear his character and eventually to put him in the prison cell which was vacated by EARL BROWDER. He also admitted that several Jewish groups are hostile to him because they have been led to believe that SMITH is anti-Jewish. SMITH denied this emphatically and said that it was merely part of the smear campaign that was conspired by the Communists.

b7

SMITH referred to an article in "The American Mercury" magazine, August, 1942, issue, entitled, "Gerald Smith's Bid for Power," by WILLIAM BRADFORD HUIE. SMITH explained that Mr. HUIE was the person who had given him

advance information that there was a conspiracy under way to plant arms and ammunition in the homes of certain Detroit residents which were to be raided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the residents were to claim that they were followers of SMITH, HENRY FORD, CHARLES LINDBERGH and others. SMITH appraised the article in "The American Mercury" and said that he thought it was a very fair analysis of his activities. He admitted that it was not entirely complimentary, but he said it, of course, had to be that way because HUIE was writing for "The American Mercury" magazine, which was owned by Jewish interests that were anxious to defame SMITH.

SMITH indicated that the facts contained in the article were not completely accurate. The principal inaccuracy which he pointed out was the fact that he did not meet multi-millionaire HORACE DODGE in New York City but, on the contrary, became acquainted with DODGE after he came to Detroit, Michigan.

SMITH next referred to the feature article of "Liberty" magazine dated August 1, 1942, entitled, "Americans We Can Do Without," by WALTER WINCHELL. SMITH said that WINCHELL's article made him feel "pretty good," because he knows that WINCHELL is the most influential enemy he has and that nothing worse could ever be written about him than WINCHELL wrote in "Liberty" magazine. SMITH then reviewed the article by WINCHELL and stated that he did not think it was so bad. The one fact in WINCHELL's article which SMITH himself thought was damaging was the reference to the fact that WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY affirmed that GERALD L. K. SMITH was a member of his Silver Shirt organization. SMITH explained that when he was working for Senator HUEY P. LONG of Louisiana, PELLEY wanted to extend his Silver Shirt organization into the State of Louisiana and HUEY LONG appointed SMITH to investigate the character and activities of the Silv Shirts. SMITH said, accordingly, he joined PELLEY's Silver Shirts and maintained that membership for only a few weeks and at the end of that time he discovered that the Silver Shirt organization was not creditable and he wrote a letter to WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY resigning from the organization and openly criticising it. SMITH stated that he retained a copy of this letter and that if he should ever be accused of being a member of the Silver Shirt organization, he would produce this letter to prove that he joined only temporarily to investigate whether the organization should be allowed to exist in Louisiana and, after a brief investigation, he disclaimed all interest in it.

Later in the conversation SMITH returned to WINCHELL's accusation based on SMITH's membership in PELLEY's Silver Shirts and SMITH said that he regretted ever having joined the Silver Shirts. He described his joining the organization as the foolish act of a young man who did something rash and indicated that he would not have done so later in life.

SMITH gave the writer a copy of the "American Mercury" magazine and a copy of the "Liberty" magazine to which he had been referring and these items are being retained in the files of the Detroit Field Division.

(Detroit File 62-1126)

SMITH also gave the writer one copy of the April, May and June, 1942, issues of his magazine, entitled, "The Cross and the Flag." He thumbed through the pages just before doing so and made comments at random about the articles contained therein, clearly referring to the magazine as his own publication. One comment he made was that the Communists were viciously attacking what was termed the "Cliveden set" and they included among the persons in the "Cliveden set," Director J. EDGAR HOOVER. SMITH said that the Communists more recently, however, are exuding with patriotism since Russia and the United States are both fighting the Nazis. He indicated that because of this situation the Communists are attempting to use governmental agencies to prosecute their own enemies.

SMITH informed that he understood that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was receiving numerous complaints about him and he believed that they are all Communist-inspired. He recognized that it was the duty of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to investigate such complaints and he had no objection to the present investigation. He stated that he knew the writer was investigating him and that he had given the writer samples of his literature in order to facilitate the investigation.

SMITH suggested to the writer that he was having trouble with the printer, who did not want to continue printing his magazine. SMITH suggested that if the writer should find it necessary to interview his printer at any time in the future, he should not do it in such a way as to scare the printer and intimidate him so that he would be afraid to print the future issues of "The Cross and The Flag."

SMITH stated that he believed WALTER WINCHELL was in back of the vicious conspiracy to accuse SMITH as a Fascist. He indicated that his foundation for this suspicion is that when SMITH first announced his candidacy for the office of United States Senator Mr. ALDERMAN of the National Workers' League and a very neat-appearing man with smooth black hair appeared at a Smith meeting and presented a completely filled nominating petition. SMITH accepted the petition but, suspecting that some foul play was involved, never filed this petition. SMITH explained that he knew the National Workers' League was a subversive group a he did not want to become associated with it. He said the following day and every day thereafter the well-dressed man with the smooth black hair visited his office and asked for "an assignment" because he was very anxious to help SMITH get the nomination.

That same week, according to SMITH, a mimeographed letter was sent out by the National Workers' League which did not contain the signature of any responsible member urging all the members to work for the nomination and election of GERALD SMITH. The next Sunday night WALTER WINCHELL in his weekly broadcast stated that the National Workers' League was endorsing GERALD SMITH for the United States Senate.

(Detroit File 62-1126)

SMITH explained that he suspected that this neatly dressed man with the smooth black hair was working for WALTER WINCHELL in an attempt to couple the National Workers' League with SMITH's campaign so that WINCHELL would be able to point out that Fascist groups in Detroit were working together against the Government.

On July 28, 1942, GERALD L. K. SMITH telephonically contacted the Detroit Field Division and asked to speak to Special Agent in Charge JOHN S. BUGAS who was out of the office. SMITH then asked to speak to the writer. The following telephone conversation between SMITH and the writer was monitored by Special Agent [redacted] SMITH advised the writer that about a year or so ago he was called a Fascist by Time, Incorporated and by the March of Time, Incorporated. He indicated that he sued the corporation for slander and received a cash settlement. He indicated that more recently "Life" magazine has published a feature photographic article entitled, "Voices of Defeat" and has referred to SMITH as one of the American defeatists along with other leading pre-war isolationists. b

SMITH continued that the individual responsible for these smears on him was one CLAIRE LUCE.

SMITH indicated that the purpose of his telephone call was to advise the Federal Bureau of Investigation that two reporters for "Life" magazine, [redacted] registered at the Statler Hotel, and another whose name SMITH could not recall but believed to have "VAN" in it [redacted] later advised that this other reporter's name was [redacted], were attempting to make an appointment with him for the apparent purpose of interviewing him about his own activities. SMITH stated that he suspected that this was just part of a vicious conspiracy to defame him and he wanted to go on record as having given notice of the conspiracy to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. b b

SMITH also stated that as part of this smear campaign a woman, whose name he did not know, frequently visited Radio Station WJR and inquired as to how she could get in touch with GERALD L. K. SMITH, saying that if she could do so, she knows that SMITH would obtain a deferment for her son so that he would not have to go into the army. SMITH indicated further that he also wanted to go on record as stating that all such requests for deferment that are made to him are referred to the War Department and he makes no attempt to obtain deferments for his friends. SMITH said that he believed this was also part of the conspiracy calculated to show that SMITH is interfering with the war effort.

SMITH blamed all these smear campaigns on Communists and other enemies of his and said that the Communists feel very secure by reason of the present situation and they have even started a smear campaign against ELMER DAVIS, Head of the Office of War Information.

(Detroit File 62-1126)

[redacted] further advised that SMITH is continuing to contact CHARLES A. LINDBERGH and has also attempted to contact [redacted] to HENRY FORD. Through [redacted] office, SMITH has obtained a tire made out of synthetic rubber which he expects to unveil when he makes a campaign speech at Saginaw, Michigan, on August 6, 1942. SMITH also has been contacting [redacted] and has asked him to obtain $1,000 for his campaign fund.

b7c
b7d

A close friend of SMITH, [redacted] formerly of the America First Committee, advised SMITH that she was in Chicago, Illinois, recently and had a telephone conversation with [redacted] reported to SMITH that [redacted] "did not pull any of her punches on the phone." [redacted] said that she had some messages for SMITH from [redacted] which [redacted] would convey when she next saw him. SMITH answered that he had not seen [redacted] in three years and was not intimate with her, but he believed that she would get adequate support from her intimate friends.

b7c

Through Radio Station WJR, Detroit, Michigan, copies were obtained of SMITH's radio addresses which were delivered at 7:15 P.M., on July 19, 1942, July 26, 1942, and August 2, 1942, which are as follows:

"GERALD L. K. SMITH
WJR, Detroit
Sunday, July 19, 1942

"Good Evening, Ladies and Gentlemen:

"My campaign for the United States Senate is not the ordinary political campaign. It is a crusading fight to preserve our American way of life in war and in peace.

"The enemies of America are my enemies. Those who hate America, the America of Washington, Lincoln and Jefferson - will do anything - and when I say anything, I mean just that. They will do anything to keep this crusading and fighting voice off the floor of the United States Senate.

"I have good news for my friends and bad news for my enemies. Tomorrow or Tuesday morning I shall file my nomination petitions. Under a new law that has just been passed, it is very, very difficult for a candidate for the United States Senate to get in his petitions. They must come from at least 20 counties. Each petition must contain signatures from only one city or only one township. Seasoned politicians admit that it has never been as difficult to get on the Primary ballot as it is this year.

"That's why, ladies and gentlemen, that I wanted my friends to send in more than the number of names necessary. The required number is about 10 thousand. I expect to file between 30 and 40 thousand names tomorrow. That means that through an organization of crusading volunteers we have obtained more than three times as many names as necessary to get on the ballot - and we very likely will present as many names as all other candidates for the Senate combined.

"What a victory! What a demonstration of crusading courage on the part of my patriotic friends!

"Most candidates for office hire individuals to go out and circulate petitions. I have hired no person to circulate petitions for me. On the contrary, most of the petition circulators have enclosed contributions of money with their petitions in order to help bear the printing and mailing costs. Every petition must be notarized. My crusading friends have paid for all their notary fees.

"The people of Michigan and America know what I stand for, and I say to you, my vicious and conniving enemies, and I am speaking right now to an outfit which at this very moment is preparing to print and circulate one million pieces of vicious literature against patriotic candidates, including myself. The people of Michigan are not going to be disturbed by your lies, because they have been listening to me on this radio for about four years. The people of Michigan know that during those years nothing damaging or convincing has been said about me.

"My friends know that all the wild concoctions and libelous statements that have been poured out recently have been invented and circulated in order to keep my fearless voice out of the United States Senate.

"Before a great body of crusading leaders last night at the Masonic Temple in Detroit, I launched my Primary campaign. At that rally I listed my 14 points. I shall refer to these 14 points briefly and then I am going to talk to you a few moments about the biggest political scandal of the year. Hear are the 14 points I am going to fight for in the days that are ahead, just as I have fought for them in the days that have passed:

"1. 100% support of the war effort. 2. $100 per month for every man in the armed services. 3. Tires for everybody. 4. Free speech and free press for all good Americans, including Father Charles E. Coughlin. 5. A square deal for the Townsend Plan. 6. America First in War and Peace. 7. Build a hoop of military steel around America after this war which will guarantee protection from invasion and make it unnecessary to wage future wars of aggression. 8. I am reconsecrated to the 7 Basic Principles of the Committee of 1,000,000. 9. A farm program based on the teachings of the Holy Bible. 10. Fight without compromise in defense of Labor's right to organize and bargain collectively through leadership loyal to

"America and opposed to all forms of Nazi-Communism. 11. Food must come before whiskey. 12. Save the little business man. 13. Protect the great tourist industry. 14. Christ First in America.

"As you readily see, I cannot develop all 14 points in one radio address, so now I propose to talk to you a few minutes about the biggest political scandal of the year - and this scandal comes under the heading of TIRES -- AUTOMOBILE TIRES.

"When I first announced for the Senate, I promised that if elected to the United States Senate I would carry on a crusading fight which would compel the bureaucrats and the monopolists to work out a program that would provide tires for everybody. Many of the newspapers and news services ignored every other one of the points in my platform but this and advertised my slogan to the nation and to the world - 'Tires for Everybody.' They thought such a promise would inspire ridicule. One newspaper said, 'Any man who will make such a promise is a demagogue.' I warned the newspapers of Michigan, both the weeklies and the dailies, not to ridicule this promise because I had conferred with the rubber experts and that they would soon learn that I knew what I was talking about.

"Bureaucrats and New Deal propagandists began to make dire predictions. We were told that there would be no tires until after the war, which would probably be 1944 or 1945. By Government edict, the sales of tires was prohibited except on a very restrained basis.

"There is no way to estimate the discomfort and the pain and the anxiety that has been brought upon us by the tire situation. In the first place, I don't think we can win this war without tires for our citizens. Automobile tires are as much a part of our daily life as shoes.

"The whole system of transportation and commerce is based on the theory that the automobile will continue to operate. I think that the operation of the automobile and tires for the civilians is just as important as ships, guns or aeroplanes. I don't believe that the factories of America can operate without automobile tires for the workers and for the families of the workers.

"This problem has been bungled. When the facts are brought out, it will be revealed that the handling of this rubber tire situation will go down in history as the scandal of the generation. It will be revealed that much of our trouble has been due to plain, old-fasioned stupidity, the ruthless operation of certain vested interests and the sadistic boondoggling of certain bureaucrats.

"In a few moments I am going to read the most sensational news dispatch to appear in print since this rubber tire situation developed, but before I do

"so, I shall enumerate some of the critical situations that have developed, because of no tires. 1. The lack of automobile tires has slowed up our whole transportation system. 2. The lack of automobile tires has reduced the production of our factories making war materials. 3. The automobile tire situation has bankrupted literally hundreds and thousands of little independent businessmen who sell gasoline, tires and accessories. They are now going broke, while selfish interests are sending their agents around to buy up their filling stations and business locations at half price. 4. No automobile tires means bankruptcy for all the gasoline station people, except the stations owned by the big oil monopolies. 5. Because of the automobile tire situation the little garages are all going broke. 6. Because of the automobile tire situation the little storekeepers are going to the wall because the people cannot get to the stores and are trading with mail order houses instead of local storekeepers. 7. The mayor of the city of New York said that unless the tire and gasoline situation was solved, the intense life of that city would be so slowed down that pestilences would break out and diseases would be rampant. 8. The tourist industry of Michigan and other tourist states has already been virtually destroyed for the summer, if not permanently. 9. If the tire situation is not solved, at least one-half the churches in Michigan and one-half the churches in America will be unable to operate, eepecially the churches that depend upon parishioners driving some distance.

"I say to you preachers of the Gospel listening in that you had better wake up and join with those of us who are interested in this fight or you will find your churches dying of creeping paralysis, which can be traced to the shortage of tires and the threat of gasoline rationing. 10. If we don't get tires or begin to solve this tire situation, it will reduce the number of citizens who can vote this fall, especially you farmers and country people who live some distance from your voting places.

"There is no way to separate the organization of our community and national life from the use of automobile tires.

"Now I'm going to read to you what I told you a few moments ago was the most sensation__ news story since the outbreak of the war. What I am about to read was written by Mr. George Dixon, the eminent reporter of Washington, D.C. It appears in the New York Daily News, the largest daily newspaper in America, and it was written on last Tuesday, July 14. You won't believe your ears, but please listen while I read this newspaper story which practically no other newspaper has carried, for some mysterious reason.

"'America's tire and rubber industry is all set to inform the Government and the nation that the rubber shortage is a myth, The News learned today. The official blowoff is scheduled for about two weeks hence. The occasion will be an exhibition conducted by the major rubber companies in the Hotel

(Detroit File 62-1126)

"Mayflower. The heads of the industry will present charts showing there is absolutely no need to ration tires to conserve. The country is in a position to furnish tires to civilian users - even straight pleasure drivers - without hampering the military effort in any way, the rubber men will demonstrate. Many of the figures - of which we had a confidential preview today - are startling.

"'The exhibition is a concrete result of months of fact-gathering by the industry. The various companies have pooled their information and worked out a demonstration which they say should completely convince even the toughest skeptic.

"'All the heads of the rubber industry are in Washington now. They have been holding day and night conferences for more than a week. They are prepared to lay the whole thing on the line for inspection, examination and investigation by the heads of the government agencies.

"'The question naturally arises as to why the rubber industry waited so long before presenting its facts. The truth - as we got it - seems incredible. Despite all the government surveys, the Government never saw fit before now to ask the industry what facts it had to offer.'

"Ladies and gentlemen, there you have it. If this, the largest daily newspaper in America, is not telling the truth - it should be declared irresponsible and seditious. But if this newspaper is true, which I have just read, as I am confident it is - about 1000 bureaucrats, bungling bureaucrats, should be fired now. Why is this truth now coming to the surface? I believe it is coming to the surface for two reasons: First, because the rubber industry has discovered that if they don't get busy and reveal the facts, we'll make our rubber tires the way Doctor Hale of the Dow Chemical Company told us how to make them - out of corn, potatoes and wheat; and in the second place, I believe this truth is coming out because those of us who fear no man, not even the Devil, have been fighting and fighting and fighting. Now, who's the demagogue? Those who have kept our tires from us - or those of us who say we can have tires for everybody?

"But Oh, how much trouble could have been avoided if this truth could have been known before these paralytic strokes had afflicted so many of us and so much of our national life.

"Oh, you may not like Gerald Smith because I am too plain spoken - but I say to America tonight - if you think you're going to solve these problems with stuffed shirt politicians and 'rubber stamp' legislators — you have a guess coming.

"Unless we old-fasioned Americans begin to send to the United States Congress and Senate, fearless fighters who have the courage and fortitude to expose

(Detroit File 62-1126)

"these bureaucrats - to turn the spotlight on this stupidity -- God only knoss what a mess they'll get us into.

"The only way I can get into the United States Senate is by the sacrificial support of the humble people, the plain people, the real people. I have no big financial backers. Two days ago I didn't know where I was going to get the money to pay for this radio time that I am using right now. But if you people who listen to me, whether you are 20 miles in the country, whether you are a renter or an owner, a street sweeper or a businessman, whether you are balck or white, rich or poor - if you will help me in the future as you have helped me in the past, I can win. And whn I win, it will be your victory.

"No matter where you live all over America, if you will write to me following this broadcast, I will send you a photostatic copy of this newspaper story which I just read on the rubber tire situation, with the exception that what I send you will be the full story. I only quoted a little of it.

"Now, what I am about to say only my very good friends will want to hear. Because of the way this tire and gasoline situation has been handled, it will likely be very difficult for many of our friends to get to the polls on September 15. Therefore, I began last night to organize the GERALD L. K. SMITH AUTOMOBILE CLUB. We expect 25,000 owners all over Michigan to volunteer to use their cars to not only haul themselves to the polls on September 15, but to make extra trips in order that old people, those too weak to walk, and good people whose tires are worn out, may have transportation to the polls.

"Now, I want everyone listening to me now who wants me to go to the Senate to write in. I will send you a photostatic copy of this newspaper story about tires and I will tell you how to help organize the Gerald L. K. Smith Automobile Club.

"Don't worry about street address. Just write to me, Gerald L. K. Smith, Detroit, Michigan. No street address is necessary.

"God bless you. God bless and save America."

* * *

"GERALD L. K. SMITH
WJR, Detroit
Sunday, July 26, 1942

"On last Monday I filed my nomination petitions. Several thousand names did not reach me in time for the filing but, even so, I filed more names than any

"candidate for office in the State of Michigan. I filed 30,157 names, which means that I filed several thousand names more than the Democratic candidate for the Senate. I filed several thousand names more than the Democratic and Republican candidates for Governor and I filed as many names as my two Primary opponents for the Senate both put together.

"So, I say to the vicious character assassins, the Communists and the New Deal 'wrecking crew' that has been sent into Michigan to get Gerald L. K. Smith - the first round is my round.

"Aside from the thousands of people who are not afraid to circulate my petitions and sign my petitions and boost me openly, there are literally thousands, yes, hundreds of thousands, of them that don't talk -- but when they stand behind that curtain they're going to vote for me because they know I am a fighting, fearless, crusading candidate. They know that I have stood for something ever since I have been on this radio, both as a radio commentator and as an editor of a fearless crusading journal. But these silent people, these people that are for Gerald Smith and don't say anything about it, have been bulldozed, intimidated, abused, for so many years by New Deal political tyranny that they're going to take advantage of this chance to support a man with some old-fashioned, Christian, American courage.

"I'm not bothered by the ordinary newspaper comment. If you will just read all the newspapers which speak critically of me, they make themselves look ridiculous. To illustrate, Mr. Malcolm Bingay, the noted cynic of the Detroit Free Press, in his little Iffy column likens me to a flea on a dog. Now, why should anybody be worried by a flea on a dog? But, Mr. Kelsey, writing in the Detroit News, leaves it to me to get out a big vote on Primary day. He suggests that the only thing that will give us a big vote on September 15 is for the people to be sufficiently scared of Gerald L. K. Smith. The current Mercury magazine takes 14 pages to prove that I am the most dynamic and dangerous man before the public.

"So, there you have it, ladies and gentlemen. It's a long way from a flea to a dynamic, dangerous man. Evidently, my newspaper friends can't quite agree on just whether or not I am a flea or an elephant.

"These good-natured writers do not bother me. They have to make a living and they have to write something every day in order to be paid at the end of the week.

"But an outfit has recently been formed in Detroit which will bear watching. It is shot through and through with Communists but it is posing as a very respectable outfit. I will give the names of the members of this committee at some future date. The reason I am not naming them tonight is because I think there are some good Americans on the committee who will want to resign when they find out that they have been 'city-slicked' by a bunch of New York Communists.

(Detroit File 62-1126)

"They announce that they are some sort of a purge committee. They're going to defeat all the Congressmen who were opposed to war before Pearl Harbor, they threaten. They used the word - purge, purge, purge. That sounds like Hitler to me. We don't want any purge committees in America and we don't want any New York Communists to come out here to tell Michigan who they can have in Congress or in the Senate.

"Well, my old ruthless enemy, Walter Winchell, has popped up again with an article in a national magazine. I am told that the cost of writing and distributing this article in Michigan which is to be used against me was something more than ten thousand dollars. Mr. Winchell tries to smear me by putting my picture in a magazine along with some people who have been accused of seditious activity.

"Well, Mr. Winchell, the American people are getting fed up on your kind of stuff. You have participated in a campaign to smear some great people in America. I'm going to name a few that you have smeared, Mr. Winchell. Henry Ford, Senator Burton K. Wheeler, the eminent commentator, Cameron. Added to this list you have smeared Senator Gerald P. Nye. Recently, on the floor of the United States Senate, Senator Bennett Champ Clark accused you of being part of a smear conspiracy against that great Christian patriot and chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, David I. Walsh. You have criticized Col. Batterson, the heroic editor of the New York News, the largest daily newspaper in America. He was wounded 7 times in the last war, while you, Walter Winchell, a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy, are serving out your time during this bloody conflict on Broadway, with an income running into six figures per year.

"As no other man, you exploited and publicised the kidnaping of Lindbergh's little baby. You picked the publicity bone dry on this tragic drama, and then you led the procession of 'cat-callers', who insisted on smearing and attacking and persecuting Charles A. Lindbergh because of his attitude toward the war before Pearl Harbor. And, now, you and a certain weekly magazine, for which you write, are participating in another campaign to force Mr. Lindbergh out of his seclusion where he is devoting 24 hours a day doing scientific research at the Ford Motor Company in order that we may win this war.

"You, Mr. Winchell, and a dozen other news-hounds who thrive on sensational publicity are thirsting again for the chance to pick at Mr. Lindbergh and persecute this America's hero.

"You, Mr. Walter Winchell, were one not satisfied to leave the discipline of a parish priest to Archbishop Mooney of Detroit - but you, an outsider, joined others in striking the lash to the back of Father Charles E. Coughlin.

(Detroit File 62-1126)

"Well, according to the list of notables I have just named, who are on your black list, Mr. Winchell, it seems to be an honor to be smeared by you.

"And now you start on me and wind up by condemning me because I have been endorsed by Senator Robert Reynolds and Senator Gerald Nye and Congressman Roy Woodruf. Now, I repeat to you, Mr. Winchell, what I said some weeks ago. I make this challenge -- I shall call on the pastor of the Christian church to which I belong - you call on the Jewish rabbi who is the pastor of the synagogue to which you belong - then we will ask your Jewish rabbi, Mr. Winchell, and my Christian pastor to select a Catholic priest. Let these three men of God study my career. And if I have not been a loyal Christian American, according to their judgment, I shall retire from this Senate race and from public life. But if this committee of three, Mr. Winchell, which shall include your Jewish rabbi pastor, my Christian pastor and a Catholic priest of their choosing - if this committee finds that I have been a loyal Christian American, then you shall get off the radio, stay out of Michigan politics and go into the Navy on a fulltime basis like the rest of the Navy officials of America.

"Ladies and gentlemen, isn't it singular that these 'gad-flies', these harping critics, these ridicule-mongers and these character assassins - isn't it singular that they did not manifest much concern about Gerald L. K. Smith until I announced for the United States Senate?

"Some of thought I was exaggerating when I prophesied the deadly potions that were being mixed by the political witch doctors of America. Even you, my best friends, said - surely, Mr. Smith is excited. His enemies are not as desperate as he claims. Three weeks ago an article appeared in a New York magazine known for its pro-Communist attitudes under the headling, 'Keep this man out of the Senate, no matter what the cost.' And the man they referred to in this article was Gerald L. K. Smith.

"Well, ladies and gentlemen, I believe I'm going to the Senate. I believe that the more they smear me, the stronger I shall become. I expect to be called everything on the calendar. The atheistic enemies of America cringe like hissing serpents when they hear me cry out the slogan, 'Christ First in America.' They called me a demagogue when I said we can have tires for everybody. And now, the great rubber industry admits that the rubber shortage is a myth and we can have tires for every automobile in America if we can rescue the rubber situation from the boondoggling bureaucrats that have so ruthlessly messed it up.

"If I win this fight, it will be the people's victory. I have no big financial backers in spite of the lies of my enemies. The money for my campaign comes from the plain people and every week I wonder where I'm going to get the money to pay for my radio time.

(Detroit File 62-1126)

"I can't explain it, but God Almighty has given me a great sense of assurance. Confidence is in my heart. A warm passion to do the right is in my soul. Only crusading courage can solve the problems of this deadly hour. Regardless of the price, I shall continue to be the voice of the voiceless, the defender of the weak. I move toward the United States Senate, committed to those 14 basic principles of my campaign, which are as follows: 1. 100% support of the war effort. 2. $100 per month for every man in the armed services. 3. Free speech and free press for all good Americans, including Father Chas. E. Coughlin. 4. A square deal for the Townsend Plan. 5. Tires for everybody. (By using the wisdom of science instead of the bureaucratic bungling of monopoly-controlled politicians.) 6. Preservation of America's national sovereignty under the slogan, 'America First in War and Peace.' 7. The building of a hoop of military steel around America after this war which will guarantee protection from invasion and make it unnecessary to wage future wars of aggression. 8. I am recommitted to the seven basic principles of the Committee of 1,000,000. 9. A farm program based on the teachings of the Holy Bible. 10. I shall fight without compromise for Labor's right to organize and bargain collectively through leadership loyal to America and opposed to all forms of Nazi-Communism. 11. Less sugar for whiskey and more sugar for children. 12. Save the little businessman. 13. Protect the great tourist industry. 14. 'Christ First in America.'

"Pray for me - stand with me during this, my hour of great persecution. I stand at the door of Gethsemane. I am about to be thrown into a political torture chamber equipped with the most modern inventions which a ruthless bureaucracy can supply in its desperate attempt to hold back a rising tide of impassioned opposition. Nothing can stop me, as long as I can keep my faith in God and have the prayers of the people.

"If America will put Christ first - if America will return to her altars of prayer - if America will send to her seats of government men reconsecrated to the teachings of Christ and to the love of God and to the old-fashioned American faith of our fathers — America can live.

* * *

"GERALD L. K. SMITH
WJR, Detroit
Sunday, August 2, 1942

"Good Evening, Ladies and Gentlemen:

"This summer may be the last time that fearless men with crusading convictions will have an opportunity to seek high office on real issues, unless the people are alert. You, who have listened to me through the years, can now begin to see the desperation of my enemies and the viciousness of my opposition.

(Detroit File 62-1126)

"I do not look upon my opposing candidates as my enemies. My real opposition is coming from a set of Communist and subversive individuals who will stop at nothing to keep me out of the United States Senate. Up to this moment my enemies seem to be operating through two chief outlets:

"First, an organization in Michigan known as the Civil Rights Federation. This organization for years has been considered a Communist-front mechanism. They campaigned to free Earl Browder, the No. 1 Red. This organization was orginally formed to fight the Dunkle-Baldwin Bill. This bill was introduced in the State Legislature of Michigan for the purpose of outlawing the Communist Party and for the purpose of keeping the Communist Party off the Michigan ballot. An organization was formed to put the Communist Party on the Michigan ballot to support the attempt of the Communist Party to be on the Michigan ballot. And this organization developed into what we now know as the Civil Rights Federation.

"Many of the officers of this organization has been and are Communists. Some months ago the president of the organization resigned, one Owen Knox, because, said he, 'The Civil Rights Federation is controlled by the Communist Party.'

"Now this Red outfit wants Father Coughlin and Gerald L. K. Smith investigated by a Grand Jury. In other words, they are asking that an instrument of the Government be used to persecute us, investigate us, indict us, and, as one Red said in a rally held on Woodward Avenue some days ago - 'We Communists hope to lock Gerald L. K. Smith in the same prison cell as that vacated by Earl Browder.'

"Ladies and Gentlemen, when the time comes that a set of atheistic Communists in America are attempting to imprison the preachers of Christ and patriotic Christians, while atheistic Reds run loose upon the streets — if that time has come in America, it's time for those of us who love our Christ and love our America to stand up and fight, in defense of our traditional liberties.

"And I serve notice here and now on a certain set of conspirators that have been sent into Detroit to get Gerald L. K. Smith. You are going to have a fight on your hands and if you start anything with me, you're going to be terribly surprised when you discover just how far it will go and just how long it will take you to stop it.

"Some very, very bad people and some very vicious elements are active in America today. And some very good Christian Americans are being hurt and their patience is being tried.

"Everybody listening to me right this minute might not understand the import of what I am about to say. But there are some people listening

(Detroit File 62-1126)

"in who will understand what I man. Why don't you have enough sense to know when you have gone far enough? In your panic to destroy your opposition and in your hysteria to silence men like Gerald Smith - have you no notion as to what you are likely to reap for your extreme practices?

"The other outlet for my enemies seems to be Walter Winchell. Walter Winchell made a very, very vicious attack on me. Mr. Winchell lives in New York City. His income runs to six figures per year. Who said Walter Winchell should name the next United States Seantor from Michigan? Are the people of Michigan going to permit a New York columnist to select their representatives in the United States Senate and Congress?

"Now, I repeat again the challenge I made to Mr. Winchell last Sunday night;

"I make this challenge - I shall call on the pastor of the Christian Church to which I belong - you call on the Jewish rabbi who is the pastor of the synagogue to which you belong - then we will ask your Jewish rabbi, Mr. Winchell, and my Christian pastor to select a Catholic priest. Let these three men of God study my career. And if I have not been a loyal Christian American, according to their judgment, I shall retire from this Senate race and from public life. But if this committee of three, Mr. Winchell, which shall include your Jewish rabbi pastor, my Christian pastor and a Catholic priest of their choosing -- if this committee finds that I have been a loyal Christian American, then you shall get off the radio, stay out of Michigan politics and go into the Navy on a fulltime basis like the rest of the Navy officials of America.

"In his attack on me, Mr. Winchell warns the readers of a certain national magazine not to be deceived by the fact that I have an old-fashioned American name - it being Smith. Well, Mr. Walter Winchell, my name is Smith and my father, still living, is a Gospel preacher and his father was a Gospel preacher and all my relatives who could qualify fought and bled to preserve the Union. Yes, my father's name was Smith and my grandfather's name was Smith and my great-grandfather's name was Smith -- and they were all Americans and we have kept the name we were born with.

"What was your name when you were born, Mr. Winchell? And what was your father's name and what was your grandfather's name? Write that down on a piece of paper, Mr. Walter Winchell, so the world can read it.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I'd rather die in a prison camp - I'd rather be shot down by an assassin, just as I saw Huey Long shot down within six feet of me by an assassin who was part of a plot, which has not yet been unfolded. Yes, I'd rather die - I'd rather be killed - I'd rather be imprisoned than to surrender my right to be a good patriotic Christian

(Detroit File 62-1126)

"American with freedom of speech and with freedom of press, devoted to the American way of life. And I'd rather drop dead at this microphone than to live in an America run by Walter Winchell and his sort.

"Since I spoke to you last Sunday night, I have been in conference with some of the greatest scientists and industrialists on earth. I mean just that -- some of the greatest on earth. I now know that this tire problem could have been solved six months ago, if it could have been put into the hands of scientists and statesmen instead of bungling bureaucrats. I know that if the bureaucrats in Washington will give Mr. Henry Ford the liberty he needs, he can begin to furnish rebuilt tires to 200,000 Ford workers within sixty days. If Mr. Ford is given his freedom, he can furnish rebuilt tires and begin to furnish new tires to every war worker in Michigan within six months, whether he works for General Motors, Briggs Body, Chrysler or what not.

"And I know further that if Mr. Henry Ford and his friends, such as Dr. Dow of the Dow Chemical Company, if given liberty, could work out a plan for rebuilding and servicing and retreading tires for every automobile owner in America. And I know that the materials that would be used in the manufacture of this substitute rubber, which Mr. Ford already knows how to make -- I know these materials are not critical war materials and could be used without hurting the Army, the Navy or the air force and without in any way injuring the war effort.

"Furthermore, I know that synthetic rubber can be made from corn, potatoes and wheat and that we have enough farm products going to waste or stored up in America right now to make all the rubber we need.

"When I launched my campaign for the United States Senate, I promised to carry on a fight that would get tires for everybody. Now, I make a work of prophecy. Within two weeks the New Dealers and the bureaucrats are going to try to do something to head me off on this tire business. I have already smoked out the rubber trust - I'm smoking out the bureaucrats and I have exposed the great international rubber monopoly.

"If, as a candidate for the Senate, I am able to force - through the mobilization of public sentiment - these bureaucrats into a position where they'll have to turn the solution of this problem over to the great industrial statesmen -- it will be one instance in political history where a candidate fulfilled his campaign promise during the campaign and before he was elected.

"If some people in Washington including high officials would spend less time talking with New York politicans about the Governor's race and about who is going to have control of the New York delegation at the next Democratic Convention -- if these Washington officials would spend less time

"talking to Tammany Hall politicians and political party connivers and more time consulting with men like Henry Ford and Dr. Dow and Mr. C. E. Sorenson -- we could begin to have tires by Labor Day, lots of them by Christmas and plenty of them by Easter.

"Now,here is an announcement. I am speaking in person at the Saginaw, Michigan Auditorim this coming Thursday night, August 6. I am going to deliver a fearless, dynamic speech that will contain much - and when I say much, I mean much - that you never hear over the radio.

"And here is the surprise. At this meeting I will display, so everybody attending the meeting can see it, a tire built with substitute rubber. I will show you pieces of this substitute rubber and I will show you a tire built with substitute rubber that has been used 5,000 miles.

"Just think, ladies and gentlemen, here we are in Michigan with our tourist industry going broke, with our filling station people going broke, with our war industries being slowed down for want of tires. And right within the borders of our own state we have two of the greatest industries on earth - the Dow Chemical Company and the Ford Motor Company. These two together could supple tires for everybody in Michigan, if we could pursuade a set of bureaucratic politicians in Washington to remove the leg irons and the hand-cuffs from these great industrial statesmen who know the solution to this problem.

"Oh, God save us, God save us, God save us. I repeat, God save us.

"Now, I want everybody that can get there to come to this Saginaw Rally this coming Thursday night at the Saginaw City Auditorium. I want to meet you personally. I want you to hear truth that you will be unable to hear any other place, because I don't know of another candidate for another office in Michigan that has the courage or the will to say what I'm going to say Thursday night at Saginaw, Michigan.

"And, don't forget that you're going to see a sensational exhibit of tires built of substitute rubber.

"And, ladies and gentlemen, remember that although I use the slogan, 'Tires for Everybody' - that's only one plank in my platform of fourteen fearless principles.

"Let me remind you again of the great rally to be held at Saginaw, Michigan this coming Thursday night at the Saginaw City Auditorium.

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[redacted] said that GERALD L. K. SMITH occupies the entire twentieth floor of the Industrial National Bank Building, Detroit, Michigan, with the exception of one small office. He said that he had no idea how much rent was paid by SMITH and did not even know whether SMITH actually paid rent for his office. SMITH pays his clerical help from thirty-five cents an hour to forty cents an hour and has approximately seven regular stenographers and mail clerks:

[redacted]

b7C

When SMITH is rushed, he obtains extra mail clerks in groups from Catholic schools.

Informant stated that SMITH rarely comes to his office, but spends most of his time at his home, 1753 Seyburn, Detroit, Michigan, and practically every afternoon SMITH is at the Statler Hotel in the Cafe Rouge.

[redacted]

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[redacted] that SMITH always pleads poverty and is continually asking for contributions in his circular letters and at his meetings. These appeals are very successful and a substantial income is derived through these media. Although SMITH always claims he is a poor man, Informant stated he lives well in a large home and has a Negro chauffeur and spends much of his time at the Statler Hotel in the Cafe Rouge. [redacted]

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[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

According to Informant, SMITH is making a great appeal to the former followers of Father COUGHLIN and this appeal appears to be quite successful. He frequently defends Father COUGHLIN's right of freedom of speech and criticises the Communists for persecuting Father COUGHLIN and GERALD SMITH together.

[redacted] a well-known middle-aged woman in downtown Detroit, formerly sold COUGHLIN's magazine, "Social Justice," at the corner of Woodward and State Street, in front of the S. S. Kresge Company store. Since "Social Justice" has been discontinued [redacted] now sells SMITH's magazine, "The Cross and the Flag" on the same corner. [redacted]

According to Informant, the booklet entitled, "Too Much Roosevelt," by GERALD L. K. SMITH is still being distributed at the office and sales have

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been made since the entry of the United States into the war. [redacted] b7C, b7D

This copy is being retained in the files of the Detroit Field Division, inasmuch as the Bureau has previously been furnished with a copy.

Informant stated the same is true about SMITH's booklet entitled, "Dangerous Enemies," which is devoted almost entirely to an expose of Communist activities in the United States.

A copy of this booklet, which was obtained from Informant, is also being maintained in the files of the Detroit Field Office.

Informant also presented to the writer a booklet entitled, "Warmongers and the Threat of War," by GERALD L. K. SMITH. It was not known whether this book has been distributed since the entry of the United States into the war.

This booklet is also being retained in the files of the Detroit Field Division.

[redacted] b7C, b7D

Informant indicated that since SMITH has embarked on a political campaign, he is not permitted to ask for money over the radio but he continues to ask for it in practically every letter he circulates.

[redacted] b7C, b7D

Informant obtained a copy of a booklet entitled, "The Hoop of Steel," by GERALD L. K. SMITH, copyrighted by him in 1942. The thesis of this pamphlet is to the effect that although it may be necessary to cooperate with Great Britain and Russia in order to win a victory, the United States should

abstain carefully from participating in any international alliance with any other government after victory is attained. SMITH suggested in this thirty-one page pamphlet that the United States protect itself after the war is won with a "hoop of steel," in other words, such adequate armaments that no other nation, or combination of nations, could ever attack the United States successfully.

In a "Postlude" to this pamphlet, SMITH objects to the wartime censorship of facts because of the fear that the true news would break the morale of the people.

This pamphlet is being retained in the file of the Detroit Field Office.

Informant also submitted to the writer one copy each of the April, May and June, 1942, issues of "The Cross and the Flag," a calendar for 1942 showing one photograph of Mr. and Mrs. GERALD L. K. SMITH and one photograph of Mr. and Mrs. GERALD L. K. SMITH with their son, GERALD, JR.

Informant also submitted to the writer the following documents:

One copy of Bill H R 1776 (Lease Lend Bill) with the following handwritten notation: "Dear Friend: Below is a copy of a bill which, if it passes, will make Mr. Roosevelt a dictator and lead us into war. /s/ Gerald L. K. Smith." "If you want more copies of this bill, address your request to GERALD L. K. SMITH, Box 459, Detroit, Michigan — Committee of 1,000,000."

One circular letter dated August 1, 1942, announcing a meeting to be held at Saginaw, Michigan, on August 6, 1942.

One circular letter dated May 8, 1942.

One circular letter entitled, "I CONFESS" (previous radio address by SMITH).

One circular letter entitled, "A Vital Message."

One circular letter entitled, "Time to Clean House" (previous radio address by SMITH).

One circular letter entitled, "Reds on the Throne - Patriots on the Cross" (Previous radio address by SMITH).

One four-page pamphlet entitled, "The Symbol of a Crusade - Committee of 1,000,000."

One circular letter dated July 18, 1942.

(Detroit File 62-1126)

One circular letter congratulating workers on obtaining signatures to nominating petitions.

One circular letter headed, "Very Important!" and stating, "As a circulator of my nominating petitions you are now ready to qualify as a United States Senate Campaign Advisor. . ."

One copy of pages 16 and 17 "PM" publication, dated October 28, 1942, at New York City, showing Lord Halifax attending a Russian Relief Rally, with the following handwritten inscription: "Please observe that the 'Red' flag of Russia is in the center and hangs as high as the Stars and Stripes. Note how much money was raised. /s/ Gerald L. K. Smith, National Chairman, Committee of 1,000,000, Post Office Box 459, Detroit, Michigan."

ENCLOSURES

To the Bureau - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -Two photostatic copies of a 31-page pamphlet entitled, "The Hoop of Steel," by GERALD L. K. SMITH.

One copy of "The Cross and the Flag," July 1942 issue.

One copy of the article entitled, "Gerald Smith's Bid for Power," by WILLIAM BRADFORD HUIE, taken from "The American Mercury," August 1942 issue.

- P E N D I N G -

(Detroit File 62-1126)

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE INDIANAPOLIS FIELD DIVISION

At Noblesville, Indiana:

Will obtain documentary proof of membership of GERALD L. K. SMITH and Mrs. GERALD L. K. SMITH in WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY's Silver Shirts of America, believed to be No. 3223, and also information about, and documentary proof of, any correspondence between PELLEY and SMITH which would indicate SMITH's Fascist sympathies. Previous information has indicated that PELLEY received a letter dated August 15, 1933, from SMITH.

THE KANSAS CITY FIELD DIVISION

At Kansas City, Missouri:

Will report information in the files of the Kansas City Field Division concerning GERALD L. K. SMITH's association with _____ De PRIEST.

THE DETROIT FIELD DIVISION

At Alma, Michigan:

* Will contact [redacted] relative to information in his possession concerning activities of GERALD L. K. SMITH.

At Detroit, Michigan:

* Will maintain further contact with [redacted] for information concerning SMITH.

* Will contact [redacted], Ford Motor Company, relative to information in his possession concerning activities of SMITH.

* Will maintain contact with other informants for additional information relative to SMITH's activities.

* Will interview [redacted] National Bank Building, for additional information concerning SMITH's background and activities.

- P E N D I N G -

ALL
b7C

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7c, b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
62-43818-116 p.30

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

[redacted] b7C

8-18-42
62-43818-116
Date:

RECORDED

To: Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, with alias
THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY
SEDITION

There are enclosed herewith for your consideration, copies of the reports of Special Agent [redacted] Detroit, Michigan, dated August 11, 1942, and Special Agent [redacted], Kansas City, Missouri, dated August 11, 1942, in the above-captioned matter. b7C

I am also enclosing herewith for your consideration, a photostatic copy of the July, 1942 issue of "The Cross and the Flag", which is published by the subject of this investigation.

Enclosure

DE-INDEXED
DATE: 10/15/57
A

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/7/82 BY SP6BJA/DMS
204,433

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 4
★ AUG 19 1942 PM
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

1942

FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS
RELEASE

SUBJECT: GERALD L.K. SMITH

FILE: 62-43818

SUB: _____

VOL: 7

PAGES REVIEWED: 84

PAGES RELEASED: 76

NOTES: _____

NO DUPLICATION FOR THIS PAGE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN FILE NO. 100-3598

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI	8-11-42	7-30,8-1,2-42	[redacted] b7 BLN

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, aka Gerald L. K. Smith THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION	INTERNAL SECURITY SEDITION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: In April, May, and June, 1942 issues of "The Defender", Reverend GERALD B. WINROD, Wichita, Kansas, published articles and radio speeches written by SMITH. Investigation of WINROD shows no further collaboration of SMITH and WINROD.

- RUC -

b7

REFERENCE: Reports of Special Agent [redacted] dated at Detroit Michigan June 11, 1942 and July 22, 1942.

DETAILS: A review of the Kansas City investigative files of Reverend GERALD B. WINROD shows that GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH has collaborated with WINROD only by the fact that WINROD in his monthly publication, "The Defender" has printed radio addresses by SMITH and excerpts from SMITH'S publication, "The Cross and Flag."

The April, 1942 issue of "The Defender" carried a radio address by SMITH entitled, "Christ First in War or Peace," a reprint of an article from SMITH'S publication regarding WALTER WINCHELL, an editorial by WINROD recommending SMITH'S publication, and a full page advertisement of SMITH'S publication.

"The Defender" of May, 1942 printed the radio address entitled, "The Cross And The Flag", and the June, 1942 issue carried "Christ First in America", abridged radio address by SMITH.

It is not advisable to interview Mrs. GERALD B. WINROD regarding the nature of the relationship between WINROD and SMITH as she is no longer considered a reliable source of information

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/29/82 BY SP8BTL/mc

APPROVED AND FORWARDED Dwight Brantley SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

62-43818-117

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
5 Bureau
3 Detroit
2 Kansas City

8 AUG 13 1942

RECORDED & INDEXED

COPIES DESTROYED

83 OCT 13 1964

EX-1

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

concerning WINROD'S associates.

b7D

It is suggested that [redacted] be recontacted for further specific information regarding the nature of contacts SMITH is reported to have had with WINROD. If this contact concerned only the copy for SMITH'S articles printed in "The Defender", no investigation will be conducted in this district.

Photostatic copies of articles and radio addresses by SMITH which appeared in the April, May, and June, 1942 issues of "The Defender" are being enclosed to the Detroit Field Division. One photostatic copy of above-mentioned articles is being retained in the files of the Kansas City Field Division Office.

ENCLOSURES: TO THE DETROIT FIELD DIVISION

Three photostatic copies of articles and radio addresses by SMITH appearing in the April, May, and June, 1942 issues of "The Defender."

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Source of Information [redacted] mentioned in the details of this report is:

[redacted]

b2c
b2D

FED. BU. OF INV. [redacted]., Aug. 12th 1942.

AUG 13 1942
ATTORNEY GENERAL

Attorney General Biddle,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Gerald L. K. Smith made a speech here today and he went after Roosevelt unmercifully about vetoing the Rubber Bill that would help the farmers sell their produce.

He said that Henry Ford could make synthetic rubber and be in production in 60 days. Now is there any law to keep Ford from going ahead and making synthetic rubber and selling it to the people? He also, told about how The Dow Chemical Co., could make it too. Now if there is no law to keep them from making it why in hell dont they get busy and do it. Or is that only political talk? If they can do it go ahead and do it or shut up.

He spoke of the new deal paying the farmers for not producing stuff. If they had produced stuff all that they could the market would have been flooded then they would have raised hell for the Government to buy the surplus like the Brazil Government is doing about Coffee.

He never said a dam word about the people on relief that could not buy what food they needed, no not a word.

Why dont the FBI investigate him and get a list of the ones who is donating to his broadcasting expenses. I will bet old Hank Ford and General Motors and other rich Republicans are donating to him. We should know so why not get the FBI on his tail and show him up.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

adv. 8-25-42 [redacted]

RECORDED
INDEXED

62-43818-118

12

[redacted]

no action Six

August 25, 1942

[redacted]:dp
62-43818-118

RECORDED

[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

I wish to advise that your letter of recent date has been received at this Bureau by reference from the Attorney General's Office.

Your courtesy and interest in bringing this matter to the attention of this Department are indeed appreciated. You may be assured that the content of your letter has been noted and will receive appropriate consideration.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/29/82 BY SP-8BTS/mlw

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

55 SEP 1 1942 218

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 2
AUG 26 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL
b7c

[redacted]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
[redacted]
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Files

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Post Office Box #2118
Detroit - Michigan
August 20, 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/7/82 BY SP6BJAL DMS
204,433

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH
INTERNAL SECURITY - SEDITION
(62-43818)

Dear Sir:

The following information was obtained from [redacted] whose identity is known to you, for the period of August 3 to August 17. SMITH has been contacting officials of the Ford Motor Company for various types of assistance in his political campaign for the nomination of United States Senator for the state of Michigan. He has been dealing with [redacted] in an attempt to obtain a sound truck, and he has also obtained from [redacted] office an automobile tire made out of synthetic rubber. Mr. and Mrs. SMITH have been continuing contacting [redacted] himself, but no important contacts are believed to have been made since August 3, 1942.

On August 3, 1942, Mrs. MURRAY KNOWLES, former prominent member of America First Committee in Detroit, Michigan, advised SMITH telephonically that she had just returned from a trip to Chicago, Illinois, where she spoke to Mrs. ELIZABETH DILLING over the telephone. Mrs. KNOWLES said that Mrs. DILLING did not pull any of her punches. Mrs. DILLING considered that her principal concern, in view of the indictment against her in Washington, D. C., was to hire one of the best attorneys available. Mrs. KNOWLES also said that she had messages for SMITH from Mrs. DILLING, which she would convey to him when she saw him. Mrs. KNOWLES continued that Mrs. DILLING would like to come to Michigan and speak at a rally. SMITH did not look upon the proposal with favor. As far as Mrs. DILLING'S trial was concerned, SMITH suggested that she would no doubt get all the support she needed from her intimate friend, and SMITH said that he had not seen Mrs. DILLING in three years. SMITH made it very clear by his coolness that he had no desire to collaborate with Mrs. DILLING in any way since she was under indictment.

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-43818-11

On August 3, 1942, SMITH'S manager, BERNARD DOMAN, received a telephone call from [redacted] of Civil Rights Federation, a Communist front organization, posing as [redacted] a Methodist minister. [redacted] raised strenuous objections to the context of SMITH'S radio broadcast August 2, 1942, and said that he was going to complain to his bishop. When DOMAN reported this conversation to SMITH, SMITH told DOMAN that the person who said he was [redacted] was either a Jew or a Communist.

54 AUG 27 1942

CONTINUED

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On August 3, 1942, [redacted] spoke to [redacted] of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and requested a contribution of $1,000 for SMITH'S campaign. [redacted] promised to see what he could do about obtaining it.

On August 5, 1942, SMITH obtained a synthetic rubber tire from the Ford Motor Company, and as soon as he received it he telephoned [redacted] of Ford Motor Company, and complained that the synthetic rubber had a very strong odor. SMITH immediately called Doctor HALE, of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Michigan, whom SMITH publicly regards as an authority on synthetic rubber. Doctor HALE commented that things are not going in Washington the way they want them to. SMITH was vitally interested in finding out whether the President had signed or vetoed the rubber bill passed by Congress.

On August 6, 1942, SMITH held a political meeting at Saginaw, Michigan, and introduced his synthetic rubber tire, announcing that such products could be turned out easily if it were not for restrictions emanating from Washington. He did not disclose the source from which he obtained the tire.

On August 5, 1942, Mrs. MURRAY KNOWLES returned to Detroit from another visit to Chicago, where she interviewed [redacted] Again she spoke to Mrs. DILLING over the phone. Mrs. KNOWLES reported to Mrs. SMITH that the organizations are all working along the same line and that the Citizens Committee in Chicago is very "happy".

Special Agents of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, are actively investigating SMITH'S alleged fraud in filing his income tax returns, and they are interviewing SMITH and his attorney, [redacted]

SMITH'S attorney, [redacted], has made inquiries concerning the results of the Hamilton Fish election in the state of New York.

SMITH has raised strenuous objection to the statements by WALTER WINCHELL in "Liberty Magazine" last week to the effect that SMITH had been indicted. SMITH gave a news release to the United Press that he was contemplating instituting a $1,000,000 libel suit against "Liberty Magazine" and WALTER WINCHELL. SMITH discussed this same subject with Mr. MARLOWE of the "Chicago Tribune". SMITH advised the publishers of "Liberty Magazine" of their misstatement, and SMITH received a telegram in reply as follows: "We are sorry for the error in Mr. Winchell's article. An apology and retraction is appearing in the first available issue...". The "Chicago Tribune" for Sunday, August 9, carried a story publicizing the retraction of WINCHELL'S misstatement by "Liberty Magazine".

ALC
DJC

On August 15, 1942, Mrs. KNOWLES spoke to Mrs. SMITH, and told her that "someone" called her from Chicago and wanted to leave at noon on the train but would not come to Detroit unless "they" could see SMITH. Mrs. KNOWLES said that she was supposed to have wired "her" last night but now will have to telephone and disguise the message so that "she" will know what she means. Mrs. SMITH was emphatic in telling Mrs. KNOWLES that the SMITHS will have to be out of town and there would be no possible way of "her" seeing them. Mr. SMITH then spoke to Mrs. KNOWLES and told her to be sure to tell "her" that the SMITHS are not evading "her", but insisted that there should be no telephone calls or telegraphic messages under these circumstances. SMITH told Mrs. KNOWLES that he could not warn her enough to be careful, because he knows many things that she does not. Mrs. KNOWLES replied that the woman in Chicago had tried to call SMITH but could not get his unlisted residence telephone number. Mrs. KNOWLES later telephoned SMITH to tell him that a person from the East was coming out to Detroit. SMITH said that when that person gets on the train there will be six or seven other people get on. SMITH emphasized that there is a time and place for everything, and this is not the time for such contacts. SMITH characterized this person from the East as a New Dealer and a friend of [redacted] He suggested that she was coming to Detroit to visit some New Deal politicians. SMITH said that he did not want to be contacted by this woman, and when she came to Detroit she should be advised that SMITH'S telephone number was unlisted and could not be given out. SMITH stressed that his attitude was not one of indifference or evasion, it was just that there was a time and place for everything and that this was no time for him to make such contacts. SMITH said that he could go into certain jurisdictions and ruin his friends by endorsing them. He stated that "we are dealing with vicious people and there are certain places where the Communists have the upper hand". SMITH said that he believes his wires are tapped, and that no plans should be made over the telephone. SMITH said he was not worried about any governmental agency because he was willing to have the government know everything he does, but he was afraid of information getting to the Communists who would use it in a most vicious manner against him.

SMITH spoke to [redacted] for Radio Station WJR, Detroit, Michigan, and related to him the misstatement made in "Liberty Magazine" and the telegram of apology, and he wanted to add to his radio script that recent information. [redacted] suggested that he would like to get WALTER WINCHELL in the state of Michigan so that he would be apprehended and held under $10,000 bond. [redacted] suggested that many persons were being indicted and SMITH might be next. SMITH agreed that he might be, but he stated that such activity was getting to a place where it was becoming obvious. [redacted] then revealed that he was being asked many questions concerning SMITH'S activities. SMITH explained that he had just talked to Mr. BUGAS of the FBI, and the FBI works just like a police department: when a complaint is received by the FBI or a police department, they send

A1 b7c

out investigators." SMITH then continued that "these Jews" keep calling up the FBI all the time and the FBI has to keep investigating these complaints. [redacted] then criticized WALTER WINCHELL and said that everybody except the "clan" are against WINCHELL. It was agreed that SMITH and [redacted] would confer at some future time concerning ways and means of getting WALTER WINCHELL taken off the air. b7c

SMITH spoke to Internal Revenue Agent [redacted] Detroit, Michigan, concerning the investigation of SMITH for income tax evasion, and SMITH admitted that he was purposely delaying the progress of the investigation because WALTER WINCHELL had told his radio audience that SMITH would be investigated for income tax evasion. SMITH said that he would not sign any papers until he and his attorney were sure that the records were correct. SMITH charged that politics had influenced the investigation of the case, and that the political pressure put on the Treasury Department to prosecute SMITH would increase in the future. [redacted] told SMITH that he has had pressure put on him to get out a summons. SMITH then stated that he received an anonymous letter from an officer in the Internal Revenue Department asking if SMITH could do anything to increase the pay of Internal Revenue Officers if he were elected. b7c

SMITH complained to Special Agent [redacted] of the Detroit Field Office that he believed his telephone wires had been tapped. He said he had learned from his experiences with HUEY LONG how to ascertain when a telephone line was tapped, and he stated he hears people clicking in and out while he is talking on the telephone. SMITH said it was his understanding that no one was allowed to listen in on telephone conversations except the Federal Bureau of Investigation. SMITH explained that there are about 75 organizations that were attempting to cause his political defeat, and that in doing so they hired private investigators to tap his lines. SMITH added that he had just reported his suspicions to the telephone company. Agent [redacted] who was Acting Special Agent in Charge, advised SMITH that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had no jurisdiction to take any action in such a case and SMITH had taken the proper action in notifying the telephone company. b7c

Previously referred to Radiotelephone Div.

[redacted] also explained that SMITH is collaborating on his political campaign with FRANK McKAY, prominent political figure in Michigan. b7c

[redacted] will be unavailable for a period of about one week. When he resumes contacting this office, weekly reports of the information submitted by him will be transmitted promptly to you.

Very truly yours,

John S. Bugas
CHE

JOHN S. BUGAS
Special Agent in Charge

[redacted] b7c
62-1126

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/29/92 BY SP-8375/MW

Detroit, Michigan
July 10, 1942

My very dear friend:

This morning a booklet was left on my desk and in the middle of the booklet I read these words - "A prison cell, not a Senate seat, is the place for Gerald L. K. Smith."

Two days before Earl Browder, the No. 1 Communist, was set free, a rally was held in Detroit under the auspices of the "Free Browder Committee." Earl Browder's brother was a speaker. He said - "We hope soon to release Earl Browder from the prison cell he occupies in Atlanta Penitentiary and we hope to see the day that the cell from which Browder is released will be occupied by Gerald L. K. Smith."

I wish I could command the words that would help me to describe to you the viciousness of my enemies. If only the Communist party was under taking to destroy me, it might not be so serious - but the weapons which they sharpen have been put into the hands of the New Dealers, and even certain so-called Republicans have soiled their hands by taking up and using these weapons against me.

In spite of everything, my following increases. My nomination petitions roll in with thousands of names signed and notarized, as required by law, in order to get my name of the ballot. Silent people,, who seldom express themselves, have pledged quietly to their neighbors and to their loved ones that they want a man like Gerald L. K. Smith in the Senate. My mail indicates that all over the United States there is a hunger to hear a voice on the floor of the United States Senate that has the courage to cry out in defense of true Americanism.

In recent weeks every known crime has been attempted against courageous Senators and Congressmen, including blackmail, physical threats and a tortuous infringement upon their liberties. An enemy of mine in Flint, Michigan recently boasted that fifty people were watching every move I make. What crime have my enemies committed? Why do these serpents fear me so much? Why do these reptiles hiss at the very mention of my name?

The Bible says - "They fear the light because their deeds are evil." I warn you, my beloved friend, that unless men who stand for the things I stand for begin to take responsibility in the affairs of our government -- America is doomed. We will never be able to defeat our enemies abroad until we can revitalize our own America from within with that spiritual vitality best known as Christian Americanism. For this there is a great hunger in the hearts of the people. They merely wait for leadership.

I have done my best, God knows, to furnish my share of that leadership. I am now faced with the fight of my life. Every day I embrace my tasks with the exclamation in my mind - "Oh, if the people will stand with me until the victory is won!"

I was in hopes my last letter would bring in enough money to pay the bills, while at the same time, giving us a margin with which to expand our activities. Well, we have kept going. That's a miracle. We have gotten our petitions out. That's another miracle. We have stayed on the radio, thank God. That's another miracle.

FBI AUG 7 1942

Today I had the unpleasant experience of being threatened with a suit unless two certain bills against our organization were paid. If I pay these bills, I must go off the radio - unless my good friends come to the rescue. Yes, I know I have written you on numerous occasions and I know this letter is coming to you too soon since the last one - but what am I to do? How am I to carry on? I wish I could keep this burden a secret from you. Better still - I wish I didn't have these burdens to bear; and yet, where else can I turn except to those to whom I have turned at other times for help?

We're coming into the middle of the summer. I believe that if we can get over the next few weeks that it may be a little easier for us to carry the load. But, of course, nothing is as important as that which we are attempting to do - to save America - is ever easy.

I am strong. I weigh over 200 pounds. I am in the prime of life. My age is 44. But this morning when I awoke and felt the pressure of this awful load, I wept. And I wondered why God had permitted me to lead out into the roads that are so rough and so dangerous. Then I got out of my bed and got down and prayed. I asked God to tell me the right thing to do.

I believe that this letter is an answer to that prayer. If you doubt one single word or phrase in this letter, tear it up and forget it. But if you believe that this letter expresses the passion of my soul, the anguish of my heart - then I beg of you to read it again.

I don't know how much money you can send us. You might be able to give $100 or $50 or $20 or even $10 or $5 or $1. Whatever it is, it might be just your gift that would tip the scales.

Pride and vanity told me not to write this letter - but prayer, faith and humility told me that I could do nothing else. Will you please help me?

All I can offer you in return is fearless truth, spoken without compromise. Could I offer more?

Faithfully yours,

Gerald L. K. Smith

GERALD L. K. SMITH

GLKS/U

P. S. If you send in a contribution, please use the enclosed self-addressed envelope.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice
Detroit - Michigan
August 20, 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/29/82 BY SP-8BTJ/mh

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH
INTERNAL SECURITY - SEDITION
(62-43818)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated August 13, 1942, in which it was stated that the last weekly letter emanating from the Detroit Field Office transmitting information obtained from [redacted] was dated July 18, 1942. b7D

Please be advised that since July 18, 1942, a similar letter dated August 4, 1942, was sent to you. It is admitted, however, that such letters have not been sent out at regular weekly intervals.

Please be assured that in the future information obtained from [redacted] will be transmitted at regular weekly intervals as soon as contact with this informant is resumed. b7D

Very truly yours,

John S. Bugas
JOHN S. BUGAS
Special Agent in Charge

[redacted] b7C
62-1126

RECEIVED
51 AUG 27 1942

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-43818-120
F B I
18 AUG 22 1942

FIVE

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July 26, 1942.

The Detroit Times of 7/23/42 carries a story about the Federal Grand Jury at Washington, D.C. issuing warrants or indictments against 28 individuals for sedition. Among these are listed Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling the author of the " Red Network".

During the early part of 1939 she was successful in inducing of the Ford Motor Co. to subsidize her. The writer does not know to just what extent but believes it was just about $200.00 per month. She visited at his office in the Ford Administration Bldg and in general made herself pretty much of a pest. She is a brilli woman but of late years has become embroiled in matrimonial difficul with her husband who is, or was, the Sanitary Engineer of Chicago. Her file on communist activities is considered to be the best in the United States, so good that certain branches of the government used for years. She has made the mistake of openly coming out against the Jews, they being in power have smeared her thru newspaper columnist like Winchell; at each smear she became angrier and went further out on the limb in attacking them.

Her offices became the scenes of surreptious visits by the investigators from the B'Nai Brith organisation and from the American Jewish committee. Investigators followed her with cameras trying to catch her meeting any shady characters. But Lizzie up to now has always been able to hold her own and Jewish attornies who hailed her into court once or twice learned to fear her bitter tongue.

is William Robert Lyman, Jr; formerly head of the National Workers League in Detroit. Lyman is a bitter foe of the Jewish race and a prolific peddler of anti-Jewish literature. Well educated, a lawyer by profession, Lyman has toured America and spoke against Jewish control of finance, movies, money lending, etc. He exhibits scars on his head which he claimed were put there by the blackjacks of Jewish thugs who broke up some of his meetings in the South.

Rev. Gerald B. Winrod of Wichita, Kansas and publisher of the " Defender" Early in 1942 he addressed several large meetings in a Pontiac Church which is the pasterate of the Rev. Marion who is an associate of Gerald L.K. Smith. Winrod is a man about 50 years of age, partly bald and dresses very well. Has soft eyes and when he turns these on an audience they have an almost hypnotic effect. He has published numerous books and pamphlet attacking the Jewish control of the New Deal and is a prolific write against the Communists and internationalists. He is a minister of national fame and his attacks on the Jews in the New Deal have had the effect of infuriating the Administration.

Court Asher is also listed among the indicted Asher was the publisher of the "X-Ray" and addressed at least one meeting of the National Workers League in Detroit. Asher was also a bitter enemy of the Jews and his paper was full of attack on them. He was formerly a reporter for the Detroit Free Press.

It is easily noticeable that most of the indicted have been prominen in anti-Jewish agitation and this writer is frankly of the opinion that this is the real reason for the indictments. In the indictments are listed subversive publications and organisations and it is notic able that the Daily Worker and Communist Party are not included. Apparently they are O.K. and are not respectable.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

EGF:MLC
Call: 3:05 p.m.
Dictated: 2:30 p.m., 8-20-42

August 19, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

Re: Gerald L. K. Smith;
Sedition

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

SA [redacted] of the Detroit Office reported that a technical surveillance, which is designated by the symbol [redacted] and has been under operation to cover Smith's telephone, was removed Monday, August 17, 1942 and will be inactive for approximately one week. This action was taken in view of the fact that subject Smith contacted the Detroit Office and rendered a complaint, indicating he believed his telephone line had been tapped. Agent [redacted] advised that this complaint arose due to the fact that a long distance operator failed to disconnect Smith's phone after the completion of a call, for which reason he was not able to use the phone for an extended period. Fearing that a further check might be made by regular telephone repairmen, Agent [redacted] considered it advisable to remove the Bureau's coverage until it is certain that there is no possibility of their tie-in being detected.

On this occasion, Agent [redacted] also advised that the Detroit Office will be compelled to move its central technical surveillance plant some time during the next week as they are required to vacate their quarters in the Guardian Trust Building which is being taken over by the Army. [redacted] promised to keep the Bureau fully advised as to the time such alterations take place.

Respectfully,

E. G. Fitch

E. G. Fitch

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FOR DEFENSE
BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

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8 AUG 24 1942

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

FILE NO. 100-4768

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA	8/25/42	8/24/42	[redacted]PK

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, a.k.a. Gerald L. K. Smith; The Committee of One Million	INTERNAL SECURITY SEDITION

b7c

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Examination of files seized from WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY'S residence, Indianapolis, Indiana, and from the Fellowship Press, Noblesville, Indiana, 4/4/42, discloses no correspondence between PELLEY and SMITH. PELLEY'S autobiography "The Door to Revelation" indicates SMITH was a member of the Silver Shirt Legion of America, Inc., for a short time in 1933. No documentary evidence of Silver Shirt membership available.

-RUC-

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] Detroit, Michigan, dated August 11, 1942.

b7c

DETAILS: At Indianapolis, Indiana:

It will be remembered that special agents of the Indianapolis Field Division seized considerable correspondence and other documents on search warrant April 4, 1942 at the home of WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY in Indianapolis, Indiana, and at the Fellowship Press, Inc., Noblesville, Indiana. This seizure has been reported on more fully in the case entitled "THE SILVER SHIRT LEGION OF AMERICA, INC.; WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY, wa; ET AL, INTERNAL SECURITY - G - SEDITION." An examination of the seized material mentioned above fails to disclose any correspondence between SMITH and PELLEY. However, most of the correspondence seized was subsequent to 1937. It will be remembered that PELLEY'S printing establishment was located in Asheville, North Carolina from about 1932 to 1940, and that on one or two

cc Berge 9-4-42

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83 OCT 13 1964

occasions material at his plant was seized, perhaps by the sheriff or other official at Asheville. If there had been correspondence between PELLEY and SMITH prior to 1938, it may have been seized by some local official at Asheville. If there was any such correspondence between SMITH and PELLEY prior to 1938, the Charlotte Field Division might possibly have some knowledge of it.

In 1939 PELLEY copyrighted his autobiography under the title "The Door to Revelation", in which he mentions that he had quite a following beginning in 1928 or 1929 and mentions the connection between HITLER'S assuming the chancellorship of Germany, January 31, 1933, and Pelley's commencement of the organization of the Silver Shirt Legion. A few pages after mentioning this fact, he writes concerning GERALD L. K. SMITH. Beginning in Chapter 18, page 413, he states:

> "....The Silver Legion was forging ahead. One August day, while visiting my friend LOUIS McFADDEN in Washington, MARION HENDERSON sent me a telegram. A party of men were driving up to Asheville from Louisiana and urgently wished to see me. Notably among them was the Rev. GERALD K. SMITH, later to achieve notoriety as orator at the funeral of the murdered HUEY LONG...
>
> The Reverend GERALD SMITH was a big-bodied, dynamic young man, with a wife as dainty as his voice was bombastic. He was pastor of a church in Shreveport, I learned, but had read my writings and was moved to be a Silvershirt. He was the sort of pastor who walks bareheaded in rain and breathes deeply and with gusto. During a two-day visit at Headquarters, during which time he, and his wife, and his brother-in-law <u>all became Silvershirts</u>, he perpetually nursed a walking-stick.
>
> This hatless young man - with the pretty wife and the walking-stick - had been accompanied to Asheville by one "Major" LUTHER POWELL, a gaunt and bald-headed man in tortoise-shell spectacles, whom I later learned to have been engaged in Ku Klux Klan work in the far Northwest. What did these want? The Reverend GERALD proposed to give up his Shreveport church and with POWELL'S assistance organize the Mississippi Valley for the Silvershirts.
>
> It was their proposition. I sat and listened.
>
> My days were filled with negotiations in this

sort of thing. The Legion was growing so fast that I was increasingly desperate....desperate for capable and honest leaders to take charge and effect the discipline without which success would be abortive.

"Pay me a salary sufficient to keep my wife while I'm away," declaimed the Reverend GERALD, "and I'll resign from my church and start up the Mississippi Valley, publicizing Silvershirts to crowds on street corners. My idea is to recruit a cavalcade in Louisiana, to march through the country dressed in Silver Legion uniform, to sleep in the open and get this to the masses."

"Fair enough if you've got the nerve," I told him. He failed to impress me as a person of much ballast. Still, persons of his temperament have their places in this work. He could do little damage and not a little good. This I entered into contractual relations with the Reverend GERALD. He and POWELL were to organize Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri, and Iowa, for the Silver Legion.

Headquarters was strangely silent when the Reverend SMITH departed.

Presently came a night telegram, which MARION brought to my desk with a smile. She remarked, "Our minister Boy Friend is waxing dramatic." This night wire read--

> WE ARE STARTING. IF WE FAIL, PITY US. IF WE SUCCEED, REWARD US. IF WE FAIL, SLAY US.
> SMITH.

"Messy job, slaying him," I remarked to MARION. "Let's hope he succeeds." But from the moment of receiving that wire, I knew he would not succeed. I took my carbon of his contract from my desk. I said to Miss HENDERSON, "Put it away in our file of curios. We won't be needing it."

Sure enough, we didn't.

When I visited Shreveport a month or so later, I found from the boys there exactly what had happened.

The Reverend GERALD had intrigued a score of them to go with him on his journey. Getting up into Arkansas, he held a couple of meetings on street corners. Angry Jews began to buzz around him like hornets. Suddenly the Reverend GERALD appeared to decide it was nicer to inveigh against the country's despoilers from the safe altar rails of a Christian church.

He caught the first bus that came along, and left his earnest young crowd of Silvershirts to get back to Shreveport in any ways they could.

The next I heard of him, he was waving his arms all over Louisiana for Senator LONG and his Share-the-Wealth Clubs.

I did not slay him."

With reference to evidence of membership in the Silver Shirt Legion, it should be stated that during the investigation of the Silver Shirt organization at Asheville, North Carolina, in 1939, and the recent investigation at Noblesville and Indianapolis, Indiana, no documentary evidence of membership in the Silver Shirt Legion has been found. In fact, Mr. PELLEY had stated in 1939 that no such evidence was maintained.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

CC-285a

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DATE 9/29/82 BY SP-8BTJ/mk

[redacted]
62-43818-123
9/4/42

RECORDED

Date:

To: ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL WENDELL BERGE

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, also known as: Gerald L. K. Smith; THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION INTERNAL SECURITY - SEDITION

There is inclosed herewith for your consideration a copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] Indianapolis, Indiana, dated August 25, 1942, in the above entitled matter.

Inclosure

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

25 SEP 11 1942

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FBI/DOJ

August 21, 1942

FJS:WMJ

67-49210-134

Special Agent in Charge
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Sir:

There are being transmitted herewith photostatic copies of reports of Bureau [redacted] at Detroit, Michigan, dated as follows:

July 26, 1942.

These reports have been and are being obtained from a strictly confidential source and any inquiry made on the basis of the information contained therein should be made in an extremely discreet manner so that it will not in any way reveal the source of the information or the possible identity of the informant. The substance of this material should not be disclosed to any individual or organization outside of the Bureau.

You are instructed to give the contents of these reports consideration and to conduct the appropriate investigation in those instances where you feel the reported material or the reported material along with information already available to your office warrants the same.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
AUG 21 1942 P.M.
Enclosures
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

FILE NO. 62-562 DD

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	8/29/42	8/12/42	[redacted] b7c

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
GERALD L. K. SMITH	MISCELLANEOUS - Information Concerning

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] has known subject since January, 1934, but has not been in communication with subject in past several years. [redacted] states subject definitely pro-German, also anti-Semitic, and has made statement "We need the same program here as HITLER has given Germany". The subject also declared to be anti-Semitic. [redacted] states, however, subject believed to be opportunist and would do almost anything if he could make money.

b7c b7c

cc Berge 9-9-42 [redacted] b7c

- RUC -

b7c

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted], dated June 29, 1942 at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Page 4 deleted

Letter from Detroit dated August 3, 1942

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DETAILS: AT FORT BENNING, GEORGIA.

[redacted] stated that the subject came to New Orleans in 1924 with one LODGE WILLIAMS, who was at that time President of a State Federation of Labor in the State of Louisiana and whose home was in Shreveport, Louisiana. He stated that no one paid very

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2 New Orleans
2 Atlanta

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[redacted] b7c

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much attention to the subject when he was first introduced around among the administration leaders and workers of the late HUEY P. LONG, but in 1935 and the early part of the year LONG took the subject to Washington, D. C., and the subject was in Washington for about two months; that he, LONG, sent the subject back to Louisiana to make a state wide speaking tour on the "Share the Wealth Movement". [redacted] He stated that from September, 1935 to January, 1936, in all of the speaking engagements, that the subject made around the state, there was nothing subversive connected with his talks or his beliefs, so far as he, [redacted] could determine. b7c b7D

[redacted] stated that from July, 1936 to October, 1936 they were on a speaking tour, and that the subject had professed to go on a nation wide tour, but that most of their time was spent in Detroit and New York City, and that while in New York City he was to have met [redacted] but that he failed to do so. [redacted] stated that he believes that the subject actually wanted to meet [redacted] but that he was simply afraid to get mixed up in the Bund at that time, inasmuch as it was not then very strong. However, subject did not make the arrangements to meet [redacted] but that he, [redacted] had been unable to learn who actually made the arrangements, and that subject, upon learning of the same, refused to keep the engagement, and so far as he knows, subject never did meet [redacted] or any other Bund leaders while they were in New York. However, the subject did meet an Assistant German Consul then stationed in New York City, [redacted] but nothing occurred or was said which would in any way arouse his suspicion, and to the best of his recollection, this Assistant German Consul stated that he was ostracized in Germany. b7c b7D b7c b7D

[redacted]

[redacted] said that all of the subject's talks, or at least the main trend of his talks, was against Communism and that the subject attempted to get various industrialists and industrial groups to sponser and pay for his radio time, as well as himself. b7c & b7D

Subject, around 1933, according to [redacted] is supposed to have gone to North Carolina and met PELLEY, leader of the Silver Shirt, and PELLEY apparently sold the subject on that idea, because prior to the time that the subject

became associated with the program of the late HUEY P. LONG, he made various speeches that were very bitter and anti-Semitic, and he believes that is the real reason that the subject lost his position as Pastor at Shrevesport after he had made one of the speeches, and the congregation had learned of it. He stated that while he was with the subject in New York, PELLEY had attempted to call him several times, but that the subject refused to talk to PELLEY or meet him.

The only statements that [redacted] could recall which subject had made were that "We need the same program here as HITLER had given Germany" and also that "This country needs a strong man", and although he did not call HITLER'S name, it is believed that he meant HITLER.

[redacted] was questioned concerning organizations and associations that the subject was a member of, and he stated that the subject always made it a particular point never to join any kind of an organization whatsoever. He stated that he believes the subject is definitely pro-German, but that he is an opportunist and would do anything so far as making money, and that if he had an opportunity to make a great deal of money and that it was a program against Germany that he would take that way of doing it.

b7c
&
b7D

[redacted] advised the writer that [redacted] who resides at [redacted] was associated with the subject in 1940 and also accompanied the subject on a tour in 1941 and would probably have some valuable information to give concerning the subject's activities this past year. He stated that [redacted] is a loyal American and can be trusted, and would give any information which he had. A lead is, therefore, being set out to interview [redacted]

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN.

Atlanta, Georgia 62-562

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE NEW ORLEANS FIELD DIVISION, at New Orleans, Louisiana, will contact [redacted] and interview him relative to his associations with the subject in the past few years and with regard to any activities which evidence Nazi or pro-Nazi tendencies or sympathy. b7c

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4-750 (2-7-79)

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JKM:BK
62-43818 -126

September 14, 1942

RECORDED

Special Agent in Charge
Detroit, Michigan

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH
Sedition

Dear Sir:

Confirming advice telephonically furnished you September 12, 1942 by Mr. J. K. Mumford of the Bureau, there are attached hereto copies of a memorandum dated September 2, 1942 from Commissioner Earl G. Harrison of the Immigration and Naturalization Service relative to [redacted] informant. There are also enclosed copies of the enclosure received with Mr. Harrison's memorandum and copies of my reply to him. b7c, b7D

The Bureau should be kept advised of developments in this matter and eventually of your opinion concerning reconsideration of the informant by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Carson
Coffey
Hendon
Kramer
McGuire
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Miss Gandy

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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SEP 24 1942

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This case originated at Detroit, Michigan File No. 62-1194

Report Made At	Date When Made	Period For Which Made	Report Made By
New Orleans, La.	8/28/42	7/27,30;8/3, 4,15,18,19/42	[redacted] [redacted] MAM

b7

Title CHANGED
GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, aka Gerald L.K. Smith, alias Gerald L. K. Schmidt;
THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION

Character of Case
INTERNAL SECURITY SEDITION

Synopsis of Facts:

Informants advised SMITH was Chaplain for Louisiana Federation of Labor in 1933, when he joined Huey Long's Share Our Wealth Movement as paid organizer for salary of $650.00 per week, but cut off by Long in 1935 after Long received complaints of immoral conduct on part of SMITH. In 1935 SMITH withdrew $500,000 libel suit against Washington Herald, after Hearst lawyers reported to have discovered that SMITH's real name is SCHMIDT, and that he had hastily departed home town in Wisconsin [redacted] Informant states SMITH was once connected with Pelly's Silver Shirts, was radical and erratic and had intense hatred for President ROOSEVELT and Jews. San Antonio office obtained letter dated 7/8/33 signed GERALD L. K. SCHMIDT in which subject requested [redacted] of San Antonio to furnish information concerning conditions in Germany, and requested a code for getting in touch with "His Honor ADOLPH HITLER, or one of his representatives in America". Information regarding letters and pamphlets which SMITH left behind in Jung Hotel in 1936 set out.

b

b7

ENCLOSURE

~~ENCLO. BEHIND FILE~~

cc Berge
9-9-42
[redacted] 67c
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K. A. Guerin	62- 43818-127

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REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 62-43818.

Reports of Special Agent [redacted], Detroit, Michigan, dated April 27, 1942 and July 22, 1942.

Letter from San Antonio dated July 28, 1942.

DETAILS: AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

The title of this case is being changed in order to include the name GERALD L. K. SCHMIDT, which investigation has disclosed is probably subject's true and correct name.

In a memorandum for the file, dated June 30, 1942, Special Agent [redacted] advised that on May 18, 1942, [redacted] New Orleans Item Newspaper, made available the following information concerning the subject:

In an article copyrighted in 1935 by the North American Newspaper Alliance, Inc., it was disclosed that the subject's father, Z. S. SMITH, formerly had a medicine route at Viroqua, Wisconsin, at which place subject attended high school where he was made President of the Sophomore Class and a member of the Debate team. It was further revealed in this article that the subject while attending high school was a member of the track team and won the oratorical prize in the inter-school Oratorical School, his oration having been entitled "The Cross of Gold, by Byron". This article revealed that a notation in the school Year Book indicated subject possesses a "superabundance of wind and ego". It was further noted that it has been said at Viroqua, Wisconsin, that the subject's mother had stated, "GERALD was born to be a preacher". This article disclosed that the subject attended Butler University and then Valparaiso University in Indiana, having been graduated as a Minister in 1919. It also revealed that he has been pastor at the Soldiers' Grove Church, Viroqua, Wisconsin, Church of Christ, Footville, Wisconsin, King's Highway Church, Shreveport, Louisiana. This article disclosed that subject became active in civic affairs at Shreveport, Louisiana, and that he had broadcast on numerous occasions over the "Hello World" Station KWKH, owned and operated by W. K. HENDERSON. It further disclosed that SMITH was named representative of the U. S. Government at the Olympic Games in Californis in 1932; however, that he had over-stayed his leave there and that the Church Elders at the King's Highway Church, Shreveport, decided in June 1933 that because of SMITH's numerous absences he should resign as pastor. According to this article, SMITH refused, splitting with the Organization; however, in February, 1934 this article indicated the official body of the church requested his resignation. This article indicated that it was following his resignation at the above church that SMITH came out openly for Senator LONG.

[redacted] furnished Agent [redacted] with numerous newspaper clippings of articles carried in the New Orleans Item, and a review of these failed to disclose anything that might be of value to this investigation.

This memorandum by Agent [redacted] also advised that [redacted] at the Times-Picayune Paper, made available an article received from the "March of Time", 460 W. 54th St., New York City, entitled "REV. GERALD L. K. SMITH Seen as No. 1 U. S. Rabble Rouser". This article revealed that GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH was born at Pardeeville, Wisconsin on February 27, 1898, and that his father was a Republican and also was an elder and later preacher in the Christian Church at Viroqua, Wisconsin. Further, that his father presently resides at Marshall, Texas, where he is pastor of the First Christian Church. This article disclosed that at Viroqua, Wisconsin SMITH is remembered as a studious youth and track star, and a star debater on the high school team. Further, that he was graduated from high school at Viroqua, Wisconsin, in 1915. The article also indicated that he studied at Butler Theological Seminary at Indianapolis, Indiana, and later received an AB Degree at Valparaiso University in Indiana. The article revealed that his first pasterate was at Footville, Wisconsin, and that he later was pastor at the 7th Street Christian Church, Indianapolis, University Place Church, Butler University, Indiana, and King's Highway Christian Church, Shreveport, Louisiana. It also disclosed that SMITH was married at 24 years of age to Miss ELEANOR SORENSON and that they have one son, namely, GERALD. SMITH is described in this article as "6 feet tall, 200 pounds, jovial, friendly, does not drink or smoke. He flatly denies connection with the clan in Indiana of the Silver Shirts".

The memorandum also stated that [redacted], New Orleans, La., made available [redacted] of February 25, 1937 concerning REV. GERALD L. K. SMITH, which revealed his present address as New York City and his former addresses as Bienville Hotel, New Orleans; Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Washington, D. C.; and Shreveport, Louisiana. This report disclosed that SMITH is an ordained protestant minister; that he was affiliated with SENATOR HUEY P. LONG in his "Share Our Wealth Club", for which SMITH acted as National Supervisor. The report further indicated that SMITH is not a property holder and that his source of income is not exactly known. It further revealed that Shreveport, Louisiana, was, at the date of the report, considered his home.

On July 27, 1942, [redacted] advised that he had known GERALD L. K. SMITH only casually while SMITH was in Louisiana. He stated that SMITH was Pastor of the Christian Church at Shreveport, Louisiana, and later became affiliated with Huey P. Long's Share Our Wealth Society as an organizer. Informant stated that he did not know much about SMITH's activities and had no dealings with him either business or social, but that SMITH impressed him as an insincere person, who liked to ride the band wagon.

[redacted]

[redacted] advised that at the time he was unable to understand the motive for [redacted] visit until he received a letter dated July 14, from GERALD L. K. SMITH, in which SMITH stated, "I am anxious for you to know my good friend [redacted] of Baton Rouge. I think that he is a valuable friend to have. Some time ago I saw him and asked him to hunt up [redacted] that I might want to ask [redacted] to help me with my campaign for the U. S. Senate, which looks exceedingly good right now. He was unable to locate [redacted] so I told him undoubtedly you could give him [redacted] telephone number or direct him to [redacted]s place of work."

Informant advised that he was very much surprised to receive this letter from SMITH and believed that the primary purpose of the letter was to introduce [redacted] to him. [redacted]

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On July 28, 1942, [redacted] advised that he first met GERALD L. K. SMITH in 1933 at the Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans. He stated that at that time HUEY LONG was in New Orleans, preparing for a Senate hearing concerning the proposed appointment of D. D. MOORE as Collector of Internal Revenue for Louisiana. He stated that LONG opposed MOORE's appointment because MOORE had come to Louisiana as a strike breaker and later became editor of the Times Picayune Newspaper in New Orleans. He explained that on the evening before LONG was to leave for Washington, SMITH came to LONG's room in the Roosevelt Hotel, and introduced himself as the Pastor of the Christian Church in Shreveport, Louisiana, and as Chaplain for the Louisiana Federation of Labor, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. SMITH told LONG that he was opposed to MOORE's appointment and after some discussion LONG invited SMITH to accompany him to Washington. SMITH stated that he had no clothing with him to take along, but after he discovered that he could wear HUEY's clothes, he accompanied LONG to Washington for the hearing. At the conclusion of the hearing, SMITH remained in Washington for two months spending most of his time in the Senate gallery watching and studying HUEY LONG until he was able to mimic LONG almost to perfection. Informant advised that SMITH then returned to Louisiana, taking most of LONG's clothing with him.

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Informant stated that soon after SMITH returned to Louisiana, [redacted] notified LONG that SMITH had lost his position as Pastor of the

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Shreveport Church and claimed that it was because of his association with LONG, toward whom the wealthy members of SMITH's congregation had an antipathy. He advised that HUEY told [redacted] that if that was the reason SMITH lost his Church, that he should give him a job as an organizer for the Share Our Wealth Movement. He stated that SMITH was then hired at a salary of $650.00 a week, and made a tour through Georgia, South Carolina, and other South-eastern states, organizing Share Our Wealth Clubs as he went. Informant produced Western Union money order payments, each in the amount of $650.00, dated March 28, 1935, April 9, April 18, April 29, May 7, May 22, and May 28. He explained that SMITH was supposed to pay his own expenses out of this salary, but that every place he went, he left behind a flock of unpaid bills, and at one time left [redacted] stranded with the sound truck, in Montgomery, Alabama. b7c

Informant further advised that SMITH soon commenced leaving his organization tour and coming to Washington, in order to observe what was going on. He stated that one day in 1934, SMITH emerged from HUEY's room in the Mayflower Hotel, and a newspaper photographer snapped a picture of him as he came out. This picture was then published in the Washington Herald newspaper under the caption "One of Huey's Bodyguards Who Goes By the Name of GERALD". [redacted] stated that SMITH immediately filed suit against the Washington Herald and either ELEANOR PATTERSON or WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST for $500,000, claiming that the article libeled and slandered him. [redacted] that one time when SMITH was in Washington, LONG entered the stenographers' office and heard SMITH making a speech to LONG's forty-eight girl stenographers, during the course of which SMITH was pacing back and forth, waving his arms and loudly extolling the virtues of Nudity. SMITH was saying that the only way to be comfortable was to take off all your clothes as soon as you got home. [redacted] advised that LONG stopped SMITH, calling him into his private office, and lectured him severely as a result of this incident. He stated that SMITH was completely subservient and would do everything that LONG told him to do, as long as HUEY was personally present, to watch him, but that when out of HUEY's presence he got out of bounds and did and said many thing which LONG could not and would not stand for. b7c

[redacted] stated that in the spring of 1935 LONG had an engagement to address the Michigan State Legislature, but was unable to go and sent SMITH in his place. He stated that late that night LONG received a telephone message from the Manager of the Book-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, who informed LONG that SMITH had just been put out of the hotel after creating a disturbance in his room, and the hotel detectives who investigated found that SMITH was [redacted] b7c

[redacted] that after these occurrences LONG decided to get rid of SMITH, but was afraid to discharge him outright, because he considered that SMITH was too dangerous, and would sell out to the opposition. He stated that LONG decided to give SMITH the "slow death" treatment, and began to reduce his salary gradually until the summer of 1935, when he was cut off completely; however, [redacted] stated that either Gov. O. K. ALLEN or [redacted] continued to pay SMITH a salary, and he remained on the organization payroll up to the time of Long's death. b7c

[redacted] that late in the summer of 1935 SMITH went to Washington to see his lawyers about his libel suit against the Washington Herald. [redacted] SMITH answered that he had withdrawn his case and made a deal with WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST to the effect that if SMITH would drop his lawsuit HEARST would commence giving LONG favorable publicity in his newspaper instead of fighting him as in the past. [redacted] that the reason that SMITH withdrew his lawsuit was that Hearst's lawyers called SMITH to Washington and told him that Hearst had spent considerable money in checking up on him and invited him to look at the file before deciding whether he wanted to continue the suit or not. Informant stated that he was told that Hearst's investigation had disclosed that SMITH was born in Wisconsin and that his real name was SCHMIDT. While SMITH's parents were reputable people, [redacted], and [redacted]. Informant stated that when SMITH found out about that, he skipped town and disappeared for several years, then he showed up again as GERALD L. K. SMITH as a Theological student in Indiana. [redacted] Informant stated that SMITH then married this woman and she is his present wife.

Informant advised that the investigation which Hearst had sponsored disclosed that after graduating from college, SMITH moved to Indianapolis, Indiana, and was ordained as a Minister of the Christian Congregation, which denomination has its headquarters in Indianapolis. SMITH then conceived the idea that the Christian Church should erect a tremendous Cathedral in Indiana, and he commenced a building fund, hoping that he would be made the Pastor of this large Church. [redacted] When the Board of Stewards went to SMITH's home to see him relative to this matter, they discovered that the house was empty and that SMITH and family had hastily departed for parts unknown. Informant advised that SMITH next showed up several years later as Pastor of the Christian Church at Shreveport, Louisiana. He stated that a short while later officials of the Church in Shreveport learned of SMITH's activities while Pastor of the Church in Indianapolis and confronted him with the matter, but finally decided to let him stay in order to avoid publicity, and after SMITH faithfully promised that it would never happen again. Informant stated that he discovered that the real reason SMITH later lost his congregation in Shreveport, was not because of his connection with HUEY LONG, but was because of SMITH's poor credit rating and sharp practices in Shreveport.

He stated that on one occasion SMITH contacted several jewelry stores in Shreveport, and asked them to send a large quantity of jewelry to his wife on approval. He stated that SMITH then kept all of this jewelry and refused to pay for any of the jewelry, that his credit rating got so bad that the Church was forced to discharge him. Informant advised that JOHN D. EWING, Editor of the Shreveport Times, and member of the Board of Stewards of the Kingshighway Christian Church at Shreveport, could furnish all of the details in this regard.

[redacted] that after HUEY's death in September, 1935, SMITH was invited by [redacted] one of Long's Lieutenant's, to deliver the funeral oration over Long's grave. [redacted] b7 b7

[redacted] stated that as a matter of fact, SMITH was not present at the time of LONG's death. He stated that after delivering LONG's funeral oration, which was plagiarized from the Oration of Robert Ingersol over his Brother's bed, SMITH had copies of the oration printed and distributed in an effort to capitalize on the incident.

[redacted] of the Share Our Wealth Movement, SMITH then began to cultivate Mrs. HUEY P. LONG and on February 7, 1936, sent her a telegram in which he stated, "I assure you that I now recognize you as the head of Share Our Wealth Society". b7D

[redacted] that two weeks after LONG's death, in October, 1935, SMITH went to New York City and while there was ejected from the Hotel New Yorker [redacted] but was prevented by the elevator starter. He stated that SMITH made such a scene and created such a disturbance that the Manager was forced to put him out. SMITH then attended Grass Root Convention in Atlanta, Georgia, and while there made a speech against President Roosevelt, and the Administration. He was staying at the Ansley Hotel in Atlanta, and was also ejected from that hotel and the Management found him [redacted] Informant advised that [redacted] of the Ansley Hotel, furnished him this information. b7D b7

Informant stated that after LONG's death, he did not see much of SMITH. He advised that SMITH remained in Louisiana, for a while, and returned for several political campaigns, but that SMITH was associated with

DR. FRANCIS THOMPSON, Father COUGHLIN, and WILLIAM LEMKE during the 1936 Presidential election; then SMITH went to Detroit and organized the committee of One Million. He stated that he understood that SMITH's principal was that Hitler became powerful because he was an up and coming young man in Germany, and the Jews who controlled the finances furnished the money to promote him to the position of dictator; that Hitler knit the labor group into a solid mass behind him, and after he became dictator purged the Jews who had financed his rise so that they could not undermine him. SMITH next reasoned that FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT had the support of the C.I.O. and the A.F. of L., which gave him the united labor vote and that Wall Street, predominantly Jewish, supplied him with the bulk of his funds, and that the next and final step was for ROOSEVELT to make himself dictator.

[redacted] that he believed that SMITH had been associated with Pelly's Silver Shirts before he came to Louisiana. He stated that SMITH once mentioned wearing a Silver-gray short and emblem and walking the highway selling memberships for the Silver Shirts. He stated that H. DON DEVOL, 922 Hamilton Street, Washington, D. C., who was Assistant Secretary to HUEY P. LONG, had spent considerable time conversing with SMITH and knew much more about his background and activities than he did. Informant stated that SMITH was always radical and erratic in all that he did, and that he bore an intense hatred for President ROOSEVELT. He stated that this hatred was so intense that SMITH was almost fanatical on the subject, but that he had never been able to discover the real reason for it. He stated that he had never heard SMITH say anything and had never received any indication of any Fascist sympathies held by SMITH during the time that he knew the man.

He stated that SMITH also seemed to hate the International Bankers and the Jews, whom he accused of backing ROOSEVELT. He described SMITH as a very dangerous and radical rabble-rouser.

On July 28, 1942 [redacted] was interviewed in his office at the Roosevelt Hotel. He stated that he first met GERALD L. K. SMITH about 1928, or 1929, when SMITH came to Shreveport, Louisiana, as Pastor of the Christian Church. He stated that SMITH was very active in civic affairs, and helped in the Community Chest Program, but about 1932 he quietly started to organize a local Chapter of the Silver Shirt Legion of American, the purpose being to persecute and prosecute the Jews. He stated that SMITH was Agent for Pelley's Silver Shirts for the state of Louisiana, from 1932 to 1934. He advised that [redacted] and sent for SMITH and told him exactly what he thought of SMITH's efforts to organize the Silver Shirts. [redacted] stated that about 1933 or 1934 HUEY LONG asked [redacted] to invite SMITH to address a Labor Rally that was being held in New Orleans. He stated that SMITH made a stump speech on a platform that was erected on the corner of Canal and Claiborne Street, and clearly demonstrated that he was a very dangerous and very effective rabble-rouser. He advised that a year or so later SMITH lost his Church in Shreveport and was employed by LONG as an organizer for the Share Our Wealth Society. He stated that SMITH was completely subservient, and was used by LONG almost in the capacity of errand boy at times. He stated that after LONG's death, SMITH

left Louisiana almost at once and went to Washington to attempt to get control of the Share Our Wealth Society. He stated that he asked SMITH to deliver LONG's burial oration, and that SMITH plagiarized the oration and had copies printed and then capitalized on the event, by saying that it was evident that he was HUEY's closest and most trusted friend.

[redacted] stated that SMITH returned to Louisiana in 1936 and again in 1940, during the Gubernatorial campaign. He stated that in 1936 SMITH was arrested at the Jung Hotel, for creating a disturbance. He stated that SMITH was also thrown out of the New Yorker Hotel [redacted]. He stated that [redacted] of the New Yorker Hotel had furnished him with that information.

[redacted] described SMITH as completely immoral, unscrupulous, a rabble-rouser who would make a speech on any side of any question, as long as he was paid for it. He stated that SMITH was strongly anti-semitic, and anti-Roosevelt when he was in Louisiana, but that he did not display any pro-Fascist tendencies at that time. [redacted] that in addition to [redacted] could also furnish considerable information concerning SMITH's activities in that vicinity.

[redacted] of the New Orleans Times Picayune, advised that he knew nothing concrete or specific with reference to any subversive or Fascist leanings on the part of GERALD L. K. SMITH. He stated that in general he considered SMITH to be a radical rabble-rouser who is opposed to all forms of constituted authority, is un-principled and would do anything for money. He advised that once at a speech during a political campaign in Louisiana, SMITH rolled up his sleeves and dipped his arms in a large bowl of Claret wine, raised his arms over his head and cried "This is the blood of that great Martyr, Ex-Senator HUEY P. LONG". b7c b7d

[redacted] advised that the files of his office did not contain any information concerning GERALD L. K. SMITH. b7c

[redacted] Record Room, New Orleans Police Department, advised that there was no record of any arrest of GERALD L. K. SMITH, either in the files of his office or on the First Precinct arrest record.

[redacted] Detective Bureau, New Orleans Police Department, advised that he recalled for certain that GERALD SMITH was arrested at the Jung Hotel in October, 1936, and was placed in jail at the First Precinct, and was later fined $10.00 by Judge ROSE in Reporters Court. b7c b7d

[redacted] Reporters Court, produced volume 5 trial docket and minute record of night court, which on page 40-41, docket No. 28346, disclosed that GERALD SMITH, PRESTON DELCAZAL, HENRY GRUNDMEYER, HERMAN GRUNDMEYER, and GODFREY McNEELY were arrested by Captain

MALONE and others on November 5, 1936 and charged with disturbing the peace, reviling the police, and using obscene language. On the same date, all five defendants were fined $10.00 or 10 days, sentence suspended by Judge ROSE.

[redacted] for the New Orleans Police Department and in October, 1936 GERALD L. K. SMITH came to New Orleans for the purpose of making a political speech. SMITH had no permit to make the speech, but gave it anyway. It was understood that SMITH was going to attack the City Administration during the course of the speech and [redacted] received orders to take six detectives and mingle in the crowd to watch and listen. He stated that he was ordered not to break up the speech but to wait until the meeting was over, when he was to search SMITH and the latter's bodyguards, who were all reported to be armed. In the event these men were found to be carrying arms, they were to be booked for carrying concealed weapons.

[redacted] stated that at the conclusion of the meeting these men were searched but no weapons were found. He stated that he reported this to his superior and was ordered to arrest the men any way, and book them for disturbing the peace. He stated that he then proceeded to SMITH's room at the Jung Hotel, and overheard SMITH and the other men with him talking rather loudly and laughing about putting one over on the City Police. He stated that he then entered the room and told the men that he was placing them under arrest for disturbing the peace, and that they laughed and joked about the entire matter. He stated that these men were then taken to the First Precinct Police Station, and later the same night were taken before Judge ROSE at the Night Court, where all five men entered pleas of guilty, and were fined $10.00, sentence being suspended.

On August 18, 1942 [redacted] New Orleans Harbor Police, advised that he had heard GERALD L. K. SMITH address a labor group about 1934, at the corner of Canal & Claiborne Streets. He stated that SMITH was introduced as Chaplain of the Louisiana Federation of Labor, that the meeting was sponsored by the Central Trades & Labor Council. He stated that the meeting was a protest being made by the labor group against the appointment of D. D. MOORE as Collector of Internal Revenue. He stated that SMITH made a rip-roaring stump speech and so impressed HUEY P. LONG, who happened to hear the speech over the radio, that he lined SMITH up immediately with him in the Share Our Wealth Movement.

[redacted] of the Central Trades and Labor Council, American Federation of Labor in 1933 and 1934. He stated that in 1934 an organization meeting was held by the Labor group at Canal and Claiborne Streets, New Orleans. He stated that at that time GERALD L. K. SMITH was Chaplain of the Shreveport Federation of Labor, and that CECIL PARKER of Shreveport, who was then President of the Louisiana Federation of Labor, brought SMITH to New Orleans to address the gathering. [redacted] stated that HUEY P. LONG heard SMITH give his address and LONG immediately rushed from his room at the Roosevelt Hotel and

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met SMITH on the platform at the conclusion of his address, and immediately lined him up with his own organization. [redacted] stated at that time SMITH appeared to be "a lean and hungry cassius". b7c b7D

In reference letter the San Antonio Field Division advised that on May 27, 1942, a search was made of the residence of [redacted] San Antonio, Texas, as a result of a waiver of search having been executed by [redacted] Contained in the files of [redacted] was found the following letter upon the letterhead of the Kingshighway Christian Church, Shreveport, Louisiana, dated July 8, 1933, addressed to [redacted] b7c

"Dear Sir:

"I write to you concerning a very confidential matter based on the confidence that some of my friends have in you.

"I am anxious to get in touch with His Honor ADOLF HITLER, but, knowing you are recently removed from Germany before doing so, I desire your opinion of conditions in that country. They look good to me. Can you give me a code for getting in touch with Herr HITLER or one of his representatives in America?

"The Semitic Propaganda in America is growing more serious every day. I enclose herewith a bulletin that was put out on the streets of our city today as a result of an attempt on the part of a Jew to take hundreds of homes away from the people. I am convinced that the Jews are trying to rob American people just as they attempted to do in Germany. I am further convinced that in the future, Germany and America will be closer together than any two nations in the world.

"You will be interested to know that my grandfather was Herr SCHMIDT and that I was reared in the state of Wisconsin. You may feel free to write me directly or through anyone of your friends in Shreveport. Surely there must be an organization now existing in America to overcome the anti-German propaganda being promoted by the Jews. Please enlighten me.

"I am thoroughly convinced that your theory of Free Economy which is approved by Professor FISHER of Yale University, who was a disciple of GYSELL, the great German economist, is indeed the way out. There are some matters which I desire to discuss with you at the earliest possibly day which I cannot put in writing. Please answer me at once. Guten tag,

"GERALD L. K. SCHMIDT

"P.S. I am inclined to believe that if we can get together, I will have no difficulty in popularizing your pamphlet on Free Economy with the readers. "

This letter was removed from the files of [redacted] and is being retained in the files of the San Antonio Field Division in the case entitled [redacted] San Antonio File [redacted] b7c

This letter was answered by [redacted] in a letter dated July 11, 1933, addressed to Reverend GERALD L. K. SCHMIDT at Shreveport, Louisiana, in which [redacted] furnished Reverend SMITH with the address of ADOLPH HITLER and DR. GOEBBELS. In the letter [redacted] stated, "It is possible that the New York Nazi Movement is in touch with all American movements of their own nature. They could be reached by means of the New York Staatsbuergor Zeitung." A carbon copy of this letter of July 11, 1933 is also being retained in the files of the San Antonio Field Division in the case of [redacted] b7c

Referenced letter stated that both of these letters were recovered and were appropriately marked for identification by Special Agent [redacted] of the San Antonio Field Division. b7c

[redacted] advised that GERALD L. K. SMITH stayed at the Jung Hotel for several days in October, 1936, and that at the conclusion of his stay he left behind a large cardboard carton, which [redacted] stated contained a large number of letters, pamphlets, and other documents, as well as some articles of clothing. [redacted] stated that most of the letters dealt with a number of speaking engagements throughout the country, which was during the time that SMITH was travelling with DR. FRANCIS E. TOWNSEND and speaking on the Townsend Old Age Pension Plan. b7

In a letter dated June 23, 1936, [redacted] Los Angeles, California, informed SMITH of the unabated efforts on the part of [redacted] in his advocacy of the principles annunciated by the late Senator HUEY P. LONG, and asking SMITH to express a word of appreciation for the unselfish devotion to a good cause manifested by this man. b7c

In a letter dated July 25, 1936, written by [redacted] Publishers of Plaintalk Magazine, 1003 K Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. to [redacted] Warwick Hotel, New York City, [redacted] asks "can't GERALD SMITH dictate to Queen Elizabeth Sunday the Louisiana blackmail story, so I can use it in September, and help along my plea to [redacted] to put GERALD on the air in September? I'll fix it up with her for her trouble - - maybe giving SEN THOMAS a real break in PT." b7

[redacted] stated that on June 24, 1936, [redacted] U. S. Anti-Communist League, P. O. Box 21, Shreveport, Louisiana, advised SMITH that he was organizing an anti-Communist Legion and that WILLIAM DUDLEY KELLY had no connection with the movement whatsoever. He requested SMITH to affiliate with them as a member of their General Staff. In a letter dated June 20, 1936 [redacted] b7 b

[redacted] He stated that he had concentrated for the last year and a half on the purpose of censorship on the radio, and other intolerable radio wrongs already existing in Southern California. He attached a copy captioned "Extracts From Report of George H. Hill, Examiner for the Federal Communications Commission" and stated that for the past year and one-half he had been carrying on a fight to obtain a voice on the air for the Liberals of Southern Californis. [redacted] predicts that SMITH and all Townsend's speakers would be bared from the radio and deprived of use of the mail, and urges SMITH to cooperate with him and some of his clients in establishing a super power radio station just outside of the confines of the United States, stating: b7c

> "We have been working on this matter now for more than six months, we have chosen a site, have been assured our permit, and have the official assurance of the continued exercise of that freedom of speech which we are entitled to in the United States but are not receiving.
>
> "I shall not go into more details here. The importance of this matter warrants a personal interview here in Los Angeles with someone from your organization authorized to act.
>
> "I strongly urge you to designate someone in your organization to take this matter up with me and to do something about it while you still have the finances and the organization. This station will be an anchor to windward for you if and when your movement becomes threatening enough to cause entrenched greed to take the extreme measures against you which I have mentioned. You think you have been persecuted but 'you ain't seen nothing yet'."

[redacted] stated that SMITH also received a letter dated June 7, 1936, on the letterhead of the National Press Club, Washington, D.C., signed [redacted] In this letter [redacted] discussed the Philadelphia Convention and referred to President ROOSEVELT as "the grinning snake Charmer Lord Franklin", and as the "Happy Borrower who soon will be turned outwith all the rest of the snake oil venders." b7 b7

In a letter dated June 25, 1936 [redacted] Share Our Wealth Society of America, Merrillan, Wisconsin, refers to "Emperor Farley's rotten Roman Raw Deal", and states that "Mr. Roosevelt sold the free citizens of the United States to a Paper program". b7

On September 8, 1936 [redacted] Radio Legion of America, 731 North Highland Avenue, Hollywood, California, stated that Radio Legion reports the organized protest of all liberals and progressives against the intolerable radio conditions existing in the United States, whereby the right b7

of Free Speech is being nullified, and enclosed a copy of an address Specially prepared for use on the Radio by Mr. GERALD L. K. SMITH, and furnished by Radio Legion of America in the form prepared by its attorney Mr. LAWRENCE W. ALLEN, 1731 Highland Avenue, Hollywood. This speech was titled "New Deal Is Opposed to Free Speech".

[redacted] stated that among SMITH's belongings which he left at the Jung Hotel were also copies of two letters addressed to SMITH, dated October 9, 1936, signed by [redacted] Marietta Street Building, Atlanta, Georgia. In the first of these letters [redacted] refers to the proposed incorporation of a political Society with the incorporators by Smith, [redacted] It was proposed that this corporation be incorporated in the State of Delaware, but the name of the corporation is not mentioned. The Corporation Trust Company is mentioned as the Agent to complete the corporation in Wilmington, Delaware. In a postscript to this letter [redacted] stated that he had just read an article in the October 2 issue of Jewish Examiner, describing SMITH as the Hitler of America. [redacted] tells SMITH to "get a copy and accept the challenge. It looks like the Jews are going to force you to become anti-Semitic." In a second letter dated October 9, 1936, [redacted] attaches a copy of a letter written by him in response to an article appearing in the Jewish Examiner. He states that he is not mailing the original to [redacted] or the copies to [redacted] or [redacted] and would not send the letters until SMITH OK'd them. The attached letter was addressed to [redacted] Jewish Examiner, 186 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, New York, and reads as follows:

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"I have read the article of Dr. Birkhead appearing in the October 2nd issue of your publication in which he describes Gerald L. K. Smith as anti-Semitic and possessed of ambitions against the Jews similar to those of Hitler.

"I personally know that Gerald Smith is not anti-Semitic. [redacted] New York City, who without question is a Jew and [redacted] one of my associates whose father maintains an office at 29 Broadway, New York City, and who also without question is a Jew can confirm this statement that Gerald Smith is not anti-Semitic. [redacted] of New Orleans can also confirm the statement. They know that I have no prejudice against Jews or any other race or religion. I am the son of a Baptist Preacher, attended a Catholic Academy, was in the office of General Counsel for the Ku Klux Klan and voted for Alfred E. Smith.

b7c

"However, the Jews are guilty of so much rascality in banking circles that an anti-Semitic movement would be very popular. You have annoyed Gerald Smith all over America with your fears that he would use his great powers against your race. One reason that you have been chased from country to country during every generation since the crucifixion of Jesus is your fear. I do not know whether that fear comes from a guilty

conscience or from lack of intestinal fortitude, but I do know that your offensive attacks against any leader who tries to throw off the yoke of slavery from the people by liberalizing them is sufficient to disgust such leader with the entire Jewish race. Your attacks on Gerald Smith which are without foundation or reason, are likely to operate as a boomerang to your race.

"Unless your paper writes an apology in the next issue to your unwarranted assailment of Gerald Smith, you have my definite assurance that I shall prevail upon him to accept the challenge which you have thrust upon him. I am sending copies of this letter to his and my mutual friends whose names are mentioned above. Knowing of my sincerity as they do, they will understand this letter. If you Jews as a minority of our citizenry desire to enjoy the freedom which you now have, my suggestion would be that you not antagonize the leaders of the majority. You are precipitating considerable trouble for yourselves.

"Ever since Jesus was crucified for kicking the money changers out of the temple for purely economic reasons to prevent the usurious practices of that day and to liberate the poor, Gentiles have endeavored to live in peace and harmony with you, but every time an effort has been made to rout the money changers, you consider it an attack upon your entire race. So long as such a position is assumed you need never hope for permanent security in any country. If the Jewish money changers will turn the coinage of money back to the Congress of the United States in accordance with the provisions of our Constitution, I do not believe you will hear any utterances from Gerald Smith, Father Coughlin or anyone else mentioning a Wall Street Jewish name. You must remember what Rothschild, a Jew, said about giving him the right to coin the money and he did not care who was in charge of the government.

"If your race really wants to start an anti-Semitic movement, as is indicated in your publication of October 2nd, I believe you are on the road toward that end. Remember that ninety two per cent of the American families have an average worth of only about $3,26 and there are very few Jewish families in that category."

[redacted] stated that there were many other letters that SMITH left at the Jung Hotel, most of which dealt with the political situation, in Louisiana, after Long's death, the Townsend Old Age Pension Plan, Activities of the Union Party During the 1936 Presidential Campaign, etc. This information is not being set out in detail, inasmuch as it is not believed to be of any value, in this investigation; however, all of the above letters referred to were furnished to the writer by [redacted] and are being retained in the New Orleans file in this case for possible future reference. b7D

[redacted] that a number of newspaper clippings magazine articles were contained in the box which SMITH left at the Jung Hotel. Among these articles were the following: b7D

A booklet entitled "E. Pluribus Unum, a Story of Today and of Today's Tomorrow", published by the Patriot publishing Co., Los Angeles.

A pamphlet entitled, "Who Wants War, The Inside Story of the Ethiopian Affair", published by the Edmondson Service, 84 Washington Street, New York City.

A pamphlet entitled "Toward Armagedden by the Squire of Cruna Elbow", published by the Militant Christian Association, Charleston, S. C.

A mimeographed copy of an address of Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, delivered before the National Press Club, Washington, D. C. on Friday, August 7, 1936.

Two typewritten copies entitled "Excerpts From An Address Delivered by Gerald L. K. Smith, Tomlinson Headquarters, Indianapolis, Indiana, September 26, 1936".

Several printed copies of the Funeral Oration delivered over the Grave of Huey Pierce Long, by Gerald L.K. Smith, September 12, 1935.

A series of pamphlets published by the National Civic Federation, written by RALPH N. EASLEY, entitled "Red Methodist Church of Red Incubus", "U. S. Department of Justice Powerless to Deal with Communist Activities", "Labor Day Problems of 1936 - What is the Way Out","Moscow's Sabotage Agencies Unmasked".

Three pamphlets of the Little Buffalo series, entitled, "Making Money Safe for Prosperity - Figuring the Townsend Plan", "Three Plans In One", and "Re-invigorating Confidence.".

A typewritten copy of a lengthy manuscript entitled "Report to Mr. Sykes July 17, 1936 - Re U. M. W. of A."

A typewritten manuscript which is taken from the Fellowship Form of 1065 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, D. C., under the date October, 1935, entitled "Roman Catholic Murders U. S. Senator Huey P. Long of Louisiana. Down with Romanism should be our Slogan in America."

A series of pamphlets entitled, "American Coalition," published by Industrial Associaties, 154 Nassau Street, New York City, entitled -

"Invitation"
"A Call to Arms"
"How to Help"
"Tentative Platform"
"Nominations"
"Membership"
"Clergymen of America"
"Editors of America"
"Voters of America"
"Eternity".

The October, 1936 issue of Current History, containing Biography Sketches of Father Coughlin, William Lumke, Rev. Gerald L.K. Smith (pages 82-86), Dr. Townsend, Norman Thomas, and Earl Browder, in an article entitled "That Third Party" by HUBERT HARRIS.

September 29, 1936 issue of New Masses, underlined on pages 11 and 12, where the name of GERALD L. K. SMITH is mentioned.

The October 25, 1936 issue of New Masses underlined on page 6 in an article called "The Coughlin Convention".

The August 22, 1936 issue of The Nation, which contains an article concerning SMITH on page 213.

September, 1936 issue of Common Sense, which contains an article concerning SMITH on Page 10.

The July 25, 1936 issue of The Nation, containing an article entitled "Huey Long, the Second - Interview with GERALD L. K. SMITH", by Gerold Frank.

A page torn from the Literary Digest dated August 1, 1936, containing an article entitled "Four Preachers in Political America".

The above magazines were also furnished to the writer by [redacted] and are being retained in the New Orleans File in this case. b7D

On February 14, 1942, [redacted] New Orleans, called at this office and furnished Special Agent [redacted] with a number of newspaper clippings of apparently anti-British substance, which she stated had been given to her by [redacted] a boarder at the same address. [redacted] stated that [redacted] b7D & b7D

was receiving considerable literature from GERALD L. K. SMITH and also produced a page of what appears to be one of SMITH's "inner circle messages".

On August 2, 1942, [redacted] and during that time [redacted] received considerable literature and correspondence from GERALD L. K. SMITH and the Committee of One Million. [redacted] stated that [redacted] attempted to get the people in the house to take this literature and read it. She furnished the writer a letter entitled "Message For Inner Circle Only," dated at Detroit, Michigan, March 28, 1942, signed GERALD L. K. SMITH, and an "Inner Circle" message dated May 8, 1942. These items are also being retained in the New Orleans file of this case. [redacted] stated that [redacted] was constantly criticizing President ROOSEVELT and Prime Minister CHURCHILL, and she appeared to be purely in sympathy with SMITH and his ideas. [redacted] advised that on August 4, 1942, [redacted] moved to Jackson, Michigan, where she is now living at [redacted] She stated that [redacted] She further stated that when [redacted] left New Orleans she left behind two small suitcases and a cardboard box, which she stated contained some of subject's clothes, and personal effects, but which she was positive did not contain any more literature or correspondence which [redacted] may have received from GERALD L. K. SMITH.

On August 15, 1940, [redacted] an employee of Jordan & Booth, Inc., a men's clothing store in Shreveport, Louisiana, advised Special Agent [redacted] that in about 1935 or 1936, Reverand GERALD L. K. SMITH came into this store, accompanied by a man whom he described as an organizer for the "Silver Shirts", at which time Rev. SMITH purchased a hat for this man. At that time SMITH, or the man that accompanied him, requested information as to the cost of securing gray colored shirts, apparently to be used as uniform for the Silver Shirts. After SMITH and this other man departed, they forgot some of the Silver Shirt propaganda, which stayed in the store for a while until someone destroyed it. This information was furnished to the Bureau in a letter dated April 18, 1940, and appears in New Orleans file 65-49-37.

- PENDING -

ALL
b7C, b7D

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

ATLANTA FIELD DIVISION -

At Atlanta, Georgia, will interview [redacted] of the Ansley Hotel, for any information he may possess concerning SMITH, and his activities.

Will discreetly ascertain the connection between GERALD L. K. SMITH and [redacted] Marietta Street Building, Atlanta, with particular reference to the political corporation which [redacted] and SMITH may have organized and incorporated in the state of Delaware, in 1936.

INDIANAPOLIS FIELD DIVISION -

At Indianapolis, Indiana, will contact officials of the 7th Street Christian Church and the University Place Church, Butler University, for details as to SMITH's activities while Pastor of those congregations.

Will check the records of Butler Theological Seminary for information as to date and place of birth of the subject.

Will endeavor to ascertain the date and place of the subject's marriage to ELEANOR SORENSON. [redacted] It should be recalled that subject states he married ELEANOR SORENSON on June 21, 1922, and that his son is now eighteen years old.

MILWAUKEE FIELD DIVISION -

At Milwaukee, Wisconsin, will make every effort to verify subject's birth date and place, and his true and correct name, it being noted that he has stated that he was born at Pardeeville, Wisconsin, February 27, 1898.

Will endeavor to verify the date and place of birth of subject's son GERALD SMITH, JR., who was probably born in Viroqua, in about 1921, to ELEANOR SORENSON, [redacted] If found to have been born in 1921 instead of 1924, will determine the Selective Service status of GERALD SMITH, JR.

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION -

At New York City, New York, will interview [redacted] of Hotel New Yorker, for any information in his possession concerning SMITH's background and activity.

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b7c

WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION -

At Washington, D. C., will interview [redacted] International News Service, for any information in his possession concerning subject's background and activity.

Will contact [redacted] or other members of the firm of Davies, Richberg, Beebe, Busick & Richardson, and obtain information in this firm's file concerning the background and activity of SMITH.

Will interview [redacted], who was intimate with SMITH when both were associated with HUEY P. LONG, for any information [redacted] has concerning subject's background, and especially concerning subject's connection with Pelley's Silver Shirts, prior to 1934.

NEW ORLEANS FIELD DIVISION -

At Shreveport, Louisiana, will interview [redacted] for information in his possession concerning SMITH's background and activity.

Will interview [redacted] of Shreveport Times, for any information he has as to subject's activities, while in Shreveport. It will be recalled that [redacted] was a member of the Board of Stewards of the Kingshighway Christian Church at the time that SMITH was the Pastor of that Church.

Will interview [redacted] with regard to SMITH's activities while in Shreveport, and his connection with Pelley's Silver Shirt Legion.

Will interview [redacted] for any information in his possession concerning SMITH and his activities while in Louisiana.

ALL
b7C

IDENTITY OF INFORMANTS IN REPORT OF
SPECIAL AGENT [redacted] DATED
AUGUST 28, 1942, AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
ENTITLED "GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH,
was.,et al; INTERNAL SECURITY -
SEDITION," NEW ORLEANS FILE No.62-1194.

b7c

[redacted]

b7c
b7D

CC-285

[redacted] sb
9-11-42
62-43818 — 127

RECORDED

Date:

To: ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL WENDELL BERGE

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: GERALD L. K. SMITH, with alias
"THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION"
INTERNAL SECURITY - SEDITION

There are enclosed herewith for your consideration a copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] New Orleans, Louisiana, dated August 28, 1942, and a copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] Atlanta, Georgia, dated August 29, 1942, in the above-entitled matter.

Enclosure

ALC
b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/29/82 BY SP-8BTS/mh

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Sandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
SEP 12 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
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SEP 15 15 07 PM '42

b7c

Date: [redacted] 9/17/42 RECORDED
62-43818-128 25494

To: ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL WENDELL BERGE

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH
THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY - SEDITION

There is inclosed herewith for your further consideration a copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] Detroit, Michigan, dated September 2, 1942, in the above-entitled matter. b7c

Inclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/29/82 BY SP-[illegible]

DE-INDEXED
DATE: 10/15/57
4

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon

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SEP 18 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2 SEP 24 1942 351

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

GERALD L. K. SMITH

PART 4 OF 18

FILE NUMBER : 62-43818

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT DETROIT

DETROIT FILE NO. 62-1126

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	9/2/42	8/4,5,9-11,18-24,26,28,29/42	[redacted] MBB

b7c

TITLE
GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, also known as Gerald L. K. Smith;
THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION

CHARACTER OF CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY;
SEDITION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

MR. SMITH presently devoting full energy to securing Republican nomination and ultimate election as United States Senator from Michigan, making extensive speaking tour state of Michigan, weekly radio speeches continue to attack New Deal Administration and WALTER WINCHELL. WINCHELL in "Liberty" magazine said SMITH had been indicted. "Liberty" magazine to publish apology and retraction. SMITH'S weekly income estimated to be approximately $1500. SMITH described as opportunist, vehemently antagonistic and anti-New Deal, and privately Anti-Jewish. SMITH'S personality extremely egotistical and dictatorial. SMITH'S financial backers have been "biggest men in Detroit." SMITH'S "Dangerous Enemies" edited by Rev. L. PERES BUROKER, former writer for GERALD L. WINROD. SMITH had former brief associations with GENERAL MOSELEY PELLEY. Recent contacts with GERALD WINROD. Several Years ago SMITH refused very profitable propaganda offer from German Consul in New York. SMITH has read MEIN KAMPF and described it as a marvelous book. MRS. ELIZABETH DILLING attempting to contact SMITH. August 1942 issue of THE CROSS AND THE FLAG distributed August 3, 1942, and copy submitted.

(Bogus 2 & 27 field)

Memo to C Berge 9-17-42 [redacted]

Check with Director Clearing 9/11 RW

b7c

- P -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: John S. Burger SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
62-40819-128

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2 - New Orleans
1 - USA Detroit
4 - Detroit

2 SEP 8 1942

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FILED

COPIES DESTROYED 86 OCT 13 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/28/82 BY 3280 pc

RECEIVED-SECURITY 1942 DEC 11 3 08 PM

(Detroit File 62-1126)

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] b7c
dated August 11, 1942, at Detroit, Michigan.

DETAILS: At Detroit, Michigan:

[redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that MRS. ELIZABETH DILLING of Chicago, Illinois, was making repeated attempts to contact SMITH but SMITH was anxious to avoid her at the present time. The person who is attempting to establish this contact is a person very close to SMITH and to MRS. ELIZABETH DILLING by the name of MRS. MURRAY KNOWLES who is presently active in United Mothers of America and who with her husband was formerly active in the Detroit Chapter of the America First Committee. b

[redacted] stated that SMITH is presently devoting practically all his energy to his political campaign for the Republican nomination and the ultimate election to the office of United States Senator from the state of Michigan. He is constantly appealing for support from persons on the mailing list of the Committee of One Million. He frequently sends out mimeographed letters requesting financial contributions and other assistance such as providing transportation and helping to arrange meetings. [redacted] stated he had learned that SMITH'S average receipts through his mail are about $200 daily. He had also heard a rumor that SMITH was not obligated to pay rent for his space in the Industrial Bank Building but that the office space was a gratuitous contribution. Informant stated that three of the principal visitors to SMITH'S office, the location of which is never publicized, are MR. AND MRS. MURRAY KNOWLES, [redacted], AND REV. LELAND MARION, Pontiac, Michigan. Informant stated that numerous copies of SCRIBNERS COMMENTATOR magazine containing an article about HENRY FORD are available at SMITH'S office. Until recently, numerous copies of the RED NET WORK by ELIZABETH DILLING and THE OCTOPUS by REV. FRANK WOODRUFF (analias of MRS. ELIZABETH DILLING) were kept on hand at SMITH'S office. b7 b7c

[redacted] was interviewed by the writer accompanied by Special Agent [redacted] at first stated that he did not want to impart any information at all about SMITH unless the writer first obtained the authority of [redacted] Ford Motor Company. However, when informant was assured that no attempt would be made to involve the Ford Motor Company or its officers for any support it might have contributed, he was willing to give the following information: b7D b7c

He said that when SMITH came to Detroit in 1939, in

unless I know what his conduct is."

[redacted] also advised that SMITH has been in contact with [redacted] and Senator ROBERT REYNOLDS. He has also contacted [redacted] who has promised SMITH both financial support and advice on the conduct of his political affairs. SMITH was preparing the report of his expenses in connection with his primary political campaign and told [redacted] of ED BARNARD, Detroit political leader, "I want to make sure that it is good enough but still don't want to make it too good." SMITH then arranged to get BERNARD'S comments on his campaign report. b7c b7D

Shortly before the primary election on September 15th, to be exact on the night of September 11th, 1942, a broadcast was arranged over radio station WJR in which WILLIAM POWER MALONEY spoke on the evils of seditious propaganda and closed by referring to the indictment of twenty-eight persons for sedition in Washington, D. C. The Civil Rights Federation was to follow immediately and mention that one of the seditious publications mentioned in the indictment was "The Cross And The Flag", which is published by GERALD L. K. SMITH. [redacted] advised SMITH of this contemplated program but said there was nothing he could do to change it since the facts as stated were accurate. It should be stated here that the Civil Rights Federation is known to the Detroit Field Office as a Communist Front Organization. The broadcast was actually made as planned. b7c

On September 13, 1942, as the primary campaign was drawing to a close SMITH commented to [redacted] that the smear campaign against him was not as bad as it might have been because he thought they would have run articles about his connection with WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY, who is now serving fifteen years for sedition. SMITH explained that many newspapers were hesitant to carry such information because they feared a decrease in circulation. b7c

[redacted] continued that SMITH has persisted in attempting to contact CHARLES A. LINDBERGH at the Ford Willow Run Bomber Plant. To date it is not believed that SMITH has contacted LINDBERGH but he has succeeded in having a two-hour conference with [redacted] of Ford Motor Company, on September 23, 1942. At the conclusion of the conference, SMITH informs his wife that the men at the Ford Motor Company were panic stricken and were open to suggestion. b7c

SMITH directed his secretary, [redacted] to make out two separate financial reports for his political campaign, one in the name

GERALD L. K. SMITH, Candidate, and the other in the name of The Committee of One Million, and the reports were to show that all of campaign funds were received and handled by the committee. SMITH again telephonically contacted [redacted] and demanded one thousand dollars from [redacted] immediately and finally got [redacted] to send one hundred dollars right away. b7c

A circular letter mimeographed unter the name National Workers League reads as follows:

> "National Workers League founded 1938, Nationalism is love of one's own country — The readiness to sacrifice everything to its interests.
>
> Detroit, Michigan, September 9, 1942, Nationalist News Letter 139, Volume 4, Number 5.
>
> All Michigan Nationalists are expected to vote September 15, 1942 for GERALD L. K. SMITH, Republican Candidate for United States Senate.
>
> All Detroit Nationalists are expected to vote September 15, 1942 for VIRGIL L. CHANDLER (Sojourner Truth), Candidate for Detroit City Council.
>
> Win the War for Americans Only."

Confidential Informant recently advised that SMITH had decided to run as an independent Republican Candidate for the office of United States Senator from the State of Michigan in opposition to Judge HOMER FERGUSON. SMITH confirmed at length with Senator ROBERT REYNOLDS and expressed to Senator REYNOLDS that REYNOLDS should explain to his good friend in Washington that SMITH was going to run and that if SMITH didn't win, his good friend would be assured of election (the good friend is possibly Senator PRENTISS M. BROWN, Democrat Candidate for election as Senator from Michigan). Senator REYNOLDS was, if any, cordial with SMITH according to [redacted] and congratulated SMITH on his fine showing. Informant stated that SMITH had boasted having discovered that the leaders of the Foreign Policy Association were Rabbi WISE, ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, and HAROLD LASKI, whom SMITH described as a notorious English Communist. SMITH said that these three leaders stood for a big "super-dooper world government" and that was the "nigger in the woodpile". b7D

SMITH criticized WALLACE'S statement, which warned the United States against spoiling the international relationships in the rubber industry. SMITH said very sarcastically to [redacted] of Detroit, Michigan, We can crawl on our stomachs and go to town on our knees but we mustn't hurt b7c

the feelings of the British rubber monopoly.

On October 8, 1942, according to information received from [redacted] SMITH had a political meeting in which he attempted to answer the arguement of his enemies that he was a lieutenant of HUEY LONG. SMITH announced that HUEY LONG was a great man and that the only times he made mistakes was when he was under the influence of liquor. SMITH also said, "Before we will submit to being city-slicked by another WENDELL WILKIE or any of his Michigan stooges, we will start a new party and nominate CHARLES LINDBERGH for President." b7D

All of SMITH'S radio addresses have been received by the writer under an arrangement as previously described. It is noted, however, that practically all of SMITH'S recent speeches have been devoted entirely to political propaganda aimed at securing his nomination as Republican Candidate for the office of United States Senator from Michigan. The following speeches made by SMITH are being retained in the files of the Detroit Field Office and are not being reported verbatim because it is felt that they pertain exclusively to political propaganda: August 30, 1942, September 9, 11, 13, 14 A.M., 14 P.M., and 15, 1942.

The election was held and SMITH met his defeat on September 15, 1942. On September 20, 1942 SMITH explained to his friends over the radio the reasons for his defeat as being newspaper opposition, professional politicians of the Republican Party and New Deal politicians encouraging the Republican Party to nominate the Republican Candidate who would be not easily defeated by the Democrats. In his speech SMITH addressed the successful Republican Nominee Judge HOMER FERGUSON and criticized him for having not discussed the real issues of the campaigns. SMITH said that the Republicans will want to know how you stand on WENDELL WILKIE's Post-War Plan to make us part of an international empire. The people want to know whether you think the Baruch Committee on rubber is an intelligent attempt to solve this problem or merely an attempt to save the monopolies. The balance of this speech also is deemed to be purely political and is, therefore, not being quoted in full.

SMITH'S radio address on September 28, 1942 was also purely political in which SMITH suggested that he was seeking the advice of his followers to determine whether or not they thought he could run as an independent Republican Candidate. This speech also is being retained in the file of the Detroit Field Office and is not being quoted verbatim herein.

[redacted]

b7C
b7D

- P E N D I N G -

(Detroit 62-1126)

ENCLOSURES: TO THE BUREAU

One copy of July, 1942 "The Cross And The Flag."

One copy of August, 1942, "The Cross And The Flag."

- P E N D I N G -

(Detroit file 62-1126)

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

*THE NEW ORLEANS FIELD DIVISION

At ALGIERS, LOUISIANA will attempt to locate and interview [redacted] who was friendly with SMITH during HUEY LONG'S regime [redacted] If he is located, will interview [redacted] concering SMITH'S contacts, finances, supporters, and activities. b2

THE DETROIT FIELD DIVISION

At DETROIT, MICHIGAN will maintain contacts with Informants and obtain copies of any propaganda for prompt transmittal to the Bureau.

- P E N D I N G -

(Detroit file 62-1126)

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

ALL
b7c, b7D

CC-

[redacted] b7c

12-3-42
62-43818-157

Date:

To: Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/7/82 BY SP6BJA1 Om
204,433

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, with aliases;
INTERNAL SECURITY; CUSTODIAL DETENTION; SEDITION.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Candy

For your information I wish to advise that a copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] submitted in connection with the above-entitled matter at Detroit, Michigan, on November 13, 1942, was forwarded to the Division of Records under date of December 3, 1942.

b7c

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 14
☆ DEC 5 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
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[redacted]

b7c

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) DEPT OF THE ARMY, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
62-43818-158

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

CC-285a

JPHa:WMJ

62-43818 -158

Date: December 5, 1942

To: SAC, Detroit

RECORDED

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, with aliases;
THE COMMITTEE OF 1,000,000;
INTERNAL SECURITY; CUSTODIAL DETENTION; SEDITION.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Transmitted herewith for your information and possible assistance are copies of a communication received in connection with this matter from the Military Intelligence Service at Washington, D. C., under date of November 5, 1942.

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/30/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/mtw

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 5
DEC 5 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

137

DEC 9 1942

203

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Detroit, Michigan
December 1, 1942

34

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/30/82 BY SP-8BTJ/mn
DECLASSIFIED BY 6280/LED/
ON 8/10/82

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH S
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
CUSTODIAL DETENTION; SEDITION

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that the following additional information has been received from [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau. b7D

GERALD SMITH, having received over one hundred twenty thousand votes in the primary campaign as Republican candidate for the nomination as United States Senator from the State of Michigan, was encouraged eventhough he failed to receive the Republican nomination. Consequently he announced his candidacy as an Independent Republican for the same office. He encountered some difficulty in counties where voting machines were used and he repeatedly advised his faithful followers to insist on the right to demand a paper ballot and to place a paper sticker with the name of GERALD L. K. SMITH over the name of either HOMER FERGUSON or PRENTISS M. BROWN and to mark an "X" in front of this sticker. He also advised his followers to report any attempt on the part of election officials to impede the right to vote for the "sticker candidate".

SMITH aimed several criticisms at his opponents, particularly he accused HOMER FERGUSON of violating the constitution of the State of Michigan by running for political office within one year of his tenure on the bench as judge of the Wayne County Circuit Court.

During the course of the campaign SMITH was in touch with a [redacted] (probably [redacted], but nothing of importance was transacted between them. b7C

On October 29, 1942 SMITH addressed a telegram to Senator Vandenberg of

RECORDED & INDEXED
N146

62-43218-159

FOR DEFENSE
BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

403 207
30 DEC 8 1942
132

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83 OCT 21 1964

EX-36

COPY IN FILE

Michigan as follows: "In fulfilling your responsibility to the party be sure to take it easy. In your radio addresses your man is a flat tire, sure to get whipped. You can't afford to hitch your star to a sinker. Best regards". In this telegram SMITH was presumably referring to himself as a "sinker".

The previous day SMITH had made the comment that Senator Vandenberg made a statesman-like defense of the two party system. He continued that Mr. Vandenberg is a great American and he was proud to be numbered among his good friends.

GERALD SMITH told [redacted] that [redacted] of the Industrial Bank Building, in which SMITH's offices are located, has been one of his loyal supporters. SMITH commented that the capitalist system made America great and not any bureaucratic or semi-Communistic subtraction from it. SMITH said that his campaign was effective in combatting the New Deal tenet; that anyone like CLARE HOFFMAN or GERALD NYE who argued in favor of private ownership of property was Nazi or a Fifth Columnist.

For approximately ten days starting November 1, 1942 [redacted] of Denver, Colorado visited Detroit on a mission as an itinerant Baptist preacher and communicated frequently with SMITH. On several occasions [redacted] and SMITH met and spoke about their mutual friends.

SMITH admitted to [redacted], of Janesville, Wisconsin, that the only reason he was running in the senatorial race was to stay on the radio and keep his message before the people.

On November 3, 1942 SMITH was decisively defeated in the election for United States Senator and Republican candidate HOMER FERGUSON was elected. SMITH received only approximately twenty-five thousand votes. After the results of the election were known SMITH told [redacted] that it would be inconsistent for him to congratulate HAMILTON FISH and to criticize SMITH himself. SMITH considered bringing a lawsuit against WALTER WINCHELL and the Libery Magazine for libeling him by connecting him with WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY and others. SMITH felt confident that no action would be taken against him unless they would also get HAMILTON FISH, BURTON K. WHEELER and others. SMITH predicted that even the Isolationists who were already under indictment would be convicted. SMITH made stremuous attempts to obtain copies of the book "Louisiana Hayride" and the book entitled "Every Man A King" by HUEY LONG, which he finally succeeded in obtaining.

SMITH commented to a friend that if the Republicans don't do the right thing, the people will want a Democratic President, but not a New Dealer. SMITH

ALL
b2c

pointed out that he himself could accidentally become President of the United States.

On November 11, 1942 SMITH discussed with an attorney named [redacted] the newspaper report of Henry Wallace's speech before the Soviet American Rally. SMITH quoted "If Russia can continue for the next twenty years as well as in the past, she will surpass the United States". SMITH said that this comment was tantamount to saying that the Communistic system was better than the Democratic system. He continued to quote "Some in the United States believe we have over emphasized what might be called political or bill of rights democracy. Carried to the extreme this leads to anarchy". [redacted] commented that the vice president was so thoretical and so far ahead of the people in his thought that his comments were no good. SMITH said that Wallace is "a bad egg" and does not want the people to have any rubber. In speaking of current events SMITH said that the Nazis have occupied all of France and sent troops to Tunisia so that the Allied victory in Africa was not as real as had been supposed. SMITH said that even President Roosevelt warned against undue optimism. SMITH did not see how killing Frenchman was going to make them friends of the Allied Nations. [redacted] stated that the Allied Nations have taken a page out of the Nazi book, which is not good for the United States because France may never forget this except for the Anglophile Frenchmen. SMITH added "and the Jews".

[redacted] confided in SMITH that he was representing conscientious objectors and complained that he was running into many problems since all the decisions were made against conscientious objectors. He admitted that in most cases hisclients have no defense since they admit not having reported for induction, which is an actual violation of the law.

On November 14, 1942 SMITH was visited by [redacted] of Flint, Michigan, former journalist in Washington, D. C.

SMITH was very much perturbed over a newspaper story that appeared in the Detroit News on November 22, 1942 which implicated HUBERT LUCKER in the activities of the Free Romania Movement and quoted an admission by HUBERT LUCKER made on December 24, 1941 that LUCKER was publicity agent for the Free Romania Movement. SMITH was sorry about this because LUCKER was the president of the corporation committee for SMITH's dummy corporation and SMITH feared that his numerous enemies of the newspaper world would strain a point to implicate SMITH in the Free Romania Movement since the three leaders of this movement had already been indicted in Detroit, Michigan. SMITH even instructed HUBERT LUCKER as to what answer he should make when interviewed by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and told

ALL
b2c

LUCKER it would be all right for him to say that he had been president of SMITH's corporation, but he did not know whether he was still considered as such.

SMITH has boasted that he has practically annihilated the Communist in Detroit, Michigan and that he actually received one hundred thousand votes on November 3rd when he ran for the office of United States Senator from the State of Michigan; however, he claimed that numerous votes were stolen from him which reduced his official total to something near thirty thousand.

In commenting on gasoline rationing, SMITH said that he was trying to defeat it by publicity in his magazine, but he feared that the Jews would gain their point because they make a business of going around and getting everything.

SMITH has had numerous conferences with [redacted] and they have made a discovery of conspiracy which Leon Henderson and other New Dealers are engaged in in an effort to revamp American democracy. He pointed out that Henry Wallace described this "new order"; that the new democracy after this war will be neither Communism of the international sort or the democracy of the old-fashioned Isolationist sort. SMITH has found so much to criticize in Henry Wallace's speech that he quoted the entire speech in his magazine "The Cross and the Flag".

SMITH vehemently criticized Henry Wallace, Henry Luce and Bruce Bleven and pointed out to [redacted] the issue of the "New Masses" magazine in which the Communist gloated over the Madison Square Garden rally. [redacted] claims that this conspiracy started in 1932 and was calculated to produce a political body ruling the world. SMITH took [redacted] to the Economic Club for luncheon to hear a British spokesman. [redacted] made a trip to Washington, D. C. to impart her discovery to numerous congressmen. SMITH sent a telegram to Senator Robert Reynolds for her. On her return she stated they had contacted HAMILTON FISH, Senator GERALD NYE, Congressman CLARE HOFFMAN and was unable to meet Senator VANDENBERG because he had to attend a meeting concerning the Porto Rican question and wanted to make a stand against REX TUGWELL. She was unable also to see Congressman WOODRUFF. [redacted] also boasted that she spent considerable time with Congressman MARTIN DIES and discussed with him this New Deal conspiracy at length. She expressed the opinion that MARTIN DIES had knowledge of the conspiracy and knew that Leon Henderson was an advocate of the international theory, but did not know just how active Henderson was in advocating it.

SMITH has repeated his fears that the Republican party is toying with the

ALL
b7C

Letter to the Director
dated December 1, 1942

Re: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
CUSTODIAL DETENTION; SEDITION

idea of suggesting Wendell Wilke as its candidate for president in 1944. SMITH is obviously an archenemy of Wilke and for the policy for cooperating with the New Deal which he has followed.

Yours truly,

John S. Bugas

JOHN S. BUGAS
Special Agent in Charge

[redacted]
62-1126 b7c

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

WB:ESL:ECC

146-28-48

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 9, 1942.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dawson
Mr. Kramer
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
File [redacted]

b7c

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Re: Gerald L. K. Smith,
The Committee of One
Million.

Reference is made to the memorandum addressed to you by the Criminal Division under date of November 9, 1942, requesting certain additional investigation in the above mentioned case. It is requested that this Division be furnished such reports as may now be available in this matter, and that any additional reports be forwarded at the earliest possible date.

Information has been received indicating that [redacted] It is desired that you investigate the truth of this report and [redacted] it is requested that you ascertain if [redacted] It is requested that this information be communicated to the Criminal Division by December 15, 1942.

? b2c

With reference to the Bureau report dated August 11, 1942 at Detroit, Michigan, it is desired that you inform the Criminal Division, also by December 15, 1942, whether [redacted] mentioned therein would be available to testify, and if so, disclose the identity of such informant. If the testimony of this informant for any reason is not available, information is requested as to whether the facts the knowledge of which is attributed to such informant in this report can be obtained from another source.

b2D

b2c, b2D

FOR DEFENSE
BUY
UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

ans. 12/14/42
gPHa
but to SAC-Detroit
12/15/42

Rec'd 12/11/42
8 PM

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&
INDEXED

62-43818-160

413

The same type of information is desired, also by December 15, 1942, concerning [redacted] mentioned in the Bureau's report dated May 23, 1942 at Detroit, Michigan. b7c, b7D

The Department is in receipt of information that Hubert Lucker, mentioned in a number of Bureau reports originating in Detroit as financial manager of Smith, has broken off his association with the subject and is presently established in Washington, D. C. It is requested that you check this information and endeavor to ascertain whether Lucker's relations with Smith continue cordial, without interviewing Lucker if there is any possibility that they do.

Information has been received that the attorneys for TIME and LIFE magazines, with offices in New York City, have compiled a large file of information on Smith in which may be reflected facts which will interest this Division. It is requested that this file be secured or duplicated if it does exist and that any leads which may be indicated thereby be developed by investigation as soon as possible.

Additional information has been received in this office that the law firm "House, Grossman, Vorhaus and Helmey" of New York City handled a law suit against Smith for some individual identified to the Criminal Division as "The Banana King", and that [redacted] or some other such functionary in this law firm has some information about Smith which developed as a result of this law suit that may not be available elsewhere. It is requested that this lead be developed and a report be supplied to the Criminal Division as soon as possible. b7c

Other information reaching this office is that during the time Smith was established in New York one [redacted] was intimately associated with him. It is desired that you endeavor to ascertain the identity of this individual and the nature of her connection with the subject. b7c

It is also requested that [redacted], mentioned on page 3 of the Bureau report dated May 28, 1942, and page 10 of the Bureau report dated June 29, 1942, at Detroit, be interviewed to ascertain his knowledge of the affairs of the subject, particularly as concerns his finances and any Axis or other subversive connections. b7c

Respectfully,

Wendell Berge

WENDELL BERGE,
Assistant Attorney General.

JPHa:rb
12/14/42
62-43818-160

RECORDED

EX-40

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/30/82 BY SP-2BTJ/MC

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY
GENERAL WENDELL BERGE

RE: GERALD L. K. SMITH
THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
SEDITION

Reference is made to your memorandum of December 9, 1942, relative to the above-captioned individual.

Concerning your inquiry as to information which [redacted] might be able to furnish in connection with this case, I wish to advise you that [redacted] b7c

With reference to your question as to whether there are any other persons who had his confidence in matters relating to Smith, I invite your attention to the report submitted in this case by Special Agent [redacted] at Detroit, Michigan, on December 11, 1942, a copy of which report was sent to the Division of Records under date of December 14, 1942. As you will note from a review of Agent [redacted] report, [redacted] was interviewed at the Detroit Field Division [redacted], during the course of which interview he purportedly furnished all the information in his possession as to Smith's activities. b7c

In regard to your inquiry as to the availability as a witness of [redacted] mentioned in the report made in this case by Special Agent [redacted] at Detroit, Michigan, on August 11, 1942, you are advised that [redacted] b7c b7D

At present it does not appear that the facts, the knowledge of which are attributed to this informant, can be obtained from any other source.

[redacted] mentioned in Special Agent [redacted] report of [redacted] was [redacted] previously mentioned in this memorandum. b7c b7D

Relative to the other requests for investigation included in your memorandum, you are advised that the same are presently being handled and that the results thereof will be made available to you at a later date.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Tolson
E. A. T
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Carson
Coffey
Hendon
Kramer
McGuire
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Miss Gandy

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DEC 15 1942
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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JPHa:rb
62-43818-160
RECORDED

Date: December 15, 1942

To: SAC, Detroit

EX-40

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/30/82 BY SP-8BTJ/mlw

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: GERALD L. K. SMITH
THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
SEDITION

The Bureau is in receipt of a memorandum dated December 9, 1942, from the Criminal Division of the Department concerning this subject, which in its pertinent portions is quoted as follows:

"The Department is in receipt of information that Hubert Lucker, mentioned in a number of Bureau reports originating in Detroit as financial manager of Smith, has broken off his association with the subject and is presently established in Washington, D. C. It is requested that you check this information and endeavor to ascertain whether Lucker's relations with Smith continue cordial, without interviewing Lucker if there is any possibility that they do.

"Information has been received that the attorneys for TIME and LIFE magazines, with offices in New York City, have compiled a large file of information on Smith in which may be reflected facts which will interest this Division. It is requested that this file be secured or duplicated if it does exist and that any leads which may be indicated thereby be developed by investigation as soon as possible.

"Additional information has been received in this office that the law firm 'House, Grossman, Vorhaus and Helmey' of New York City handled a law suit against Smith for some individual identified to the Criminal Division as 'The Banana King', and that [redacted] b7c or some other such functionary in this law firm has some information about Smith which developed as a result of this law suit that may not be available elsewhere. It is requested that this lead be developed and a report be supplied to the Criminal Division as soon as possible.

"Other information reaching this office is that during the

Mr. Tolson
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Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 15 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DEC 24 1942

time Smith was established in New York one [redacted] was intimately associated with him. It is desired that you endeavor to ascertain the identity of this individual and the nature of her connection with the subject.

b7c

"It is also requested that [redacted], mentioned on page 3 of the Bureau report dated May 23, 1942, and page 10 of the Bureau report dated June 29, 1942, at Detroit, be interviewed to ascertain his knowledge of the affairs of the subject, particularly as concerns his finances and any Axis or other subversive connections."

Your further investigation in this case should include the securing of these specific items of information desired by the Criminal Division.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN Milwaukee FILE NO. 100-4766

b7c

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN	12/3/42	9/8,17,25/42	[redacted]/pkm

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, aka Gerald L. K. Smith, alias Gerald L. K. Schmidt; THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION	INTERNAL SECURITY; SEDITION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Columbia County records show GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH born Pardeeville 2/27/98 to LYMAN Y. SMITH, a traveling salesman, and SARAH JANE SMITH, both parents also said to have been born in Wisconsin. No record of birth of SMITH'S son from 1920 to 1924 at Viroqua, Wisconsin. Investigation to obtain information concerning possible return of subject's wife and son to Viroqua made with negative results.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/30/82 BY SP-8BTJ/mh

--RUC--

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] ated at Detroit, Michigan 8/28/42. b7c

DETAILS: AT PORTAGE, WISCONSIN

b7c b7D

[redacted] of the Registrar of Deeds Office made her records available to the writer, and it was ascertained therefrom that Certificate Number 184 dated March 20, 1898 at Pardeeville had been entered on the county records as certifying the birth of GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH at Pardeeville on February 27, 1898. The parents were said to be LYMAN Y. SMITH, a traveling salesman, and SARAH JANE SMITH, born Henthorn. Father's birthplace was listed as Sugar Grove, Vernon County, Wisconsin and the mother's birthplace as Clayton, Polk County, Wisconsin. The certificate was signed by C. H. CARLETON,

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED H. T. O'Connor SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

62-4338-18-161

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3 - Detroit
2 - Milwaukee

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RECEIVED 4 DEC 5 1942

RECORDED

EX-46

DRAFT IN FILE

54 JAN 12 1942

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

M.D., Health Officer, and recorded by A. A. PORTER, Registrar on June 8, 1898.

AT VIROQUA, WISCONSIN

b7c b7D

[redacted] Register of Deeds, Vernon County, searched his records covering the period from 1920 to 1924 inclusive but could find no trace therein of the record of the birth of any child by the name of SMITH whose father was named GERALD, nor could he find any child during that period whose name had been SORENSON.

The following individuals, all of whom had attended high school with GERALD L. K. SMITH, were interviewed and, although all of these individuals knew that SMITH had married a girl by the name of SORENSON after leaving Viroqua, none have any knowledge concerning SMITH'S family affairs thereafter, or any subsequent return visit paid to Viroqua by him or any member of his family.

[redacted] of Selective Service Local Board at Viroqua.

b7c

[redacted] Office of the County Agricultural Agent at Viroqua.

[redacted] on Main Street, Viroqua.

[redacted] stated in addition, that he was sure no son of GERALD SMITH'S had registered at his Board, as he had resided in Viroqua all his life and was personally acquainted with practically all of the registrants in that area.

b7c b7D

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

3 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- [X] Deleted under exemption(s) b7C, b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- [ ] Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- [ ] Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- [ ] Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.
- ____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.
- ____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____
- [ ] For your information: _____
- [X] The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 62-43818-162

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
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FBI/DOJ

NOV 7 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/30/82 BY SP-8BTJ/MG

[redacted] b7c

11/3/42

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your memorandum of October 28, 1942, with which you transmitted a document prepared by [redacted] of Detroit, Michigan, relating to the activities of Gerald L. K. Smith, which you indicate was furnished you by a representative of the publication [redacted]. b7c b7c

Since you have indicated in your memorandum that the reliability of [redacted] has not been established, I thought you would be interested to know this Bureau over a considerable period of time has had frequent contact with [redacted] regarding the activities of Smith. Although he indicated he possessed considerable information, he consistently refused to furnish any data of importance on the grounds that to do so would involve persons in positions of importance and would endanger his own personal safety. During the course of our contacts with him, it was ascertained that [redacted] In view of his refusal to cooperate with the Federal Government in the investigation of un-American activities, his attitude in this connection was communicated to the [redacted] This matter was also made the subject of a memorandum to the Assistant to the Attorney General, James Rowe, Jr., under date of August 4, 1942. b7 b7

It is also of interest to note that [redacted] came to the Detroit, Michigan, office of this Bureau and was interviewed at considerable length by Special Agent in Charge John S. Bugas. At that time he furnished a quantity of information in his possession which duplicates to some extent the data contained in the document you have made available to me. The information furnished our Detroit office by [redacted] is in the process of being typed and a copy of the report received will be made available to the Department immediately upon receipt in this Bureau. b7 b7

EX-47 INDEXED 62-43818-76

Concerning your request for an expression of opinion as to whether a complete investigation of the activities of Gerald L. K. Smith is justified, I wish to advise this Bureau has been engaged in a detailed inquiry into his activities for a period of many months. A considerable number of investigative reports containing all pertinent material developed have been made available to the Department and by memorandum to me dated August 13, 1942, Assistant Attorney

NOV 5 6 17 PM '42

NOV 5 3 15 PM '42

NOV 4 5 56 PM '42

10:00 AM 11-7-42

General Wendell Berge advised that while some of the statements of Smith contained in the material furnished bordered on sedition a sufficient case under Title 50, Section 33, U. S. Code had not yet been made. Mr. Berge at that time requested that we continue our investigation of Smith's activities and obtain copies of all speeches or writings made by him. All of the material obtained in this connection to date has been made available by me to the Department and this investigation is still in an active status.

I would appreciate your furnishing me any information in your possession or which can be obtained by you concerning the circumstances under which the document you furnished me was made available to a representative of PM. These data would be of considerable assistance in evaluating information furnished by [redacted] in view of his previous uncooperative attitude as indicated hereinbefore.

b7c,b7d

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D.C.

October 28, 1942

DECLASSIFIED BY
ON

CONFIDENTIAL

DATE

[redacted]

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER

Re: The Attached Material on Gerald L. K. Smith.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

The material accompanying this memorandum was submitted to me by PM. I assume that it supplements in part and duplicates in part investigative information presently in the Bureau files relating to Gerald L. K. Smith.

I would like to have a description from you of the material which you now have on Gerald L. K. Smith and your conclusion as to whether or not a complete investigation of his activities is justified in view of the fact that it is felt by many reputable persons that he is a dangerous Fascist.

I am advised that the Treasury Department has inquired into the status of his taxes in connection with a possible complaint against him, and the Special War Policies Unit has considered his statements and publications for possible sedition.

The reliability of the individual who furnished the information in this report has not been established.

Attorney General

D75 A G memo Detroit 11-3-42 Rec'd

Cc this book has been sent to Detroit & Mr. Rowe in Dept

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D75

62-43818-164

DEC 18

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~~83 OCT 13 1964~~

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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[X] Deleted under exemption(s) b7c b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.

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[X] The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
62-43818-164 ENCLOSURE

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

UGO CARUSI
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

November 13, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER

This refers to your memorandum of November 7, 1942, inquiring into the circumstances under which a representative of PM acquired the document prepared by [redacted] of Detroit, Michigan, which the Attorney General recently sent you.

The Attorney General is unable to give any information on the subject further than to say that somehow it got into the hands of the PM representative, who doubted its authenticity, and, therefore, did nothing about it except to pass it along to the Attorney General.

Ugo Carusi
Executive Assistant to
the Attorney General

RECORDED & INDEXED
D-177
6 - 11 - 18 - 165
F B I
15 DEC 17 1942

EX-32

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

58 DEC 28 1942

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Detroit, Michigan
December 18, 1942

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10/1/82 BY SP-8BTJ/ma

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH
INTERNAL SECURITY - G;
CUSTODIAL DETENTION
SEDITION (Bureau file 62-43818)

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080/LEDW
ON 8/19/92

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that the following additional information has been received from [redacted] whose identity is known to you: b7D

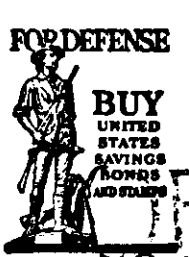
GERALD SMITH'S principal activity seems to be his expenditure of effort in an attempt to organize a third political party which may participate in the 1944 Presidential Election under the name of the "American Party". This political party is being sponsored directly by high officials of the FORD MOTOR COMPANY, particularly [redacted] FORD MOTOR COMPANY. b7C

Mr. SMITH said, "There is no thought of a conference that does not include Mr. FORD." This statement was made to [redacted] who was in New York making contacts at the time of influential men who were to visit Detroit to attend a conference. SMITH has frequently praised an Editorial in the Chicago Tribune concerning the possibility of a third party. It is planned that this political party will attract the dissentient members of the Democratic Party who object to ROOSEVELT'S New Deal policies and of the Republican Party who object to the WILKIE policy of cooperating with the New Deal. b7C

62-43818-166

[redacted] and her husband, former members of the America First Committee, have been very active in organizing this third party. [redacted] has made a trip to Washington, D. C., where she contacted various senators and congressmen as reported in report of Special Agent [redacted] [redacted] dated December 11, 1942. b7C

APPROPRIATE ARCHIVES
DATE declassified 8/19/92 ted/ag



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EX-145

COPY FILE

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[redacted] of Cleveland, Ohio, has been making contacts in the east and it is believed that he is attempting to interest former Postmaster General JAMES FARLEY and THOMAS CORCORAN in lending support to this third party.

SMITH has had several lengthy conferences with [redacted] and, according to Informant, [redacted] is well satisfied with the progress that SMITH has been making.

On December 15, 1942 [redacted] boasted to SMITH that she had a Christmas tree delivered to her by a man that went to school with HITLER, slept in the same bed with him, and who knew GOERING. She said this man was a painter; that he had also painted some of the murals in the cathedral at Rome.

SMITH has also been considerably troubled lately by an active investigation by Agents of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Department of the Treasury, based on the alleged fraudulent income tax returns filed by SMITH. At present these investigators are interviewing SMITH and his employees from time to time, and they are examining whatever books and records are offered to them by SMITH and his Manager, BERNARD DOMAN. SMITH protested to a friend of his that he did never get a cent that he did not report his income tax returns. SMITH also said that Attorney General FRANCIS BIDDLE and Director J. EDGAR HOOVER were friends of his.

Since this Treasury Department investigation has been in progress SMITH has been contacted by a man who represents himself as [redacted] of the Internal Revenue Bureau in Detroit, Michigan, and SMITH and [redacted] have discussed several political issues, including the possibility of forming a new political party for the 1944 Presidential Election. It has been previously reported that [redacted] was in contact with SMITH during SMITH'S recent senatorial campaign.

In discussing the political situation with [redacted] SMITH said that there was a move on foot not only to nominate WILLKIE as the Republican candidate in 1944 but also to nominate him as the candidate for both parties. SMITH was violently opposed to such a proposition. Considering the possible officers of the Republican Party, SMITH said, "ALF LANDON would not be bad. He testified against lend-lease, and he is anti-war."

SMITH is continuing to have frequent contact with Reverend E. J. ROLLINS, who was reported to have been a close contact of

ALL b7c

Letter to the Director
dated December 18, 1942

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH; INTERNAL SECURITY-G; CUSTODIAL DETENTION; SEDITION

Reverend GERALD B. WINROD, of Wichita, Kansas, and whose picture has been displayed in certain of WINROD'S publications. [redacted] has informed that SMITH some times supplies [redacted] with material for his radio speeches.

SMITH is also busily engaged in preparations for the institution of a lawsuit against MC FADDEN PUBLICATIONS COMPANY, publishers of Liberty Magazine, and WALTER WINCHELL for libel which arose out of statements printed in Liberty Magazine in the article, "Americans We Can Do Without", by WALTER WINCHELL. SMITH was referred to in this article as being ~~referred~~ coupling with WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY, and it was also stated that SMITH had been indicted for sedition.

SMITH plans to claim $1,000,000.00 damages arising from this libel, and he may attribute his political failure largely to this defamatory publicity. SMITH and his attorney, [redacted] have not yet decided whether they will institute the lawsuit in the United States District Court at Detroit, Michigan by serving the local agent of Liberty Magazine or whether they will institute the suit in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York.

SMITH and his Manager have complained about gasoline rationing as applying to their personal affairs, and BERNARD DOLAN, his Manager, has already obtained a "B" gasoline ration certificate. SMITH is presently attempting, through his Manager, to obtain a "C" gasoline ratinning book. Up to the present time SMITH has not yet been successful.

Mrs. SMITH was contacted on December 5, 1942 by [redacted] of Barrington, Illinois. [redacted] made an appointment to visit SMITH on his next visit to Detroit.

SMITH has been attempting to obtain a deferred classification under the Selective Service law for the son of [redacted] SMITH has attempted to contact [redacted] of the FORD MOTOR COMPANY, in order to get [redacted] to write a letter to young [redacted] Draft Board establishing the essential nature of his work for the FORD MOTOR COMPANY. However, this contact was not made since [redacted] was ill of pneumonia.

[redacted] stated that [redacted] had discussed with SMITH the recent arrest of STANLEY NOWAK, Michigan State Senator. SMITH commented that it seemed like a funny time to arrest a Communist but he supposed that NOWAK was causing someone a lot of trouble. He said it would give the Reds something to have a lot of

ALL
b7C

meetings about. SMITH also commented that the Government must have a good case against NOWAK because the Government is so pro-Communistic that they would not prosecute NOWAK unless they had to. SMITH explained to [redacted] that he had not been on the radio for three weeks, and he would not go back onto the radio until the radio station would permit him to discuss controversial subjects. b7c

Working with Reverend E. J. ROLLINGS, SMITH attempted to obtain small religious portraits which he planned to circulate to men in the armed forces, but he was unsuccessful due to priorities, and he found it impossible to obtain any suitable for his purpose.

According to [redacted], SMITH has been perturbed recently by the fact that his son has left home and is attempting to support himself by living in cheap hotels in Detroit, Michigan. SMITH was particularly worried over the fact that his son might become delinquent with his Local Draft Board and that would give SMITH'S enemies an opportunity of criticizing SMITH. b7D

Yours truly,

John S. Bugas
JOHN S. BUGAS, SAC

[redacted] b7c
62-1126

DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Detroit, Michigan
December 18, 1942

Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH
INTERNAL SECURITY - G;
CUSTODIAL DETENTION;
SEDITION. (Bureau file 62-43818)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to report of Special Agent [redacted] dated December 11, 1942 at Detroit, Michigan. On page 28 of that report are portions of a radio speech made by GERALD SMITH on October 24, 1942.

In this speech SMITH admitted having violated the thirty-five miles per hour regulation to conserve rubber and called it a "Bureaucratic lose-the-war ruling." He said further, "I did this in order to dramatize to my friends and to the people of America how unsound many of our bureaucratic rulings really are. He criticized this ruling since it was "suggested by a Wall Street politician, BERNARD BARUCH, handed down by a railroad President, and confirmed by a New Deal bureaucracy."

SMITH further stated that this ruling would likely paralyze our whole transportation system and our whole economic order. It would ruin churches and schools and practically destroy the right of free assembly.

It is suggested that the above criticism by SMITH be considered in connection with the statute making it a violation to incite any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States or the laws thereof, quoted in the National Defense Manual, Section 3, Page 2.

Yours truly,

John S. Bugas

JOHN S. BUGAS, SAC

62-43818-167

This has been covered in memo to Rowe cc Bugas JPN

62-1126

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FOR DEFENSE BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

CY IN FILE

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

EFR:FLB,Jr.

146-28-43

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

DEC 23 1942

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clogg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Ennden
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Neese
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Re: Gerald L. K. Smith
Committee of One Million

The Michigan General Election Act, Act 351 of 1925, Part 5, Chapter II, Section 4 requires every candidate, within ten days after any primary election to file in the office of the county clerk of the county in which such candidate resides a statement of his contributions and disbursements, the name of the person from whom received, etc. It is reported that Gerald L. K. Smith filed such a statement in connection with the Michigan Republican Primary Election held in September, 1942. Smith's last reported residence is 1753 Seyburn, Detroit, Michigan, and it is probable that his statement would be filed in the county embracing that area. It is requested that you procure and forward to this Unit a complete copy of any statement filed by Smith in this connection.

Information at hand indicates that after his defeat in the Primary Election, Smith conducted a "sticker" campaign in the general election. It is further requested that you furnish a summary of any available information regarding this campaign, with special reference to any announcement by Smith subsequent to the Primary Election that his candidacy would continue, and to any part taken by Smith or his associates in printing and distributing stickers. This information is desired in order to ascertain whether or not Smith was a "candidate" at the election within the meaning of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act of 1925.

If your files do not contain full information, it is suggested that you institute an investigation along the lines set forth above. In this connection it is thought that stickers may have been printed by the Merchant's Press, Detroit, operated by [redacted] who has printed recent issues of The Cross and the Flag. It will be appreciated if you will conduct this investigation as soon as practicable, as the Attorney General has expressed an interest in the matter.

RECORDED

Respectfully,

62-43818-16

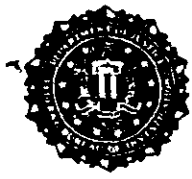
F B I

DEC 24 1942

Lawrence M. G. Smith
Chief, Special War Policies Unit
War Division

55 FEB 1 1943

DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

JKM:BK

October 31, 1942

Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH

Reference is made to the Attorney General's memorandum of October 28, 1942 in the above captioned matter, with which he submitted certain material which he stated "was submitted to me by PM." It was noted the first item among the material was a sworn statement by [redacted] It will be recalled that SAC Bugas, Detroit, interviewed him at length [redacted]. At that time Mr. Bugas advised me the results of the interview were being written up special and that the write-up along with the exhibits, etc., would be sent in air mail special delivery within the next day or two.

b7c
b7D

This material not having been received in the Bureau, I called the Detroit Field Office about the matter last night. This morning I talked to SA [redacted] who had checked into the matter in Mr. Bugas' absence and he advised me that the material had not been fully prepared nor submitted. I advised him of the communication from the Attorney General and told him to get in touch with Mr. Bugas if necessary, but at any rate to have the material written up and submitted to the Bureau air mail special delivery so that it would be here on Monday morning, November 2, 1942. He stated that this would be done.

b7c

Respectfully,

J. K. Mumford

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62-43818-169

DEC 24 1942

DEC 29 1942

DEC 22

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CC-287

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

JKM:BK

December 10, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH, was; et al;
Sedition

Mr. C. E. Rhetts from Mr. Rowe's office in the Department was interviewed by me this morning by reference from your office. His call was primarily concerned with the captioned case which he stated had been given to him a few days ago by the Attorney General with instructions that he should go over it and see that if it deserved attention that such attention was properly directed.

In discussing the case with Mr. Rhetts, it became immediately apparent that he thought the Bureau had conducted a thorough and detailed investigation, and although he did not say so, he evidenced an attitude somewhat critical in view of the fact that he had noted some items of information which had apparently never been thoroughly run out. I asked him what material he had reviewed from the Bureau and he stated that he had the entire file from the Division of Records which consisted of twelve investigative reports prepared by the FBI, and on further questioning of him, it developed that this file did not contain any other serials of any kind. I therefore pointed out to Mr. Rhetts that in the first place, he obviously had only a very incomplete portion of the communications which had gone back and forth between the Bureau and the Department, and in the second place, the FBI had never conducted an actual investigation of Gerald L. K. Smith since there had never been any specific allegation that he had violated a Federal law within the purview of the Bureau's jurisdiction, and the Department had failed in its various communications in answer to our inquiries to specifically request any direct investigation. I suggested to him that he secure the various memoranda which had passed between the Department and the Bureau and go over them in that regard.

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He then inquired as to how he could secure the full file since he apparently did not have it, and I suggested to him that he make inquiry of the Criminal Division, the Special War Policies Unit, and that he should look up communications which had been addressed to the Attorney General and the Assistants to the Attorney General. He stated that he had had "some such check made" and that that means was apparently not going to be productive. He then requested that since the Bureau has a complete file I send it to him to review and he would return it. I pointed out to him that the Bureau's files are open only to Bureau personnel directly charged with handling the cases in which they are involved, and that a Bureau file could not be shown to anyone

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

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EX-10

without the Director's personal approval. To assist him, I suggested that he might forward a memorandum to the Bureau listing all of the communications from the Bureau which he had been able to locate and that we would then reply by advising him of the identities of those communications which were missing; that he could then call upon Mr. Smith or Mr. Berge to produce those which had been sent in and he would thereby have the entire file. He stated that such an undertaking would undoubtedly considerably upset Mr. Smith and Mr. Berge, and he doubted if it would have any profitable results, and he therefore requested that the Bureau just send him copies of all its communications which his memorandum did not show he already had. I explained to him the work that would undoubtedly be involved on the Bureau's part in making copies of all the communications available and pointed out it was the Department's responsibility to have the material since it had been sent to them, and that before copies of all the material were sent, it was obviously the responsibility of the Department to try to find the copies it already had. I told him that because of the Bureau's desire, however, to cooperate in any manner possible, that if finally the material could not be found, we would, of course, furnish copies.

Mr. Rhetts inquired about the material furnished by [redacted] both to the Attorney General, which the latter sent to the Bureau recently, and to the Detroit Field Office [redacted]. He specifically requested that the material the Attorney General had sent to the Bureau be returned or else copies of it be made available to him, and I advised him this would be done. I also advised him that the material turned over by [redacted] to the Detroit Office would be submitted in report form and forwarded to the Department early next week. b7c b7D

Mr. Rhetts advised that after reviewing all the material in hand, he would advise the Bureau of any action desired by the Department. I again pointed out to him that the Bureau would be most appreciative if he would do this so that we could be guided by the Department's desires. It is interesting to note in this regard that Mr. Rhetts expressed the opinion that Gerald L. K. Smith "should be prosecuted," and I asked him under what theory of law. He stated that it is obvious Smith is very careful and that when he publishes any near seditious matter he at the same time "wraps himself in the American flag" for protection. In answer to my inquiry, he conceded that Smith's utterances have been almost solely in the class of anti-Communist, anti-Administration and anti-Semitism, but pointed out that this is good evidence that he possibly has Nazi connections.

ACTION: I telephonically contacted the Detroit Field Office, and in SAC Bugas' absence, spoke to SA [redacted] I pointed out to him the inquiries and communications directed to that office in an effort to get from it a report on [redacted] information. It was pointed out to him that two months have elapsed and that still no report has been received. [redacted] was instructed to have this report prepared in detailed form and submitted to reach the Bureau by December 12, 1942. He b7 b7

stated that he knew the report was going to be rather lengthy, but I pointed out to him that the Detroit Office had had two months and that it was being left to it to manage to get the report in now and to the Bureau in the next two days.

Respectfully,

J. K. Mumford

EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CC-287

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

LBN:JS

December 19, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

There is attached hereto an October-November, 1942, issue of "The Cross and the Flag." The publisher is Gerald L. K. Smith.

This was forwarded to the Bureau by Congressman Fred J. Douglas whose secretary called me about it.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols.

Enclosure

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I ENCLOSURE

FOR VICTORY
BUY UNITED STATES DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

56 JAN 7 1943

[redacted]

November 1st, 1942.

Mr. Walter Winchell,
Care N B C,
New York, N. Y.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/1/82 BY SP-8BTJ/mc

Dear Mr. Winchell:

Unless something happens to prevent my doing so, I never miss your Sunday nights broadcast on the Radio, and enjoy them very much. Am glad that we have at least one man who is not afaid to tell what he thinks against the Naxi and also ferretting out the slackers of our beloved America, and Naxi sabatours, and hope that you will continue to do so.

This letter has to do with one man specially, one Gerald L. K. Smith, one of the worst radicals we have to deal with, and who should be dealt with by the FBI as he is too radical to be safe. The writer has known this man for several years, while he was pastor of the second best Christian Church in the city of Shreveport, Louisiana, and lived only a block from this church on Kings Highway, and went to hear him preach several time, as he was a sane man then, but he got mixed up with Huey P. Long, whom I also knew personally, and his Share The Wealth, falacy, and this man Gerald L. K. Smith so split and disrupted his congregation, that he was forced to resign and they made it so hot for him, he left Shreveport, as he seemed to have completely lost his religion and no one had any more respect for him.

Note that he is now going to defy the officials in the speed ruling, and going to run his car through the state of Michigan at rate of 35 to 75 miles per hour, which is the work of a warped mind and crazy man, and should he do so, or attempt to do so, I hope they will land him so far back in jail that he cannot get out for several years as a man of this caliber is not safe roaming around.

Am writing you this letter to congratulate you on your courage, and hope that you will keep up the good work until all of the undesirable Americans and enemy aliens have had to get out America as we do not need them here.

Do not use my name if you use this letter, as it is personal to you, and because I know Smith, know that you are right what you say and think of him.

RECORDED 62-43818-M

Yours very truly,

[redacted]

1942

[redacted]

JAN 22 1943

ALL b7c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Origin DETROIT, MICHIGAN DETROIT File Number 62-1126

Report made at	Date made	Period	Report made by
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	12/11/42	10/9,15,31;11/1 10,13,14,16,30; 12/1/42	[redacted]

Title
GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH with aliases Gerald L. K. Smith, Gerald L. K. Schmidt;
THE COMMITTEE OF 1,000,000

Character
INTERNAL SECURITY - G
CUSTODIAL DETENTION
SEDITION

Synopsis of facts: Interview with [redacted] set forth describing SMITH'S contacts with Ford Motor Company and other leading industrialists. SMITH'S financial arrangement described. [redacted] described SMITH'S patriotic and anti-Communist activities as mere disguise for his desire to become powerful Fascist dictator of the United States. Only vague contacts with suspected German set forth. SMITH allied with WINROD as to ultimate purpose. SMITH said to be secretly anti-Jewish and admired Hitler's Mein Kampf. Confidential Informant advised SMITH was bitter over losing election for United States Senate from state of Michigan, having run as independent Republican. SMITH accused authorities of discrimination. SMITH maintaining contact with [redacted], Ford Motor Company. He has publicly threatened formation of third party to oppose New Deal and "WILLKIE" Republicans in 1944 presidential campaign. [redacted] substantiates and elaborates upon information previously given.

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~~35 OCT 20 1964~~

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated November 13, 1942, at Detroit, Michigan.

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DATE OF REVIEW 7/7/92
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John L. Buggs	ems	62-113818-173

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5 - Bureau
2 - Chicago
2 - Cleveland
2 - Kansas City
2 - New York
2 - New Orleans
1 - USA, Detroit
3 - Detroit

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PUBLIC ACTION FILE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7C, b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____ _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

_____

_____

☐ For your information: _____

_____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
62-43818-173 p. 2.

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FBI/DOJ

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

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[redacted]

EXHIBIT 4 - An applicant blank to SMITH'S Committee of 1,000,000. The explanatory matter reveals the hierarchy of the organization with persons to be known as recruiters, key men, unit leaders and special leaders, to be instructed by SMITH himself as national chairman of the Committee of 1,000,000. The seven principles of the Committee of 1,000,000 were set forth in exactly the same form as SMITH used in his recent political campaign.

EXHIBIT 5 - [redacted]

b7D

CONFIDENTIAL

EXHIBIT 8 - [redacted]

EXHIBIT 12 - [redacted]

b7c
&
b7D

EXHIBIT 15 - A petition circulated by SMITH to increase the minimum wage of American soldiers to $100 per month and to oppose the entrance of the United States into a foreign war. [redacted] comment on this exhibit was that this sort of propaganda was circulated to the armed forces of the United States. b7D

EXHIBIT 18 - [redacted] b7D

CONFIDENTIAL

that SMITH would expose HITLER, STALIN, BROWDER and the KUHN conspiracy; (2) tie up between certain CIO leaders and the Nazi-Communist Party; (3) HITLER'S agents in Detroit, Michigan, and America; (4) STALIN'S agents in Detroit, Michigan, and America; (5) Un-American propaganda in school, church and home. [redacted] commented that one of the preliminary speakers on this program was the Negro employee of the Ford Motor Company, BILL NOWELL, Communist expert. b7D

EXHIBIT 20 - A petition circulated by the National Workers League calling for the imprisonment of FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT. [redacted] b2 & b7D

EXHIBIT 26 - A 100-page booklet entitled "Too Much ROOSEVELT," copyright 1940 by GERALD L. K. SMITH.

EXHIBIT 27 - [redacted] b2 & b7D

EXHIBIT 37 - Blank petition to Congress to continue the Dies Committee until 1942. [redacted] commented that this petition was circulated by SMITH. b7D

EXHIBIT 29 - A hand bill which has been widely circulated outside meetings of SMITH'S Committee of 1,000,000 and the National Workers League showing the betrayal of the gold standard by the Jewish international bankers in connection with the Lease Lend Bill H.R. 1776.

EXHIBIT 35 - A blank petition against the repeal of the Neutrality Act and against an alliance with Russia, circulated by SMITH. Attached to this petition was a special notice that anyone sending a donation with the petition would receive a copy of LINCOLN'S Gettysburg Address.

EXHIBIT 41 - [redacted] b7D

CONFIDENTIAL

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[redacted]

EXHIBIT 42 - A booklet entitled "The International Jew" published by the Klu Klux Klan, P. O. Box 204, Atlanta, Georgia, and originally printed in HENRY FORD'S newspaper, the Dearborn Independent.

EXHIBIT 43 - GERALD SMITH'S press release of April 24, 1942, announcing his candidacy for the United States Senate. This has previously been reported.

EXHIBIT 44 - [redacted]

EXHIBIT 45 - A booklet entitled "Christ for the Crisis" by GERALD E. WINROD. On the back of the booklet is a photograph of Mrs. ELIZABETH DILLING, HARVEY SPRINGER, GERALD WINROD and E. J. ROLLINGS all of whom are known contacts of GERALD L. K. SMITH. [redacted]

EXHIBIT 47 - [redacted]

EXHIBIT 50 - A lapel button distributed at SMITH'S meetings reading: "Committee of 1,000,000. No foreign wars. $100 per month for USA soldiers." However, [redacted] pointed out that inside this button was contained a smaller button with a capital A. This smaller button was the official emblem of the America First Committee.

EXHIBIT 53 - [redacted]

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[redacted]

EXHIBIT 58 - One copy of April, 1942, issue of the Cross and the Flag.

EXHIBIT 61 - [redacted]

EXHIBIT 69 - [redacted]

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EXHIBIT 105 - [redacted] b7D

EXHIBIT 124 - News letter of the National Workers League dated November 25, 1941, referring to F. D. ROSENVELT and other men of prominence with characteristic Jewish names.

EXHIBIT 125 - [redacted] b7D

EXHIBIT 134 - A radio address entitled "Why is America Afraid?" delivered by GERALD SMITH in about 1936. The text of this message was that because of the fear of war and international complications and bureaucratic management all threatened by the New Deal Americans would have to fight to preserve democracy.

[redacted] b7D

On October 15, 1942, [redacted] returned to the Detroit Field Office and was again interviewed by Special Agent in Charge JOHN S. BUGAS. [redacted] b7c & b7D

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[redacted], whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that GERALD SMITH had received over 120,000 votes in the primary campaign as Republican candidate for the nomination of United States Senator from the State of Michigan, and was greatly encouraged by the strength of his following, even though he failed to receive the Republican nomination. Consequently he announced his candidacy as an independent Republican for the same office. b7D

In his campaign he bitterly criticized the Republican candidate HOMER FERGUSON, for having violated the constitution of the State of Michigan by running for a political office within one year of his tenure on the bench as Judge of Wayne County Circuit Court.

During the course of the campaign SMITH was in touch with [redacted] probably [redacted] but nothing of importance was transacted between them to Informant's knowledge. b7C

On October 29, 1942, SMITH addressed a telegram to Senator VANDENBERG of Michigan as follows: "In fulfilling your responsibility to the Party, be sure to take it easy. In your radio addresses your man is a flat tire. Sure to get whipped. You can't afford to hitch your star to a sinker. Best regards."

The day prior to this SMITH had commented in the presence of Informant that Senator VANDENBERG was a great American making a statesmanlike defense of the two-party system, and SMITH said he was proud to be numbered among his good friends.

Informant also reported that GERALD SMITH told [redacted] of Detroit, Michigan, that [redacted] of the Industrial Bank Building in which SMITH'S offices are located, has been one of his loyal supporters. SMITH commented that the capitalist system made America great and not any bureaucratic or semi-Communistic subtraction from it. SMITH said that his campaign was very effective in combating the New Deal tenet; that anyone like CLARE HOFFMAN or GERALD NYE who argued in favor of private ownership of property was a Nazi or a Fifth Columnist. b7C

[redacted] further reported that for approximately ten days starting November 1, 1942, [redacted] of Denver, Colorado, visited Detroit, Michigan, on a mission as an itinerant Baptist preacher, and communicated frequently with SMITH. On several occasions [redacted] and SMITH met in person and spoke about their mutual friends. b7D b7C

SMITH admitted to [redacted], of Janesville, Wisconsin, that the only reason he was running in the b7C

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senatorial race was to stay on the radio and keep his message before the people.

On November 3, 1942, SMITH was decisively defeated in the election for United States Senator from Michigan, and the Republican candidate, HOMER FERGUSON, was elected. SMITH received only approximately 25,000 votes. After the results of the election were known, SMITH told [redacted] that it would be inconsistent for him to criticize SMITH for running and to congratulate HAMILTON FISH for his victory. SMITH stated privately that he was considering the institution of a lawsuit against WALTER WINCHELL and Liberty Magazine for libeling him by connecting him with WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY and others and for stating that SMITH had been indicted for sedition. SMITH felt confident that no criminal prosecution would be directed at him unless they would also get HAMILTON FISH, BURTON K. WHEELER, and others. SMITH predicted that even the Isolationists who were already under indictment would not be convicted. b7c

SMITH made strenuous attempts, according to [redacted] to obtain copies of the book "Louisiana Hayride" and HEUY LONG'S book, "Every Man a King," which he finally succeeded in obtaining. b7D

SMITH commented to a friend, according to [redacted] that if the Republicans would not do the right thing, the people will want a Democratic President, but not a New Dealer. SMITH suggested the possibility that he himself might actually become President of the United States.

[redacted] reported that on November 11, 1942, SMITH discussed with an attorney, [redacted] the newspaper report of HENRY WALLACE'S speech before the Soviet-American Rally. SMITH quoted: "If Russia can continue for the next twenty years as well as in the past, she will surpass the United States." SMITH stated that this comment was tantamount to saying that the Communistic system was better than the Democracy system. He continued to quote: "Some in the United States believe we have overemphasized what might be called political or Bill-of-Rights Democracy. Carried to the extreme, this leads to anarchy." b7D b7c

[redacted] commented that the Vice President was so theoretical and so far ahead of the people in his thought, that his comments were no good. SMITH replied: "WALLACE is a bad egg and does not want the people to have any rubber." In discussing current events, SMITH said that the Nazis have occupied all of France and sent troops to Tunisa, so that the Allied victory in Africa was not as real as had been supposed. SMITH stated that even President ROOSEVELT warned against undue optimism. b7c

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SMITH did not see how killing Frenchmen was going to make them friends of the Allied Nations. [redacted] stated that the Allied Nations have taken a page out of the Nazi book, which is not good for the United States because France may never forget this, except the Anglophile Frenchmen. SMITH added, "And the Jews." Attorney [redacted] confided in Smith that he was representing conscientious objectors, and complained that he was running into many problems since all court decisions were made against conscientious objectors. He admitted that in most cases his clients have no defense, since they admitted not having reported for induction, which was an actual violation of the law. b7c

[redacted] further advised that [redacted] of Flint, Michigan, former journalist in Washington, D.C., conferred with SMITH in Detroit, Michigan, on November 14, 1942. b7c b7e

Informant reported that SMITH was very much perturbed over a newspaper story that appeared in the Detroit News on November 22, 1942, which implicated HUBERT LUCKER in the activities of the Free Romania Movement and quoted an admission by HUBERT LUCKER made on December 24, 1941, that LUCKER was Publicity Agent for the Free Romania Movement. (Three leaders of the Free Romania Movement were indicted for having violated the Foreign Agents' Registration Acts in Detroit, Michigan, on November 17, 1942.) SMITH regretted this newspaper publicity because LUCKER was the President of the corporation, Federation of Americanization of Michigan, Inc., a dummy corporation which was supposed to act as fiscal agent for SMITH. SMITH feared that his numerous enemies of the newspaper world would strain a point to implicate SMITH in the Free Romania Movement. SMITH even instructed HUBERT LUCKER as to what answers he should make when interviewed by Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and told LUCKER it would be all right for him to say that he had been President of SMITH'S corporation, but that he did not know whether he was still considered as such.

SMITH boasted to a friend whom [redacted] did not know that he had practically annihilated the Communists in Detroit, Michigan, and that he actually received 100,000 votes on November 3 when he ran for the office of United States Senator from the State of Michigan. However, he claimed that numerous votes were stolen from him, which reduced his official total to something near 30,000. SMITH later explained this small vote by the fact that people marking their ballot at the top "for straight Republican" and attempting to use the "GERALD L. K. SMITH sticker, had their votes counted as straight Republican, and not for GERALD SMITH. b7c

SMITH, in commenting on gasoline rationing in the presence of [redacted] said that he was attempting to defeat the gasoline rationing program by adverse publicity in his magazine, b7c

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but he feared that the Jews would gain their point because "they make a business of going around and getting everything."

According to [redacted], SMITH had numerous conferences with [redacted], former members of the America First Committee, who advised SMITH that they had made a discovery of a conspiracy which LEON HENDERSON and other New Dealers were engaged in, to the end of re-vamping American Democracy. SMITH agreed that HENRY WALLACE had described this "new order;" that the new Democracy after this war will neither be Communism of the international sort nor the Democracy of the old fashioned Isolationist sort. SMITH said that he found so much to criticize in HENRY WALLACE'S speech, that he quoted the entire speech in the October-November, 1942 issue of his magazine, "The Cross and the Flag." SMITH vehemently criticized HENRY WALLACE, HENRY LUCE, and BRUCE BLIVEN; and pointed out to [redacted] the issue of the "New Masses" magazine in which the Communists gloated over the Madison Square Rally at which HENRY WALLACE spoke. [redacted] claimed that this conspiracy started in 1932 and was calculated to produce an international political body, ruling the world. SMITH took [redacted] to the Economic Club for luncheon to hear a British spokesman, [redacted] made a trip to Washington, D. C. to impart her discovery to numerous Congressman. SMITH sent a telegram to ROBERT REYNOLDS, introducing her. On her return, she reported to SMITH that she had contacted HAMILTON FISH, GERALD NYE, and Congressman CLARE HOFFMAN. She further reported that she was unable to meet Senator Vandenberg because he had to attend a meeting concerning the Porto Rican question, and wanted to make a statement against [redacted] She was unable also to see Congressman WOODRUFF, [redacted] boasted that she spent considerable time with MARTIN DIES and discussed with him this New Deal conspiracy at length. She expressed her belief that MARTIN DIES had knowledge of the conspiracy and knew that LEON HENDERSON was an advocate of the international theory, but DIES did not know just how active HENDERSON had been in advocating it.

b7c
&
b7D

SMITH repeated his fear that the Republican Party was toying with the idea of suggesting WENDELL WILLKIE as its candidate for President in 1944.

Verbatim copies of SMITH'S radio addresses have been received in accordance with an arrangement previously reported. Under Bureau instructions, the matter of a purely political matter will not be reported, but of possible relevance to this investigation are the following quotations from his recent radio addressed:

<u>October 11, 1942:</u>

"I find that this man who wants to go to the United States Senate, posing as a Republican, is and has been a high official

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in an organization known as the Foreign Policy Association. The Foreign Policy Association is an organization which seeks to make the United States part of an international government.

"It numbers among its sponsors the most notorious and outspoken New Dealers, Communists, and Internationalists. Judge FERGUSON has been the regional head of this Foreign Policy Association which among other things numbers among its supporters the following: THOMAS LAMONT, (J. P. MORGAN partner), HAROLD J. LASKI, (notorious British Communist) ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, Vice President HENRY A. WALLACE, and BRUCE BLIVEN."

"We are told within a few weeks we shall have gasoline rationing. That means no visits, no pleasure trips. It means the complete collapse of the tourist industry. It means bankruptcy and hunger and privation for thousands and thousands of garages, filling stations, storekeepers, and associated trades."

"We are told by the agents of the Government that there is no shortage of gasoline. Recently the big oil companies of Texas applied to the Government for the right to burn up thousands and thousands of gallons of surplus gasoline. We are told that the gasoline rationing program is forced upon us because of the automobile tire situation, and yet we see the whole rubber situation in the hands of a man they call the Rubber Czar—the Rubber Czar.

"Who is this Rubber Czar? He is the president of a railway corporation; and when appointed, he used these words: 'I know nothing about rubber, but I am willing to take the job.'"

"We have every reason to believe that the international rubber monopoly and the Wall Street trusts are determined to prevent us from solving our automobile tire problem, because if we get to the place where we can make our own rubber out of farm crops and material oil, it will destroy the great oriental Dutch and British rubber monopolies where millions of pounds of rubber has been produced heretofore in Java and on the Malay Peninsula, slave rubber."

"A certain set of Wall Street bankers and international financiers would be perfectly willing to see us crawl on our stomachs to town if they could but preserve and save their precious monopoly which brings to them one billion dollars per year."

In this speech and in other speeches SMITH referred to the 35-mile an hour speed limit as a device of the New Dealers to slow down the war effort when it is vital to victory that it be speeded up.

SMITH also pointed out that people who use automobiles for transportation could not expect any mercy from the president of a railway corporation controlled by the great banking interests of Wall Street.

October 24, 1942:

"On last Thursday I drove to Kalamazoo, Michigan, at a regular rate of speed. I observed all the speed laws, but I ignored this bureaucratic lose-the-war ruling which would slow down our highway traffic to 35 miles per hour. On good, straight, paved roads I drove 40, 50, and 60 miles per hour.

"I was not molested. I was not stopped, and at no time did I drive at an unsafe speed. On the other hand I drove at what I call a win-the-war speed. I did this in order to dramatize to my friends and to the people of America how unsound many of our bureaucratic rulings really are. ....."

"Inasmuch as the suggestion to slow down to 35 miles an hour was handed down by a Wall Street politician, BERNARD BARUCH, and the rule was handed down by a railroad president and confirmed by a New Deal bureaucracy. it is not surprising to discover that this slow-down rule is likely to paralyze our whole transportation system and eventually our whole economic order. ....."

"If this thing goes through, it will empty our churches; it will paralyze our educational system. It will isolate our country people from their neighbors. It will almost destroy the right of free assembly because we will no longer be able to gather together in big meetings."

October 28, 1942:

SMITH devoted this speech to a criticism of the Anti-Inflation Bill, which he characterized as an Anti-Farmer Bill promoted by BERNARD BARUCH, the Wall Street financier, and embraced by the New Deal Bureaucrats. He said it would create a food shortage and would throw 15,000 farms into idleness in Texas alone.

SMITH commented that the Ford Motor Company had announced five months ago that they could supply tires for all their men if they could get the consent of the Government. Although the Ford Motor Company would not have used an ounce of rubber or any critical war material, LEON HENDERSON did not give his consent."

"We, the American people, will pay any price in order to win this victory, but we will not become a generation of hitchhikers in order to save the international rubber monopolies and the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey."

"MR. HENRY WALLACE, the New Deal Vice President of the United States, in a speech the other day in New York City, announced that he was opposed to developing the substitute rubber program in America. He even suggested that any substitute rubber factories developed here during the war should be destroyed after the war, and we should again buy our rubber from the Orient, which of course would be through the Dutch-British monopoly.

"Just think of that, Ladies and Gentlemen, the Vice President of the United States against the development of the substitute rubber industry in America. He said that he was afraid that if we developed the rubber industry too well in America, it might bring on a third world war. That's what you call real internationalism. ...."

""I want to say that unless the tire situation is solved, you workers and you farmers will be prisoners. Already they're planning to freeze you on your jobs, which is nothing more or less than drafting you to a job so that you'll have to work at the same job whether you like it or not; and you'll have to stay on the farm whether you like it or not.

"Well, it may be necessary,to win the war, but on top of that, if you can't even take a little drive around the corner of have to walk to work, or you have to be imprisoned on your farm, ten below zero and only three tires--then God save us all."

October 28 and 29, 1942:

"If we had spent our billions on an army and navy instead of these boondoggling tricks, there might never have been a Pearl Harbor. My position is clear on international affairs. I believe that we should give 100% to the war effort until the war is won, and then after we have whipped the enemy and guaranteed our own safety, we should build a hoop of military steel around America, bring our boys home from the foreign battlefields, and then arm and fortify ourselves so mightily that there will never be another Pearl Harbor and there will never be another foreign war."

SMITH then commented that WILLKIE, WALLACE, and the Foreign Policy Association wanted to build a world empire, a sort of "super-duper League of Nations."

"I'm a George Washington American, and I believe that America should maintain her independence from the rest of the world, and

(Detroit file 62-1126)

I do not want to live under any world government where Chinamen, Russians, and Europeans are making rules for my people to obey."

October 30, 1942:

"This Anti-Farmer, so-called Anti-Inflation Bill, really holds the price of farm crops down below the cost of production. It will drive farm labor to the cities. It will throw thousands and thousands of farms into idleness; and unless something is done to correct this evil law, it will produce a food shortage, the like of which this nation has never known.

"Of course the bureaucrats want to hold the farmer down so that he will have to borrow money from the Government, and with these farm loans they hope to keep the farmers' vote in line. God save America from such chicanery."

In this speech SMITH said three forces operate on our Congress:

1. Wall Street monopolies,
2. New Deal Bureaucrats,
3. A combination of pressure groups, organized lobbyists, and ruthless men and women who will do anything to accomplish their ends."

He again commented on the Foreign Policy Association which embraced the post-war policies as advocated by WENDELL WILLKIE, DOROTHY THOMPSON, Rabbi STEPHEN WISE, ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, HENRY WALLACE, and many others of their ilk. These people are all internationalists. They believe that an independent America after this war will be unable to cope with the problems we will face."

October 31, 1942:

SMITH quoted RAYMOND CLAPPER'S caution against the imminence of dictatorship in America. He also quoted the statement of the British Minister of Supply Director General, Lieutenant General Sir WALTER VENNING. SMITH criticized Sir WALTER'S proposal of a British American union after the war, and especially his statement:"We have evolved to the point where no accounts are kept. There is to be no more of the wretched business over how much money we British owe you or how many dollars you owe us." Sir WALTER also advocated an international federation with a"combined Senate."

SMITH criticized this international conspiracy vehemently. He suggested that Lieutenant General Venning should be sent home immediately

for using his high position to try to disrupt our form of government. He read this news story to remind his listeners that "a set of internationalists in England and America and China and Russia and elsewhere are attempting to destroy our identity as an independent nation and bring us into a state of interdependence."

SMITH also stated: "But yesterday we learned what obviously was the reason for this failure of the Government to permit MR. FORD to use his own factory to make tires for the people, even though he said he could do it without using an ounce of rubber. Now here's the dispatch:

"'An arrangement has been reached between the United States Government and the Ford Motor Company, by which the Ford tire factory in River Rouge is to be purchased by the Government and donated to Russia.'

"Thus, Ladies and Gentlemen, you see MR. FORD was not given permit to make tires for you because the Government evidently was arranging to donate the factory to the Russians. But, Ladies and Gentlemen, I hold in my hand a dispatch out of Washington and out of Akron, Ohio, to the effect that the automobile industry itself in Akron is ready to furnish us all the tires we need if LEON HENDERSON will give them the go sign."

November 1, 1942:

Continuing to criticize Lieutenant General VENNING'S statement, SMITH said: "The very idea of any foreigner having the nerve to come to America and advocating the abolition of our Senate after the war; and the very idea of any Britisher or any Russian or any other foreigner suggesting that our United States Senate sit in London or Paris or Moscow as part of a world senate to rule over our people! God save America from such propaganda."

"...If this proposal was being made by an ordinary citizen or an ordinary propagandist, it would be different, but it is being made by a high British official who admits in his speech in Washington that they've quit keeping books, and they just take our money, and no records are being kept."

SMITH repeated his argument about the Ford Rubber factory being shipped to Russia by the United States Government.

November 2, 1942:

"America is facing a food shortage. We are being rationed on sugar. We will soon be rationed on coffee; then comes meat, dairy products, and so forth."

In advocating that each soldier be paid $50.00 in cash and $50.00 in bonds to be saved until their return, SMITH said: "When the war ends, these war factories will close, and the boys will come home. We shall see a period of unemployment, the like of which we have never known, unless farsighted statesmanship takes command.... I am the man that started the movement that got an increase in pay for your loved one in the Army, Navy, and Marines. But if we go on just like we are going on, your son will return from the Army penniless.

"This must not be. The Communists and enemies of America are already lying in wait for the hour when they can prey on the misery of the post-war period in an attempt to destroy the respect of our sons for the American form of government."

SMITH again criticizes Lieutenant General Sir WALTER VENNINGS' public statement.

He referred to the gasoline rationing program as a Wall Street trick. "They don't want us to make rubber out of farm crops, which we could do, and they don't want us to make our tires out of scrap rubber. They want to save that market for the big international rubber monopoly until after the war."

November 2, 1942:

In this speech SMITH defended the two-party system and said that the Republican Party under WENDELL WILLKIE betrayed its trust by pledging loyal opposition and going over to New Deal bureaucracy.

November 2, 1942:

"For many years the experts of international military affairs have anticipated a Japanese threat. But even so, an administration subservient to the rubber monopoly allowed us to subject ourselves to a raw material 12,000 miles away. Now it has been discovered that we can make our rubber out of oil and farm crops. It has been discovered that we can meet our tire emergency with the re-claiming of scrap. But even so, the regimenters call down upon us a program of privation and restraint in the form of rationing and slow-down, which promises to wreck our whole economy, which threatens to turn dynamic Detroit into a chaotic and industrial wreck, just because somebody wants to save a precious monopoly."

November 15, 1942:

SMITH announced that he had been on the radio one to seven times per week through the year and was consequently compelled to neglect his good friends in other states. He announced he would not be able to broadcast over Radio Station WJR as continuously as before, since

he was going to concentrate his energies as Editor of The Cross and the Flag magazine.

SMITH announced: "Every Congressman and Senator opposed by WALTER WINCHELL was re-elected. Most of the Congressmen and Senators who were vociferously supported by WINCHELL were defeated."

SMITH stated that the new Congress in Washington was a people's Congress because the propaganda of an organized group of Left Wingers with strong Communist leanings was repudiated.

SMITH quoted at length from an editorial in the Chicago Tribune, November 5, as the greatest statement concerning this sensational return to commonsense Americanism and the repudiation of the New Deal and Communists.

"Our neighbors, our sons, our loved ones are on thirty-one battlefields. Some of us may not understand all of the mysteries which produce this type of war, but regardless of any opinions, pro or con, which we may have had prior to Pearl Harbor, we are all determined that no stone shall be left unturned, necessary to supply our men with food and raiment and shelter and instruments of defense and offense.

"How guilty would be our souls if we allowed our political opinions to in any way affect our loyalty to America in this dark hour."

"The election on November 3 spelled one more thing. It served notice on Washington that we do not want this war being used as a bureaucratic instrument for the building of any political machine after this war. The voice of the people cries out to those in charge of our Government a warning against any and all attempts to appropriate patriotic loyalty to partisan politics.

"It now becomes the duty of Americans to unite for victory."

He commented on EARL BROWDER'S speech in Detroit, serving notice on America that victory can only be won by the Communist route. He continued: "We cannot win this war if we allow ourselves to be eaten up and devoured from within by these negative forces. Attorney General BIDDLE has called for the deportation of HARRY BRIDGES, the Communist. He has called for the deportation of the head of the Communist Party of California, although WENDELL WILLKIE has come to the defense of the Reds.

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"This past week WENDELL WILLKIE stood before the Supreme Court and pleaded for the Court to grant a decision which would permit this man to remain in America as a citizen.

"All God fearing Americans who send their sons to the chill, bleak fortifications of Iceland, all of us who wrapped our sons in fire as they go out to defend our bases in Greenland, the American mothers and fathers whose sons now face the deadly pagan enemy on Africa's coast, are determined that while our loved ones die in the East and in the West and in the North and in the South, and while our heroic and beloved ones wait through the long months in the prison camps of Tokyo, we shall not permit these advocates of destructive propaganda to eat out the vitals of our homeland by subversive and atheistic and unAmerican propaganda.

"We are conscious of our responsibility to our Allies. The politics of Russia in no way affect our duty to keep faith in a military alliance necessary to bring victory, but we do not want the politics of Britain. We do not want the politics of France. We do not want the politics of Germany. We do not want the politics of Russia. We do not want the politics of China; and we shall not interfere with their politics.

"We give our sons. We form our alliances. We make our sacrifices. We press toward victory, but under God, during the war, through the war, and after the war, America shall remain, America."

As SMITH announced in this last radio address, his radio broadcasts were discontinued by Radio Station WJR after the broadcast of November 15, 1942.

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(Detroit file 62-1126)

[redacted] was recontacted and reported that SMITH was very much concerned about a rumor that WILLKIE was going to be nominated as a Presidential candidate of the Republican Party for the Presidency in 1944, and that there was even a move on foot to make WILLKIE the nominee for both parties. SMITH believed that ALFRED LANDON would be desirable as Secretary of the Republican Party, since he is anti-war and since he testified against the Lend-lease Bill. Informant stated that SMITH has been frequently contacting a Reverend E. J. ROLLINGS who is affiliated with GERALD WINROD and is believed to be a propagandist of that variety in the city of Detroit. b7D

Informant stated that SMITH complained of the discrimination that was practiced against him when he ran for the office of United States Senator from the State of Michigan. He recounted the difficulties that he had in running as a "sticker" candidate, especially in the communities where the voting machines were used. SMITH was rather dismayed over the small vote he obtained and made accusations privately on several occasions that there must have been some vote stealing; however, SMITH was inclined not to ask for an official recount. SMITH was content that his support had proved to be comparatively strong and he believed his power as a political figure was established.

SMITH has continued to contact [redacted] of the Ford Motor Company and has conferred with him at great length according to [redacted] Informant believed that the purpose of the interviews was to arrange for the establishment of an independent third political party. The plans for this political party are still in the formative stage. b7C b7D

SMITH has discussed plans with Attorney [redacted] for a suit which he proposes to institute against WALTER WINCHELL and "Liberty Magazine" for libel which damaged him in his recent political campaign. The alleged libel consists of an article written by WALTER WINCHELL and published in "Liberty Magazine", entitled "Americans We Can Do Without". In this article SMITH was described as being affiliated with WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY and others. The article also stated that SMITH had recently been indicted for seditious utterances. It is presently planned that SMITH will start this law suit in the near future by serving a legal process on the agent of "Liberty Magazine" in Detroit, Michigan, and will demand one million dollars damages. b7C

[redacted] further informed that SMITH has been discussing his plans with [redacted] of Barrington, Illinois. b7D b7C

Concerning the formation of an independent third

(Detroit file 62-1126)

party SMITH has been working with [redacted] of Cleveland, Ohio, who has been contacting key figures in an attempt to form this party. Informant believed that attempts were being made to interest former Postmaster General, JAMES FARLEY, and TOM CORCORAN in this proposition. Confidential Informant also advised that the investigation of SMITH'S income tax returns by agents of the Department of Treasury has been resumed. b7c

[redacted] advised that GERALD L. K. SMITH, organizer of the COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION and "until approximately one year ago publisher of 'The Cross and the Flag', has been supported in his pro-Nazi work [redacted] b7c b7D

[redacted], was interviewed by Special Agent (A) [redacted], and he presented carbon copies of two typewritten documents. The first, dated October 28, 1942, and summarized in [redacted] own language, was an interview which [redacted] had with [redacted] on October 28, 1942. [redacted] described [redacted] as having been "connected with GERALD L. K. SMITH for two years between 1939 and 1941 in a managerial capacity."

[redacted] report set forth that [redacted] stated he had been introduced to GERALD L. K. SMITH by [redacted] in August, 1939. [redacted] made a contact for SMITH with [redacted] and subsequently [redacted], in behalf of the Ford Motor Company, arranged for a weekly broadcast by GERALD L. K. SMITH. The financial arrangement with Station WJR was made by [redacted] who, acting for the Ford Motor Company, guaranteed the payment of the bills for the radio time. This arrangement existed for over a year, and the weekly payments of $375 were paid in advance in lump sums approximating $3,000. Besides the Ford Motor Company, other contributors to SMITH'S support were Bohn Aluminum and Brass Corporation, Briggs Manufacturing Company, The Otis Steel Company and Thompson Products. [redacted] of The Otis Steel Company contributed approximately $500 per week. Most of the automobile company executives in the city of Detroit also contributed to SMITH'S support. [redacted] said he was unable to make any estimate at all of SMITH'S receipts for the reason that he did not know how much money was taken in by [redacted] and several professional solicitors aside from whatever SMITH might have received himself. The solicitors operated on a twenty-five per cent commission, b7c b7D

and [redacted] averaged $5,000 per year in commissions. [redacted] stated to [redacted] according to [redacted] report that during the 1940 Presidential campaign SMITH derived a considerable amount of money from the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE and the WILLKIE FOR PRESIDENT CLUBS. [redacted] reported tha[redacted]ld him that all collections made at SMITH'S public meetings over and above some $250 for expenses were retained by GERALD SMITH.

The pamphlet "Too Much ROOSEVELT" was sold by SMITH perhaps in the quantity of hundreds of thousands at twenty-five cents per copy. These pamphlets cost SMITH seven or eight cents apiece.

[redacted] reported that [redacted] told him that he [redacted] had accompanied SMITH on numerous speaking engagements made under the auspices of various trade organizations, and SMITH'S compensation was $150 to $200 per speech. [redacted] also said SMITH and he campaigned for EARL LONG, brother of HUEY LONG in Louisiana, and SMITH received $1500 from LONG. [redacted] further reported that [redacted] believed SMITH filed two income tax returns stating his income to be between $7,000 and $7,500 per year, whereas [redacted] estimated his actual income at least seven or eight times that amount. [redacted] report further stated that SMITH maintained four bank accounts ; one at the Commonwealth Bank in the names of [redacted] and [redacted] of the FEDERATION OF AMERICANIZATION OF MICHIGAN, INCORPORATED; the second maintained by [redacted] and [redacted] in the Detroit Bank; a third bank account maintained by [redacted] alone in an unknown bank; and the fourth in the name of BERNARD DUGAN in the Detroit Bank.

All collections that came in the mail in response to GERALD L. K. SMITH'S appeals were divided. Half of them went into the second bank account described above, and the other half was retained by SMITH as personal income and deposited in either the third or fourth bank accounts. [redacted] also suspected that SMITH maintained safety deposit boxes in Detroit banks. [redacted] did not know of any connections between SMITH and the German government or its agents. [redacted] told [redacted] according to [redacted] report, that SMITH and [redacted] had a close relationship, but he was unfamiliar with any financial arrangement between them. [redacted] claimed that after the 1940 election he severed his connection with SMITH, because his only purpose of affiliating himself with SMITH was to do as much good as he could for the REPUBLICAN PARTY. [redacted] concluded his report by stating that [redacted] never kept any accounts of the money he received and was unable to make any estimate; however, he maintained that SMITH was the sole beneficiary of all contributions.

The second typewritten report which Agent [redacted] received from [redacted] was in journalistic form and contained practically no material of evidentiary value and no information relevant to this investigation which has not been previously reported.

ALL b7C, b7D

(Detroit file 62-1126)

These reports are being retained in the files of the Detroit Field Office. This latter report does, however, contain a list of the major financial supporters of SMITH, who are as follows:

[redacted] New York City	$18,000
[redacted] New York City	3,000
[redacted] New York City	2,500
[redacted] New York City	3,000
[redacted] New York City	1,000
[redacted] New York City	15,000
[redacted] New York City	4,500
[redacted] New York City	8,000
[redacted] New York City	2,500
[redacted] Long Island, New York	1,200

ALL b7c

(Detroit file 62-1126)

[redacted] New York City	$ 500
[redacted] New York City	500
[redacted] New York City	350
[redacted] Westchester County, New York	3,500
[redacted] New York City	2,000
[redacted] Long Island, New York	500
[redacted] New York City	2,000
[redacted] Yonkers, New York	(amount unknown)
[redacted]	(amount unknown)

Contributions from [redacted] of Pennsylvania include:

[redacted]

ALL b7c

(Detroit file 62-1126)

[redacted]

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Total Amount $10,000

Governor DAVEY'S political campaign, money paid to SMITH by FRANK POULSON, Chairman of the OHIO STATE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE and Miss MYRNA SMITH, Secretary to former Governor DAVEY, June, July, August, and September, 1938 $12,000

BRICKER campaign for Governor in Ohio; also money paid by E. J. MILLER of the MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION and FRANK BOGGS, State Chairman of OHIO REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE, September, October and November, 1938 $ 8,000

Inasmuch as there is no indication that these amounts of money were paid to SMITH in violation of any law of the United States over which the Federal Bureau of Investigation has primary investigative jurisdiction, no leads are being set forth to other field offices with respect to these payments at this time.

[redacted]

b

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By letter dated November 4, 1942, the Bureau transmitted to the Detroit Field Office two photostatic copies of a document obtained from the Attorney General on October 28, 1942. This document, prepared by [redacted] set forth in detail his version of the activities of GERALD L. K. SMITH. A careful

b7c
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(Detroit file 62-1126)

review of this material has disclosed that it is substantially similar to information set forth previously in this report as information given by [redacted] to Special Agent in Charge JOHN S. BUGAS on October 9 and 15, 1942. Consequently, the material contained therein will be reported only to the extent that it adds to or differs from the information reported above.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

ALL b7c, b7d

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

10 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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☐ For your information:

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
62-43818-173 p. 42-57

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

[redacted]

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ENCLOSURES

TO THE BUREAU:

One copy of the October-November, 1942 issue of "The Cross and the Flag."

- P E N D I N G -

CONFIDENTIAL

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE NEW ORLEANS FIELD DIVISION:

* AT ALGIERS, LOUISIANA, will attempt to locate and interview [redacted] who was friendly with SMITH during HUEY LONG'S regime and [redacted] If he is located, will interview [redacted] concerning SMITH'S contacts, finances, supporters and activities. b7c

THE DETROIT FIELD DIVISION:

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN, will maintain contact with Informants and obtain copies of all propaganda for prompt transmittal to the Bureau.

- P E N D I N G -

CONFIDENTIAL

Detroit File 62-1126

CONFIDENTIAL

Confidential Informants

b2D

[redacted] the War Department, Office of the Director, [redacted] Service Command, 808 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, [redacted]

[redacted]

C

b1

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

TITLE: BERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH was Gerald L. K. Smith, Gerald L. K. Schmidt; THE COMMITTE OF 1,000,000

b7c

S. A. [redacted]

DATE: 12/11/42

TABLE OF CONTENTS

[redacted] 38
[redacted] 8
[redacted] 15
[redacted] 2,38
[redacted] 40
[redacted] 36
[redacted] 9
[redacted] 1,2,11,14,16,17,37,42,45,50
[redacted] 15
BLIVEN, BRUCE 26
[redacted] 14,23
[redacted] 39
BRAMBLE, REV 27
[redacted] 48
[redacted] 8
[redacted] 39
[redacted] 2
[redacted] 48,49
[redacted] 8,20
[redacted] 9
[redacted] 44
CLAPPER, RAYMOND 30
[redacted] 39
[redacted] 48
[redacted] 23,24
[redacted] 8
CORCORAN, TOM 36
[redacted] 14,15
[redacted] 44
[redacted] 7,17
DILLING, ELIZABETH, MRS. 6,18,[redacted]44
[redacted] 10
[redacted] 37
[redacted] 17
[redacted] 36
[redacted] 9
FERGUSON, HOMER 23,24
[redacted] 8,17
FISH, HAMILTON 24
[redacted] 14
[redacted] 40
[redacted] 17
[redacted] 39
[redacted] 50
[redacted] 16
[redacted] 8

b7c

b7D

b7c

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] 23
15
4
14
36
45
45
2
38
38
2
39
38
24
26
9
4,23
5
20
8
11
38
39
8
8
7,11,17,18
21
9
11
9
26
39
45
51
11,15
27
27
50
2,11
8
11
26
4,8,10,11,14,25,[redacted]42,45
20
39
8
50
50
45
17
13,14
38
38
45
45
2
27

HENDERSON, LEON

LAMONT, THOMAS

LASKI, HAROLD J.

LUCE, HENRY

LUCKER, HUBERT H.

MORGAN, J. P

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL
b7C

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] 41,
15
8
50
7
44
NOWELL, BILL 5
[redacted] 20,23
14
11
PELLEY, WILLIAM DUDLEY 24
[redacted] 50
8
11,14,15,45
45,50
36
2
38
RADIO STATION WJR 14,32
[redacted] 50
20
1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,13,14,15,
16,17,18,20,36,37,41,42,44,45,
48,49,50,51
[redacted] 5
ROLLINGS, E. J. 6
[redacted] 5
38
40
38
39
51
39
SHORN, NICK 24
[redacted] 9
7
6
16
9,11,37
36
SPRINGER, HARVEY, REV. 6,23
[redacted] 9
49
39
20
2,10
THOMPSON, DOROTHY 30
[redacted] 21
39
"TOO MUCH ROOSEVELT" 5,37
[redacted] 2
39
9
VENNING, WALTER 30
[redacted] 8
45
wise Rabbi Stephen - - - - - - 30

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL
DTC

[redacted]

62-43818 - 173

February 18, 1943

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/7/82 BY SP6BJA/DMS

1184

Honorable Prentiss M. Brown
Administrator
Office of Price Administration
Federal Office Building Number 1
Second and D Streets, S. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Brown:

This Bureau has recently received information from a confidential source to the effect that one Bernard Loman of Detroit, Michigan, who is described as [redacted] business manager for Gerald L. K. Smith, also of Detroit, recently secured a "B" gasoline ration book for Smith.

In this connection I thought you should be advised that we have been further informed that Smith, during the course of a radio address given at Detroit, Michigan, on October 24, 1942, stated substantially as follows:

"On last Thursday I drove to Kalamazoo, Michigan, at a regular rate of speed. I observed all the speed laws, but I ignored this bureaucratic lose-the-war ruling which would slow down our highway traffic to 35 miles per hour. On good, straight, paved roads I drove 40, 50, and 60 miles per hour.

"I was not molested. I was not stopped, and at no time did I rive at an unsafe speed. On the other hand I drove at what I call win-the-war speed. I did this in order to dramatize to my friends to the people of America how unsound many of our bureaucratic ings really are.....

"Inasmuch as the suggestion to slow down to 35 miles an hour s handed down by a Wall Street politician, Bernard Baruch, and the ale was handed down by a railroad president and confirmed by a New eal bureaucracy, it is not surprising to discover that this slow-wn rule is likely to paralyze our whole transportation system and ntually our whole economic order.....

"If this thing goes through, it will empty our churches; it will alyze our educational system. It will isolate our country people their neighbors. It will almost destroy the right of free bly because we will no longer be able to gather together in big tings."

CATIONS SECTION

DE-INDEXED
DATE: 10/18/82
4

Smith recently sought election to the United States Senate from the State of Michigan and is said to reside at 1753 Seyburn Street, Detroit, Michigan.

1185

This Bureau has no information as to the accuracy of the report that Doman secured a "B" gasoline ration book and, if he did, whether he secured it for Smith. However, in view of the tenor of the above-quoted remarks, I thought that this instance should be called to your attention.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

62-43818-173

order to carry on a campaign against the communists and the labor unions, he requested [redacted] to furnish him with some skillful investigators of communistic activities. [redacted] stated that in response to this request an investigator of the Ford Service Department by the name of [redacted] was "loaned" to SMITH for his anti-communist propaganda. Informant said he was not aware of any other investigator that worked for SMITH except that it was possible that other investigators helped out for brief periods. [redacted] stated that while doing this work for SMITH, [redacted] was retained on the Ford Motor Company payroll and he did not believe that any compensation was obtained from SMITH. [redacted] explained that the common interest of SMITH and the Ford Motor Company arose from the fact that both were interested in combating the rising tide of communism among labor unions in the Detroit area.

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b7D

[redacted] that MRS. GERALD L. K. SMITH'S maiden name was SORENSON and she is related in some way to CHARLES SORENSON, Vice President and General Manager of the Ford Motor Company. Informant stated he believes SMITH is still working rather closely with the Ford Motor Company.

[redacted] stated that he never had any indication that SMITH was a Nazi Agent, a Nazi sympathizer, or in any way connected with officials of the present German Government. He further assured that he was unaware of any foreign contacts that SMITH ever had. He stated that all of the accusations against SMITH made in the public press and over the radio are unfounded in this regard. [redacted] suggested that the pressure for the investigation of SMITH and the desire to defame him publicly did not come from the New Deal Administration or the communists so much as it originated from the Jewish people and their organizations. In explaining this, [redacted] stated that SMITH is an intense American nationalist and the Jewish people are internationalists and, therefore, want to silence SMITH. [redacted] also submitted as an additional explanation that SMITH'S motto "Christ First In America" and the name of his magazine "The Cross and the Flag" are distasteful to Jews. [redacted] added, however, that a few rich Jews, such as the Detroit attorney [redacted] are friendly with SMITH in an effort to placate a man whom they think would be a dangerous enemy of all Jews if not befriended by some. [redacted] stated that although SMITH'S public statements are very closely guarded, he knws that SMITH privately is anti-Jewish. He is firmly convinced that the only good Jew is a dead Jew. [redacted]

b7D

[redacted] that the origin

(Detroit File 62-1126)

of the feud between SMITH and the ROOSEVELT Administration goes back to the assassination of HUEY LONG in Louisiana because SMITH contends that some day he will make public his proof that the assassination of HUEY LONG was planned in Washington, D. C. [redacted] stated that SMITH'S genuine hatred for communists was based on the fact that they are against religion, our present form of government, an independent United States of America and many other things that SMITH stands for.

[redacted] that SMITH does not hesitate to publicize the fact that the communists are getting more and more power with the Federal Government. [redacted] explained that the communists have a photostatic copy of a $2000 check to SMITH but that they have been warned not to publicize this evidence because the maker of the check was too "Influential in the Federal Government." [redacted] to state that SMITH'S backers are all the biggest men in Detroit and he would not go into this phase of the investigation without specific authority from [redacted]

[redacted] when questioned concerning any Fascist tendencies that SMITH may have stated that it is very possible that SMITH is a Fascist because of his experience in the southern states. He said that even in Germany the suppression of the Jews is no greater than the suppression of the negroes in the southern states. He also stated that other factors would indicate that SMITH can very possibly be a Fascist are his intense hatred for communists, for Jewish people, his egotistical and dictatorial desires and his lust for power. However, [redacted] stated that he had never heard SMITH make any admissions that would make the [redacted] believe that SMITH would want to lead a Fascist revolution in the United States.

[redacted] that he had no hesitancy in saying that GERALD WINROD of Wichita, Kansas is one of the most dangerous Fascists in the United States and he also knows that SMITH has had contacts with WINROD. However, he was unable to state the extent or the connection of these contacts.

At [redacted]

[redacted] was interviewed by the writer and Special Agent [redacted]

[redacted] SMITH then left Indiana and went to Louisiana and their contact was broken for a period of several years. The next time [redacted] met SMITH was when SMITH was campaigning for Dr. TOWNSEND and his political party in 1936 in Des Moines, Iowa. [redacted] explained that

during this period he himself was engaged in writing for GERALD WINROD'S magazine "The Defender."

In 1939 when [redacted] came to Michigan he heard GERALD SMITH'S radio broadcast. At the end of the broadcast he called SMITH and SMITH came to visit [redacted] SMITH proposed that [redacted] come to Detroit and work with him on some anti-communist publications that he was getting out. [redacted] agreed to work for SMITH in an editorial capacity for a specific sum of money. [redacted] admitted that he went to SMITH'S office in the Industrial Bank building in Detroit, Michigan, [redacted] pamphlet "Dangerous Enemies." He said he also got together some material for the later pamphlet entitled "Too Much Roosevelt," but at that time an argument arose between SMITH and him over [redacted] compensation and [redacted] quit.

[redacted] said that during the period of time that he assisted SMITH, he observed that [redacted] was SMITH'S closest associate. He said that [redacted] was SMITH'S principal collector but SMITH never confided in anyone the amount of money that was collected. [redacted] said that SMITH had two principal sources of information which he used in his publications. First, he was an ardent newspaper clipper and he filed away under carefully selected classifications all the clippings that he took from newspapers; secondly, he obtained the services of the Ford Motor Company's investigators to obtain anti-communistic material, the chief of these Ford Motor Company investigators was [redacted] said that in his opinion much of SMITH'S recent writing is greatly seditious because of the utter malice he bears for the present United States Government and also for his subtle but, nevertheless, bitter anti-semitism. He said that in his opinion, SMITH uses all the Nazi propaganda devices for causing disunity among a people whom the Nazis had aimed to conquer.

[redacted] said that he knows SMITH has had some contact with the German Government because when SMITH was in New York, according to SMITH'S own admission to [redacted] the German Consul in New York City offered SMITH practically limitless sums of money for his services as an outlet for world propaganda. SMITH told [redacted] that he had to refuse this offer. [redacted] also stated that SMITH had told him that [redacted] negotiated with SMITH in an attempt to make SMITH become active in his organization. SMITH was somewhat interested in this offer but eventually turned it down because [redacted] was to be the attraction and SMITH merely the mouthpiece. He also said that SMITH admitted to him after coming to Detroit that he had been offered $1,000,000 by HENRY FORD if SMITH would make his propaganda anti-Jewish. [redacted] said that he did not know if this last boast

ALL b2, b7D

of SMITH'S was sincere.

[redacted] said that SMITH advised him in 1933 to get in touch with WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY who was organizing a Silver Shirts Fascists Movement in the United States. [redacted] said that he wrote to PELLEY and in his reply letter PELLEY sated that DR. AND MRS. SMITH had been in training for six weeks at Ashville, North Carolina and had recommended [redacted] as a desirable member. [redacted] said that he and his wife read this letter many times and then burned the letter with all the propaganda material which had been received from PELLEY because they had no sympathy with what appeared to be a revival of the KU-KLUX KLAN.

[redacted] said that as far as he knows SMITH had little contact with MRS. ELIZABETH DILLING. He stated that he believed SMITH was working in close conjunction with REV. GERALD B. WINROD.

[redacted] In December, 1941, GERALD WINROD had a series of lectures at the Christian Temple for an entire week at Pontiac, Michigan, which is [redacted] own Church. [redacted] said that during that week SMITH made frequent contacts with GERALD WINROD. [redacted] said he believed REV. WINROD was a Fascist because when he returned from Germany in 1936 he was highly complimentary of the changes that ADOLPH HITLER effected in Germany. [redacted] stated that SMITH was almost always egotistical and apparently this egotism manifested itself in a lust for political power due to SMITH'S long association with HUEY LONG.

b7c
b7d

[redacted] said that SMITH was violently anti-Jewish and as a possible basis for this prejudice, [redacted] said that DR. WEISS who assassinated HUEY LONG in the presence of SMITH was probably Jewish. He said LONG'S assassination was responsible for SMITH'S hatred for the Roosevelt Administration. In conclusion, [redacted] summarized that SMITH definitely has Fascist inclinations and is an exceptionally shrewd man, which would make SMITH a dangerous candidate for Fascist leadership in the United States.

At [redacted]

[redacted] said that he has not been in touch with SMITH since 1940 but prior to that time he had noticed from SMITH'S radio speeches and private utterances that he was strongly

b7D

(Detroit File 62-1126)

against Roosevelt, communists and CIO. He was very much in favor of GERALD WINROD and Congressman MARTIN DIES. [redacted] stated that in his opinion SMITH was not sincere in any of his apparent convictions but would argue in favor of any movement if it were profitable. b7D

At Detroit, Michigan:

[redacted], Detroit made available to the writer a file of correspondence that he had had with SMITH. A letter dated October 1, 1941, from SMITH to [redacted] was to the following effect: b7C, b7D

[redacted] told me that you or your friends were apprehensive concerning my attitude toward the Jews. That attitude is now the same as I outlined it in documents which I previously wrote to you. The tide of anti-semitism is rising in both houses of Congress and in the minds of ordinarily temperate-minded citizens. The frequent smears against WHEELER, NYE, LINDBERGH, CLARK, WOOD and all known non-interventionists create undercurrents of resentment which are expressing themselves in many different forms including anti-semitism. I warned Jewish leaders five years ago not to "give the works" to suspected anti-semites as they gave it to me in 1936. In two large mass meetings recently, I have endorsed LINDBERGH. "Any intelligent observer knows that his Des Moines speech was not anti-semitic. He merely named three of the four groups whose so-called official organizations are constantly plugging for war." b7C

"If American citizens like yourself do not want the Jewish people to take their share of the blame for pro war propaganda, then you should devise ways and means for directing, quieting or take the blame - for shutting up such adversaries as are constantly being elevated to positions of high authority where they act as spokesmen of American Jewry."

"LINDBERGH in naming the three most persistent non-interventionists overlooked one, namely the Communist Party, which has now become the fair-haired mistress cloistered in the wing of the New Deal Dynasty..."

"Now I ask you to put yourself in my position. I don't know of one single elected Jewish leader that has been officially my sincere friend within the last five years. Occasionally I have been the recipient of a kind word or two from someone like yourself, and, of

course, the SOKOLSKY article (GEORGE SOKOLSKY article in the New York Forum) was sabotage. The 'war party' has arranged to give me "the works." These men who are being smeared are my friends. They are not anti-semitic. They are good Americans and they represent eighty per cent of the American people." "Your Jewish leaders in Washington, D. C. said the only thing that would save America would be some means of silencing by imprisonment or otherwise such obstructionists as GERALD SMITH....Practically every good American I know on this side of the fight feels like a martyr and I know many who will gladly accept im - prisonment rather than to surrender their liberty to this set of thieves and Benedict Arnolds now running our Government...."

"We believe in the constitution and when the elected representatives of the people declare war, we will be in the front line of service and sacrifice to help win it but we don't propose to be solicited by these fire side methods being employed by our President who remains the demigogue. It will take more than a fire-side chat to make us believe that the Panama flag is the American flag."

"We are not only ready to support national defense but we believe that when our President and his henchmen trap us through coersive methods and petty practices into giving away our materials which we need for national defense to foreign countries, he not only menances our safety but commits treason against our people...."

"This letter is not confidential and you may show it to any one who has enough sense to recognize honesty when they see it."

Other letters in [redacted] file were as follows:

April 25, 1942, GERALD SMITH to JOHN S. KNIGHT, Editor Detroit Free Press objecting to the headline that "Reds and Jews are Trying to Shield REV. FATHER CHARLES E. COUGHLIN." SMITH said that the quotation was inadequate because SMITH never mentioned the word "Jews."

Letter dated May 4, 1942, JOHN S. KNIGHT admitted that his copy desk changed the words "Reds" and "Christ Killers" to "Reds" and "Jews." KNIGHT denied that there was any libelous misstatement therein.

Letter dated May 5, 1942, from SMITH to [redacted] with a copy of KNIGHT'S later which he termed a scandalous admission. SMITH stated that he never introduced the Jewish issue but that it might be possible for a fair minded person to decide whether SMITH'S defense of COUGHLIN indicated that SMITH was anti-semitic. SMITH noted on the bottom

of this letter that in his interview with JOHN S. KNIGHT, KNIGHT admitted to him the terms "Christ Killers" and "Jews" were synonymous.

[redacted] estimated that SMITH'S office expense was approximately $100 per week for employees and about $15 a day for postage. He said that as far as he knew the corporation with which SMITH had organized was serving no purpose whatsoever since all the money came in to SMITH and all correspondence went out over his signature. [redacted] submitted a copy of a letter dated April 10, 1942, which clearly shows that SMITH was then engaged in the free distribution of the booklet entitled "A Hoop of Steel."

[redacted] b7

An examination by Special Agent [redacted] Accountant, of the account of [redacted] 2006 Industrial Bank Building in the Industrial Bank, Detroit, Michigan, revealed nothing of significance to this investigation. b7

[redacted] stated that SMITH made his first radio speeches in Detroit, Michigan, over Radio Station WXYZ each Sunday in April 1939. Since May, 1939, practically without interruption, he has made radio speeches each Sunday evening over radio station WJR. He also attempted to have his speeches translated into the Polish language and broadcast over Station WJBK but this proved unsuccessful since his doctrines had no appeal to the large Polish Catholic community in Hamtramck, Michigan. b7

When SMITH came to Detroit he was employing as his Office Manager BERNARD DOMAN. Upon his arrival here, he became closely associated with [redacted] who had been a close friend of [redacted] and was able to contact many influential persons on behalf of SMITH. SMITH'S principal collector was [redacted] but [redacted] and SMITH were in continual disagreement and apparently did not trust one another very well. For the first few weeks SMITH had only one girl working in his office taking care of the incoming mail, but after the first few broadcasts it came in so heavy that he had to enlarge his office. [redacted] believed that the receipts amounted to about $200 a week for a prolonged period of time. However, this amount was insufficient to cover radio broadcastings and office expenses and, therefore, it was b7 b7

necessary to have men like [redacted] and [redacted] solicit private individuals for contributions. Informant stated that SMITH at one time was principally engaged in attacking communist activities among Detroit labor unions and in doing so, sometimes sent his employees among the communists to get samples of their literature. Besides his radio addresses, SMITH spoke to various Chambers of Commerce, Religious Groups and Civic Clubs. During January, 1941, SMITH was principally occupied in writing a pamphlet "War Mongrels and the Trend of the War." As was his custom, he did most of his work at home because he couldn't stand the noise of typewriters and other noises which are common around business offices. b2c

All the radio addresses had to be approved by the attorneys for Station WJR. SMITH was particularly anxious to have his speeches reviewed by one of the attorneys, [redacted]. After SMITH'S copies were approved, SMITH would frequently deviate from the approved script on the radio and this made it necessary for the radio station to require SMITH to put his speech on a transcript record and the actual broadcast was made by playing the record. [redacted] said it was clear that SMITH had an intense hatred for ROOSEVELT and he frequently hinted that ROOSEVELT'S associations planned the assassination of HUEY LONG. He frequently threatened that some day he would disclose the names of the conspirators but has never yet done that. [redacted] stated that SMITH frequently argued in favor of or against current proposals whenever it was profitable for him to do so. [redacted] recalled that SMITH argued against socialization of the medical profession and at that time he sent out letters requesting financial assistance to every doctor and dentist in the local telephone directory. In this regard, [redacted] said that SMITH always made a practice to steal the telephone directory from every city he visited so he could use the names and addresses to augment his coveted mailing list. b

[redacted] that when SMITH first came to Detroit he was given considerable assistance by a [redacted] who was head of a manufacturers group. He gave SMITH mailing lists of employers and employees for different factories. At about the same time [redacted] started to collaborate with SMITH. SMITH moved his offices from the Detroit Leland Hotel to the Industrial Bank Building. SMITH has been heard by [redacted] to state that the young [redacted] who was landlord of the Industrial Bank Building was interested in his work and furnished the offices at a very modest rent. The informant also stated that SMITH worked very closely with [redacted] February 5, 1941, SMITH addressed b

the Foreign Affairs Committee of the United States Senate in hearings on the Lend-Lease Bill and SMITH was extremely eloquent and almost cried when he made references to the late Senator HUEY LONG. SMITH was secretely chagrined when all the Senators refrained from questioning him with the exception of Senator BENNETT CHAMP CLARK.

[redacted] that through the early part of SMITH'S career in Detroit, Michigan, his chauffeur and valet was HERMAN "DUTCH" GRUNDMEYER. [redacted] that GRUNDMEYER had known SMITH when he was in Louisiana and finally left SMITH on February 20, 1941, because he was disgusted with SMITH'S hypocrisy. The informant stated that he believes GRUNDMEYER'S address is Algiers, Louisiana. b

On March 2, 1942, SMITH called a meeting of the Committee of One Million at the Masonic Temple which was attended by Senator NYE and his wife, Labor Conciliator DEWEY and [redacted] The principal speaker was Senator NYE. b

Informant stated that when SMITH was in Washington he ate at the Madrillon Restaurant, Washington, D. C., and explained that he was a close friend of the owner who financed GENERAL FRANCO'S Fascist revolution in Spain.

[redacted] said that ever since SMITH arrived in Detroit he enjoyed the cooperation of the Ford Motor Company; specifically he was furnished with the services of two investigators of communist activities, named [redacted] and [redacted] according to his own admission, was a former member of the Communist Party and boasted that his contacts with the Communist Party made it easy for him to get information about the Communists' activities. [redacted] was SMITH'S principal source of information. He also frequently brought to SMITH'S office 3 x 5 cards on which were contained information about communists. These cards were referred to as the "Ford Company Red File." The informant said that aside from this material SMITH also relied on newspaper clippings for his material. From these sources SMITH was able to write two pamphlets entitled "Dangerous Enemies" and "Too Much Roosevelt." These pamphlets were edited by SMITH'S friend [redacted] Near the conclusion of this work, however, [redacted] also known as [redacted] engaged in an argument with SMITH over his compensation and took the materials he was editing home to [redacted] and refused to return them until he was paid. SMITH became exceptionally angry and went up and got the materials from [redacted] b

[redacted] did not know of any contact between b7

SMITH and WINROD except to the extent that they exchanged publications and quoted from one another.

[redacted] stated that SMITH attempted to explain the accusation that he was one of PELLEY'S Silver Shirts. SMITH said that he and MRS. SMITH merely wrote to PELLEY asking for some of his literature. When he received literature from PELLEY the copies were serialized with numbers and since that time SMITH'S enemies have referred to him as a member of PELLEY'S Silver Shirts and have stated that he and his membership number correspond with the serial number on this serial.

[redacted] said that SMITH corresponded with MRS. ELIZABETH DILLING of Chicago, Illinois, and obtained a copy of her book "The Red Net Work" from which he frequently borrowed material for his own publications. SMITH sometimes commented that he regarded MRS. DILLING as a deep student of the vicious communist movement. He argued with her seriously one time over the payment of a quantity of books which he bought from MRS. DILLING.

As far as [redacted] was able to ascertain, SMITH did not have any contact with [redacted] Similarly, the informant was not aware of any contact SMITH had had with officials of the German Government. Informant stated that SMITH had studied ADOLPH HITLER'S "Mein Kampf" and commented that it was a marvelous book and he advised other people to read it. [redacted] was unable to elaborate on SMITH'S comment that it was a marvelous book and could not say whether he agreed with its contents or merely marvelled at the fantasy of the writer.

[redacted] that SMITH'S outstanding characteristics are his love for power and his egotism. [redacted] that his personality is such that if he had an opportunity to seize power he would undoubtedly become dictator in the exercise of it. [redacted] that SMITH is known to have preached against Jews and Negroes and as many other elements which are advocated by Nazi propaganda.

Copies of radio speeches delivered by SMITH over Radio Station WJR were obtained through a source previously recorded and they are as follows:

"GERALD L. K. SMITH
Sunday, August 9, 1942
WJR, Detroit

"Good evening, ladies and gentlemen:

(Detroit File 62-1126)

"On last Thursday night I opened my upstate campaign for the United States Senate at Saginaw, Michigan. I spoke in the great Saginaw auditorium to a record-breaking crowd - more than two thousand people came out through a downpour of rain to join hands in this fight to put a fearless voice on the floor of the United States Senate. Loyal friends and workers attended this Rally from all over the state of Michigan. Some came over two hundred miles. Many could not come because of the automobile tire shortage.

"This tire situation is really becoming serious. Churches are being hurt, business is being destroyed, war industry is being slowed down - and the tragic part of it all is that if we would take this automobile tire situation out of the hands of the stupid boondogglers and the bureaucratic tyrants, we could begin to have tires without 60 days, millions of them by Christmas and tires for everybody by Easter - without in any way injuring the war effort. In fact, it would speed up war production. It would make the people happier. It would build morale.

"Although it's too late to save the tourist industry this year, it would give hope to the tourist industry of Michigan and elsewhere, on which they might build their plans for next year.

"I am going to speak all over the state of Michigan, and before I close this address I am going to announce the names of many towns where I am going to speak. Get hold of a pencil right away so you can write down the names of the towns in which you are interested and where you might be able to attend a meeting.

"Now, back to the big Saginaw meeting. Toward the close of the Rally we unveiled the automobile made of substitute rubber and then, along with this tire, we showed the people who attended the Saginaw Rally other exhibits of substitute rubber. I demonstrated that tires could be made out of potatoes, wheat and corn, and so during this tire exhibit a corn farmer, a wheat farmer and a potato farmer came up and assisted in the ceremonies.

"This tire which I exhibited in Saginaw, and other exhibits, will be exhibited wherever I speak in this campaign. Whenever you hear I am going to speak near your home, bring your friends to the meeting so you can see the kind of tires we could begin to have in 60 days

if it wasn't for the conspirators, the politicians and the international monopolies.

"Concerning this matter, the ussue of my campaign was raised by President Roosevelt when he vetoed the bill which had been passed by Congress authorizing the manufacture of rubber from farm crops. Why is Mr. Roosevelt opposed to making rubber out of farm crops? He says he has appointed a committee to investigate, but he knows that a committee of the United States Senate has been investigating for over six months and they have demonstrated that rubber can be made of oil, as well as potatoes, wheat and corn.

"This past week, a meeting of the most eminent scientists in America was held in Peoria, Illinois. They announced that 7 pounds of rubber could be made from a bushel of wheat or a bushel of corn. The New Deal politicians say that we might run out of grain. This year they are destroying two million acres of wheat in Kansas alone.

"Here is a very sensational Associated Press dispatch:

"'Washington, Aug. 5. - C. R. Starnes, of Gladewater, Texas, an independent oil operator, told the Senate Patents Committee today that there exists a conspiracy to prevent the development of synthetic rubber vitally delaying prosecution of the war effort.

"'He contented that the "conspiracy" was "managed by international cartels and patent pools" and said that he had discovered its existence during the past six months in attempting to "put six refineries to work producing aviation gasoline and synthetic rubber and other material vital to the war effort."

"'As he opened an outline of his charges, he declared that he intended to "mince no words" while "American boys are dying on the battlefields."

"'He said that the purpose of the obstruction to production of symthetic rubber was to "establish and maintain a monopoly in the United States and in the world" and "to drive out competition which might survive after the war.'

"Now, who has been appointed to investigate rubber? A representative of the farmers? No. An elected representative of the people? No. On the same day that the President vetoed the bill to permit

the farmers to produce rubber from farm crops, he appointed Bernard Baruch, the wall Street banker, and President Conant of Harvard University.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I repeat - unless this rubber situation is taken out of the hands of the Wall Street Bankers and their friends and, unless we begin to permit the great chemists and scientists and manufacturers of America to solve our automobile tire problem, unless we do this and do it quickly, ladies and gentlemen, we might lose this war.

"Hitler is using on all his war machinery the very kind of rubber which Mr. Roosevelt, by his veto, forbids us now to manufacture. Hitler has 36 thousand of these farm crop rubber factories in Germany and there are 30 thousand of them in Poland.

"Could it be that the great international monopolies are cutting the throats of the American farmers? Could it be that the international financiers are trying to keep the farmer and the independent oil operator from sharing in this new one billion dollar industry?

"Automobile tires will solve the housing problem 90% If a man has tires, he can drive to work. He doesn't need to live right next to the factory. It will go a long way toward solving the farm problem because it will give an outlet for farm products when this war is over.

"Now, I am going to visit many communities in Michigan - small towns, middle-size towns and large towns. I will speak in farm communities, on store porches, in the street - and if you hear that I am going to speak in your town and you are my friend, kindly arrive a little early so that you can help in any way that is need__ to make arrangements for the meeting.

"Now, I repeat, I am going to bring this automobile tire exhibit with me to every meeting I address. Every person who attends one of my meetings will get a chance to see the kind of a tire you and others could have in sixty days, if we could either smoke out or fire the bureaucrats that are holding back the wheels of progress.

"Now, listen very carefully, while I tell you where I am going to speak in the next few days. Don't try to write down the names of all the towns. Just write down the names of the towns that interest you and be sure that you get the time correctly.

(Detroit File 62-1126)

"This coming Tuesday, August 11 - St. Louis, Michigan, at 10:00 in the morning, Alma at noon, Chesaning at 3:00 p.m. St. Charles at 7:00 p.m. and Vassar at 8:30 p.m. Then on this coming Thursday, August 13, I will speak at St. Johns at 10:00 in the morning, Grand Ledge at 12:30, Charlotte at 3:00 p.m., Eaton Rapids at 5:00 p.m., Mason at 7:00 p.m. and Williamston at 9:00 p.m. Then on this coming Friday night, there will be a big rally in Lansing at the Pruden Auditorium. That's the big auditorium in Lansing. I repeat, a great big rally at Lansing, Michigan at the Pruden Auditorium this coming Friday night. And on this coming Saturday night we will have a big rally at Sandusky, Michigan.

"Now, I remind you again that at each one of these meetings we will exhibit tires madeof substitute rubber which could have been in production six months ago and which we should be having right now.

"A few weeks ago when I announced for the Senate and wrote down as one of the 14 planks in my platform - Tires for Everybody - they called mea rabble rouser, a lunatic and a demagogue. But, today, the greatest scientists and industrial statemen of the nation agree that I speak the truth.

"Another plank in my platform is $100 per month for every soldier, sailor and marine. I was the first man to appear before any Congress committee and ask for an increase in pay for the men of the armed services. We fought for $100 and got $50. We are paying the makers of guns $10.00 a day. Why shouldn't we pay the gun shooters at least $100 a month? We could make arrangements for them to save $50 a month so that when they got out of the Army they would have one or two thousand dollars on hand and it wouldn't be like last time when the poor soldier boys were mustered out into unemployment and poverty.

"The great audience at Saginaw in our opening rally endorsed 100% my crusading platform, which is as follows: 1. 100% support of the war effort. 2. $100 per month for every man in the armed services. 3. Tires for everybody. 4. Free speech and free press for all good Americans, including Father Charles E. Coughlin. 5. A square deal for the Townsend Plan. 6. America First in War and Peace. 7. Build a hoop of military steel around America after this war which will guarantee protection from invasion and make it unnecessary to wage future wars of aggression. 8. I am reconsecrated to the 7 basic principles of the Committee of 1,000,000. 9. A farm program based on the teachings of the Holy Bible. 10. Fight without compromise in defense of Labor's right to organize and bargain collectively through leadership loyal to America and opposed to all forms of Nazi-Communism. 11. Food must come before whiskey. 12. Save the Little Businessman. 13. Protect the great tourist industry. 14. Christ First in America.

(Detroit File 62-1126)

"Ladies and gentlemen, I carry on this hard fight. You can imagine in speaking as high as six and seven times a day, as well as editing my magazine and preparing my radio addresses and handling my heavy mail - what a tax it is on my body. Thanks to a good Christian father and mother, I have been given a strong body and a strong constitution. I am the people's candidate and I am supported financially by the people.

"I will visit every section of the state of Michigan and shake hands with every friend who wants to meet me. Please pray for me.

"You have never seen a public man abused, persecuted, the way you will see me abused and persecuted within the next four weeks. I will never be able to carry the load unless I have your loyalty, your prayers and your support. Write to me. Don't worry about street address - just write to me, Gerald L. K. Smith, Detroit, Michigan. Help me - help me. Encourage me. Tell me what I should know. Send me facts that I need for my messages."

"GERALD L. K. SMITH
WJR, Detroit
Sunday, August 16, 1942

"Good Evening, Ladies and Gentlemen:

"My statewide campaign for the United States Senate proceeds with great momentum. I am speaking as high as six and eight times a day in as many different communities.

"It is very evident that the great masses of the common people of the state of Michigan are determined that they shall have a voice in the affairs of the government by sending a fearless crusader to the United States Senate.

"The crowds that are attending my meetings are the largest in the campaign history of the state. One newspaper in the state wrote an editorial suggesting that there was little or no interest in politics this year. That's the truth when it comes to oldtime stand-for-nothing, do-nothing, rubber stamp politics. But when it comes to a campaign like mine, where the candidate really discusses the issues of the hour and deals with boondoggling stupidity and bureaucratic tyranny in a fearless manner - the people not only attend the meetings in great numbers, but hand on every word, because the people of America - of Michigan - love to hear the truth fearlessly and dynamically spoken.

(Detroit File 62-1126)

"Thousands of people are turning out to see my exhibit of automobile tires made of substitutes. The greatest scientists tell us that there are seven pounds of rubber in a bushel of wheat or corn. Mr. Henry Ford has already told us that with the thiokol process he could be producing tires within thirty to sixty days without the use of any vital war materials.

"Now, I want every listener to get a pencil because toward the end of my address I am going to read off the names of the towns where I expect to speak this week.

"On this coming Wednesday I shall attend the Free Fair at Ionia. A certain newspaper man, who conspired with some New Deal Fifth Columnist of the Wendell L. Wilkietype, got up a newspaper story the other day to the effect that Mr. Howard Lawrence, president of the Ionia Free Fair, had invited all the candidates for high office to attend the Ionia Free Fair and be introduced, with the exception of myself. But within a few hours after this story appeared in the newspapers, I received an invitation over the long distance telephone from Mr. Lawrence to come to Ionia on Governor's Day and be the guest of the Fair Association at the Ionia Country Club.

"Now, I expect to be at the Ionia Country Club to meet these candidates for high office on both tickets, but that's not why I'm coming to Ionia. I'm coming to Ionia to meet thousands of my friends who will be attending the Ionia Free Fair. Mr. Lawrence, president of the Fair, says that he will prepare a special booth in the center of the fair ground where I shall exhibit these tires that can be made immediately without rubber and with rubber substitutes.

"Now, if you had not planned to attend the Ionia Free Fair, please plan to do so this coming Wednesday and I will be some place in a central spot on the grounds where I can shake hands with all my good friends and where I can show you this automobile tire exhibit.

"They wanted to call me insane for lifting up the slogan a few weeks ago, when I announced my candidacy, "Tires for Everybody" - but as the axiom goes - "He who laughs last laughs best."

"Now the wisest scientists in America agree that we can begin to meet this tire problem immediately if we could get it out of the hands of the Wall Street Bankers, the oil monopolies and the international

rubber trust.

"The ninth point in my platform is a farm program in harmony with the teachings of the Bible. One 'smart alec' editor said - "If there had been any doubt about Gerald Smith being a rabble rouser and a demagogue, that doubt was removed when he said "Tires for everybody" and "A farm program based on the teachings of the Holy Bible." Well, in the first place, I am willing to risk my political future in the state of Michigan with the people who still believe the Bible. I'm an old-fashioned Christian who agrees with Abraham Lincoln, who said, "If a man is a student of the Bible, he is a well-educated man."

"So I went to this editor who had ridiculed my farm program and said, among other things - "Do you know why it was that back in Bible days when all the world was starving that Egypt was able not only to feed herself, but able to feed the whole world?" The editor answered, "Why?" And I said - "Because Joseph was not a New Dealer. If Joseph had been a New Dealer, he would have burned up his extra corn the year it was growing in abundance instead of saving it for the year of the drought and the famine."

"To summarize the Bible plan in modern language for the farmer, I would use these words - Raise all you can raise when you can raise it - store it when you have too much so that when you have too much so that when you cannot raise it you'll have enough.

"Ladies and gentlemen, that's not only the Bible plan, but that's the old-fashioned, American plan. If we're going to pay the farmer out of the government treasury in order to keep his income up to where it ought to be, let's use some old-fashioned, American, common sense and pay the farmer for what he produces instead of for what he destroys.

"I wonder how many people listening in to me tonight have a nice smoked him on hand. Many people love to eat a nice ham steak smothered in brown sugar, seasoned with pineapple and fruit juices. Well, most of you haven't had a nice ham steak for many days. Why? Because the great-grandmother of that cured ham that you did not have today for dinner was dropped in the river or ground into fertilizer back a few years ago when we were slaughtering pigs, burying cattle and plowing under cotton by the order of the New Deal.

"No, I am not ashamed of my farm program, because it is not only based on the teachings of the Bible, but on old-fashioned, red, white and blue American common sense.

"Another plank in my platform, as I run for the United States

Senate, is "Save the Little Businessmen." Unless you little businessmen and you little manufacturers begin to get behind some fighting, fearless crusader like Gerald L. K. Smith, you're going to be right out in the breadline. These 'rubber stamp' Congressmen are not going to do anything for you. And these quiet, high-colared, dignified candidates are not going to fight your battles.

"Just walk down your main street and look over the business establishments or walk around the square. Your automobile dealers are virtually in the breadline, your tire dealers are out of business, your independent filling station man is broke, the big monopolies will soon begin to buy up the properties of the little independent fellow at half price, the hardware man is going broke because they've quite making hardware. The refrigerator man is gone, the furniture man is on his way out and so forth, and so forth. This doesn't count thousands of little manufacturers who have been unable to get war contracts and are forbidden by priorities to buy the materials necessary to stay in business.

"You may say, but oh yes, this is war. That's the truth. And no sacrifice is too great to make for victor. But what are we going to do with these little businessmen and manufacturers? Are we just going to stand back and watch them shrivel up and die and see the great middle class destroyed?

"I say that at least 500 million dollars should be set up as a special fund to re-finance the little businessman so he can get through the war and get back on his feet after the war. Oh, you say, it's too much money. Well, the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Jesse Jones, member of the President's Cabinet, set aside 600 million dollars for the big oil companies - the Standard and five others - for the purpose of experimentation. Why can't we do as much for the little businessmen, at least as it has been done for the big oil monopolies?

"Ladies and gentlemen, and I am speaking right now especially to those who are the students of political science. If you will look into the question very carefully, you will find enough facts to prove we've got a set of bureaucrats in Washington who are determined to wipe out the middle class.

"Yes, we're all 100% in support of the war effort, but while we support the war, we must see to it that we defend America on the home front and on the main street, as well as on the battle front.

"Now, get out your pencil and listen very carefully while

(Detroit File 62-1126)

I read the names of the towns where I propose to speak this coming week. Don't try to write down the names of all the towns, just write down the names of the towns in which you are interested, giving special attention to the time of my appearance in your community. I want all my good friends and you who are my loyal friends known who I mean - I want you to please be at the meeting place a little early so that you can help with any arrangements that may be necessary.

"Tuesday morning at 10:00 I will speak in Yale, Michigan. At noon I will speak in Marlette. Cass City 2:00 p.m. Harbor Beach 5:00 p.m. Bad Axe 8:30 p.m. That's Tuesday, the day after tomorrow.

"Then on Wednesday during the day I will be attending the Ionia Free Fair at the invitation of Mr. Howard Lawrence, the President, and at night, Wednesday, August 19, I shall speak in Adrian, Michigan at the Armory.

"Thursday, August 20, I shall speak at Hastings, Michigan, at 3:00 p.m. Grand Rapids 8:30 p.m. in the Public Auditorium.

"Friday, I shall speak at Allegan at 10:00 in the morning. Paw Paw 12:30, Niles 3:00 p.m., Cassopolis 5:00 p.m., Three Rivers 7:00 p.m., Sturgis 8:30 p.m.

"Saturday, August 22, I shall speak in Coldwater at noon, Hillsdale 3:00 p.m., Marshall 5:00 p.m., Albion 8:30 p.m.,

"Don't fail to listen in next Sunday at 7:15 and I will tell you my speaking arrangements for the following week.

"Can you imagine the heavy load I am carrying? First, I have to fight off the Communists that want to put me in jail. They said they wanted to put me in thesame cell vacated by Earl Browder, the No. 1 Red, when he was turned loose. Then, I have to fight a certain type of New Dealer who really shudders when he thinks of my being in the Senate. Then, there's a certain set of New Deal Fifth Columnists within the Republican party that are trying to under-cut my campaign.

"My advice to these gentlemen is - "If you want to fight, I'll give it to you. And when I start on you I'm going to call names and I'll summarize some of your political practices and when you get through with me you'll have discovered that you have run into a buzz saw that cuts about three ways at one time.

(Detroit File 62-1126)

"But, in spite of these enemies, the great rank and file of the common people of the state of Michigan are my friends. They know I speak the truth. They know I'm right.

"If I didn't have an iron constitution and strong body, I couldn't carry on this fight. I have to make six and eight speeches a day, edit the magazine, prepare my radio manuscripts and answer a heavy mail. But God is with me. Victory lies ahead. But I cannot carry on without the help of the people - you, the people. Please continue to help me. Pray for me and I shall not betray the trust you manifest.

"God bless you - God bless and save America."

"GERALD L. K. SMITH
WJR, Detroit
Sunday, August 23, 1942

"Good Evening, Ladies and Gentlemen!

"Since last Sunday, I have spoken many places in Michigan. In Bad Axe, Michigan I was informed by the local newspaper that we had the largest crowd ever gathered for any purpose in the Thumb section. People came for many miles and from practically every county in the Thumb area.

"We are informed that in our numerous meetings we are having the largest crowds in the history of Michigan campaigning. One Michigan newspaper wrote an editorial suggesting that there was no interest in politics this year. Well, that's true if you're talking about oldtime, stand-for-nothing, do-nothing campaigning.

"The American people are all fed up on 'bunk', flattery, patronage methods and political fixers - but my campaign is a crusading campaign. My meetings are set up and conducted on a crusading campaign basis, and everything I say in this meeting contains a fearless truth which most candidates are afraid even to refer to, but which strikes the very heart of the peole's problems.

"A few months ago they wanted to almost brand me a traitor because I said that we must begin to fight and fight and fight to solve this tire problem. This automobile tire situation is the most tragic thing that could take place in our home life, aside from a famine.

"People who are running out of tires are absolutely desperate - and when I say desperate, I mean desperate. Imagine a farmer

living from three to ten miles from town. When he gets down to three tires, he is a prisoner on his own farm. All over Michigan today farmers' wives and their families are standing out by mail boxes with crates of eggs, marketable produce, begging some neighbor to help them get to the market.

"This thing is becoming more serious every day. Imagine how this farmer feels when he discovers through the reports of such men as the eminent chemist of the Dow Chemical Company that rubber could be made of his corn, his wheat, his potatoes. Imagine how the Michigan farmer and the American farmer, as well as the city dweller feels when he reads where a bill was passed through the lower house of Congress, through the upper house of Congress, to provide the manufacture of automobile tires and other rubber products from farm crops -- only to be vetoed by the President.

"In a few minutes I will give you the names of the towns where I propose to speak this coming week. Get a pencil so that later on in the address when I name these towns, you can copy down the names that are of interest to you.

"I have before me a very sensational telegram. Before I read the telegram to you, I shall give you the background of the telegram. No citizen of any importance or any consequence in Michigan has chosen to attack me. Occasionally, a newspaper will take a little swing at me, only to discover that many of its readers are my loyal and respectful followers.

"My enemies are not my opponents in this Primary campaign. My enemies are the enemies of America. They are the people who fear and hate the high and noble principles for which I stand. They cringe when I talk about bureaucratic tyranny. They coil and hiss like serpents when I throw up the slogan, "CHRIST FIRST IN AMERICA."

"Aside from the atheistic Communist Party in Michigan, my chief attacker has New York City columnist, Walter Winchell. Winchell, apparently, has been picked as the one to use the 'hatchet' on Gerald L. K. Smith. He has been vicious - he has been libelous - he has been merciless in his attacks upon me through the press and over the radio.

"Some weeks ago, I made a challenge to Mr. Winchell and I make it again: I make this challenge to you, Mr. Walter Winchell. You call on the rabbi, who is the pastor of the Jewish synagogue to which you belong. I shall call on the pastor of the Christian church to which I belong. Let these two men choose a Catholic priest. Then, let these three men of God - your Jewish rabbi, Mr. Winchell, my pastor, and the good priest - make up a committee to investigate the career of Gerald L. K.

Smith. If they find that I have not lived a patriotic, Christian life as a loyal American - I'll retire from public life. But if, on the other hand, they find your accusations against me, Walter Winchell, are false -- you get off the radio and go into the Navy on a full-time basis.

"Recently, Mr. Winchell made a very bitter attack on me through the columns of Liberty magazine - and in connection with his attack upon me he condemned me because of my association with Senator Robert Reynolds, Congressman Roy Woodruff and United States Senator Gerald P. Nye.

"Personally, I consider these three men very honorable company. Senator Reynolds, as you know, is chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the United States Senate. True enough, Mr. Winchell has attacked some scoundrels - but, by and large, the list of people whom he has attacked the most viciously include many of America's greatest citizens, such as Mr. Cameron, who for years has been the voice of the Ford Motor Company, such as Senator Wheeler, Charles A. Lindbergh, Congressman Hamilton Fish, United States Senator Brooks, and so forth, and so forth.

"So, when this New York City columnist attacks Gerald L. K. Smith he adds me to this honor roll of great men on his smear list.

"But in his recent article in the Liberty magazine, he indulged in a type of misrepresentation that goes clear outside the realm of decency. Therefore, on August 12, I wrote the Liberty magazine a letter in which I warned them with these words - "Unless I receive a settlement from you for these deliberate lies which you have circulated all over the United States, I shall bring suit against you and Walter Winchell for at least $1,000,000. It is obvious that the Winchell article has been written and timed so as to injure me in my campaign for the United States Senate."

"This letter was sent air mail, reaching New York the morning of August 13. The same afternoon I received the following telegram. Now, listen very carefully while I read it to you.

"' In response to your letter, we are sorry for the error. An apology and retraction is appearing the first available issue of Liberty, which is the September 12 issue on sale September 2."

"There you have it, ladies and gentlemen. The magazine with nation-wide circulation compelled to apologize for an article written by Walter Winchell about Gerald L. K. Smith. Isn't it reasonable to believe that if his remarks are irresponsible in this particular instance that they thus far have been irresponsible and unreliable concerning other incidents and individuals?

"I want every God-fearing man and woman listening to me

tonight, who believe in my integrity, to resolve that you will pray for me, that you will holdup my hands and help me to pass through the Gethsemane that lies ahead. No one has been tortured, lied about, persecuted and harassed by the most vicious enemies on earth more than I shall experience within the next few weeks. Only the prayerful support of my thousands of friends can give me the strength to carry on this fight, as I speak from five to eight times a day, crying out with a fearless voice in this, the people's campaign, with this, the people's voice.

"I am the friend of the friendless, I am the voice of the weak, I am the voice of the little man, the little farmer, the little worker, the Townsendites, the friends of Father Coughlin, the great unheard masses, the workers in the mill, the hired girl in the kitchen, the hired man on the farm, the little storekeeper, the waiter, the waitress, the barber, the miner, the great rank and file of people who, when they hear me speak, say - that's just the way I feel, but I didn't know how to say it.

"One of my critics is worried about where I get my money for this campaign. This critic made an attack upon me in an attempt to arouse suspicion in the minds of the people. Well, the answer to this superficial criticism is - I am unashamed and proud to say that my money comes from the people and that in this campaign 99% of my campaign fund has come from people who have given me $25 and less. No big interest, no big contributors can sit behind the scenes and pull my coat tail and tell me what I can say and what I cannot say.

"My freedom is my life. My liberty is my love. I would rather rot in a concentration camp than to sacrifice that liberty. Yes, I say with the founding fathers - "Give me liberty or give me death."

"Let me emphasize to my Detroit friends that I am speaking in the Masonic Temple auditorium at the corner of Second and Temple streets - that's the big Masonic Temple in the heart of Detroit. I am speaking there this coming Friday night. For your information, this auditorium is exceedingly comfortable, because it is air-conditioned. No matter how hot it is outside, this room is always very comfortable. It has just been newly air-conditioned.

"The public is invited to attend this rally. At this rally in the Masonic Temple, as in other rallies, I shall exhibit tires, such as can be built and rebuilt, of substitutes made of mineral oils and farm crops. I am sure many people in the Detroit community will want to see this tire exhibit this coming Friday night, August 28, when I speak in person at the Masonic Temple.

(Detroit File 62-1126)

"My other speaking engagements for the week are as follows: Belding tomorrow afternoon, Monday, at 3:00. Ionia tomorrow night, Monday, at 8:30 p.m. Big Rapids Tuesday noon, Cadillac 3:00, Traverse City 8:30 p.m. Wednesday, August 26, Clare, Michigan at 12:00 noon, Gladwin 3:00 p.m. Mt. Pleasant 5:00, Midland 7:00 and Ithaca at 9:00. That's Wednesday. This coming Thursday, Standish 10:00 in the morning, Tawas City 12:00 noon, Harrisville 3:00, Atlanta 6:30, Alpena 9:00 at night.

"Then, as I announced a few moments ago, I will be in Detroit at the Masonic Temple on Friday night at 8:30. Then, on this coming Saturday I shall speak at Brighton 12:00 noon, Howell 3:00 p.m. Dexter 5:00 p.m., Flat Rock 7:00 p.m. and Monroe at 9:00 p.m.

"My exhibition of tires which can be built without a single ounce of rubber of substitutes based on farm crops and mineral oils - this exhibit will be made in every one of my meetings.

"Now, I don't need to tell you that this is a hard, tough schedule. Therefore, I must depend on all my good friends to help me. Be at the meetings a little early so that anything you can do to help make them successful you can do.

"I look forward to the pleasure of meeting personally and shaking hands with thousands of my friends again this week.

"Help me. Help me. My victory will be your victory. God belss you - God bless and save America."

ENCLOSURE TO THE BUREAU: One copy of the "Cross and the Flag" August, 1942.

- P E N D I N G -

(Detroit File 62-1126)

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE CHARLOTTE FIELD DIVISION

At Charlotte will obtain copies of any correspondence or other documentary material indicating the relationship between Subject and WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY. It is pointed out that SMITH'S membership number was believed to have been #3223 and also that PELLEY and SMITH were believed to have been corresponding with one another about August 15, 1933.

THE NEW ORLEANS FIELD DIVISION

At Algiers, Louisiana, will attempt to locate and interview HERMAN "DUTCH" GRUNDMEYER who was friendly with SMITH during HUEY LONG'S regime and later Chauffeur and Valet for SMITH at Detroit, Michigan, until February 20, 1941. If located will interview GRUNDMEYER concerning SMITH'S contacts, finances, supporters, and activities.

THE DETROIT FIELD OFFICE

At Detroit, Michigan, will maintain contacts with informants and obtain copies of Subject's propaganda for prompt transmittal to Bureau.

- PENDING -

(Detroit File 62-1126)

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

[redacted]

All
b7c, b7D

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS RELEASE

SUBJECT: GERALD L.K. SMITH

FILE: 62-43818

SUB: _____

VOL: 8

PAGES REVIEWED: 83

PAGES RELEASED: 47

NOTES: _____

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Detroit, Michigan
September 14, 1942

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Files

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH
INTERNAL SECURITY
SEDITION

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080/LED/ll
ON 8-10-77

Dear Sir:

[redacted] whose identity is known to you, has been contacted during the week of September 7, 1942, and stated that SMITH is devoting all his energy these days to the conduct of his campaign for the Republican nomination for the United States Senate from the State of Michigan.

Informant supplied no information except that which was purely political in character and none of his information was relevant to this investigation.

Very truly yours,

John S. Bugas

JOHN S. BUGAS
Special Agent in Charge

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/29/82 BY SP-8BTJ/WG

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY SLIP DATE 8/10/77

[redacted] 62-1126

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-43818-129

6 SEP 18 1942

54 SEP 25 1942

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83 OCT 13 1964

4-750 (2-7-79)

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XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

4 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) IRS _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

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XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

CC-285a

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62-43818-130

[redacted]mae

b2

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/29/82 BY SP-8BS/MC

Date: September 29, 1942

To: SAC, Detroit

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: GERALD L. K. SMITH
COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
SEDITION

MAILED
SEP 29 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

There are enclosed herewith for your information and for the completion of your files photostatic copies of the income tax return of Subject for the year 1938.

Enclosure

mae

F

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 16 1942

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Glegg
Mr. Clayton
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
[redacted]

TTHIS IS FBI WASH DC 0711

b7c

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DATE 9/29/82 BY SP-8BTJ/mc

FBI DETROIT 9-16-42 10-10 AM EWT EJG
DIRECTOR
TAPE. GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, INTERNAL SECURITY, SEDITION.
SUBJECT FAILED TO OBTAIN REPUBLICAN NOMINATION AS CANDIDATE FOR US
SENATOR FROM MICHIGAN. SUBJECT PLANS TO CONTINUE COMMITTEE OF ONE
MILLION AND THE CROSS AND THE FLAG IN WHICH HE WILL CRITICIZE FEDER
GOVERNMENT.
BUGAS
TIME SHOULD BE AM INSTEAD OF PM.
END
OK FBI WASH DC WV 10-14AM

RECORDED 62-43818-131
F B I
18 SEP 17 1942

memo for the Director 9-16-42 [redacted] b7c

26

8 SEP 20 1942

DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

[redacted]lem b7c

August 16, 1942

62-4381

Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH
INTERNAL SECURITY
SEDITION

I thought you would be interested in being advised that Gerald Lyman Kenneth Smith of Detroit, Michigan, whose activities have been under investigation by this Bureau for a period of months at the request of the Department in an effort to establish a possible violation of the war-time statutes, failed in his attempt to obtain the Republican nomination as candidate for United States Senator from the State of Michigan.

Subject is the founder of the Committee of One Million and the editor of the publication entitled "The Cross and the Flag." It is reported that Smith plans to continue his activities in connection with this organization and his publication and intends to criticize the Federal Government in future issues of this magazine.

Respectfully,

D. M. Ladd

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DATE 9/29/62 BY SP-BBTJ/INF

55 SEP 21 1942

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62-43818-13

F B I
18 SEP 17 1942

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FOR DEFENSE
BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

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8-13-42 b7

[redacted]

The field office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Detroit has for the last two months been preparing a dossier on Gerald L.K. Smith, National Chairman of the Committee of One Million and candidate for the United States Senate on the Republican ticket in Detroit in 1941. Agents have been contacting people who formerly worked with him. Some of these people have been called in and threat[ened] with deportation if they did not talk, some having been called in as many as ten times. During this period Smith has called at the local field office and demanded protection against what he called "planted evidence" to embarrass him.

It is reported that the investigation on Smith is being carried on by an agent named [redacted] who is a Jew, and it is apparen[t] that he is working with [redacted], the Dies agent who is also believed to be on the payroll of the American Jewish Committee and B'Nai B'Rith.

RECORDED & INDEXED M154 62-43818-13

[redacted] of the Committee of One Million [redacted], it is stated, was called in by the F.B.I. and asked to reveal everything; that [redacted] informed them that if he talked he would have all the manufacturers including Henry Ford against him, as most of them donated money to his campaigns; that he had to live in this town and couldn't do so if he talked. [redacted] stated that he would talk if a Grand Jury was call[ed] but was doing no talking until then, and preferrably not then. After he was pressed to state who Smith's contacts and friends were, he st[ated] "Your boss, J. Edgar Hoover is one of them". When it was stated that this could not be true, [redacted] said, "Call your Grand Jury and you'll find out."

b2

It is said that Smith has admitted to confidential sources that the Communists have succeeded in getting a photostat of a check for $2000.00 given him by [redacted] It seems that considerable pressure must have been exerted by Washington officials on the Communists not to publish thi[s] check. They say they have his cancelled check but do not say who gav[e] it to Smith. [redacted] is a Jew and it is said Henry Ford has stated [to] his intimate friends that he got him out of the plant or he would have stolen the buildings. Ford was not aware that [redacted] was a Je[w] until he had worked there for over a year and when he finally learne[d] it [redacted] was hastily set up in the finance end and put out of the factory. It is believed that [redacted] fears his support of Smith will become known.

b2

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

AUG 2 · 1942

Smith is said to be taking a long view of things and is banking on the misery that will inevitably come after the war. His confidants, Burton K. Wheeler, Nye, Dies, Hoffman, Day, Hoover, John L. Lewis, possibly Vandenberg, Wier of Steel, Ford of auto, etc., will prove a powerful bloc after the war. It was said that Smith is bidding for power and is positively lined up with Lewis who 'would sell his soul to the Devil to be President. If Smith is ever indicted for sedition it is believed that he will pull down the biggest names in America with him.

[redacted] 25 SEP 21 1942 399

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b2c, b7D

It has been stated that the only thing that is saving Smith from the Administration's purge is that pulling him down would also involve some of the biggest manufacturers of war materials and would leave scars that would not heal.

Smith is also said to be tied in with Lindberg and has discussed with him the possibility of Lindberg's running for State Senate in Michigan. Lindberg had not been in Detroit long enough to establish legal residence and could not run. However, Walter Winchell predicted a week ago that Lindberg would shortly run for a high office

It is said that Smith is also being supported by [redacted] the Jewish attorney who is head of the local American Jewish Committee. [redacted] is playing as close as possible to Henry Ford on the theory that some of the Jews must be friendly to Ford or he may go against the Jews as he did in 1922.

b2v

[redacted] is said to have escaped further question by the F.B.I. by taking a trip out of Detroit for two months and not saying where he was going. It is believed that while in Washington he contacted Senator Norris and to have appealed to him for protection against the F.B.I.

Smith's magazine, "The Cross and the Flag" was termed seditio by a Federal Grand Jury on July 24, 1942.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT DETROIT, MICH. K.C. FILE NO. 100-3598

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Kansas City, Missouri	9-16-42	9-6-42	[redacted] KC

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, a.k.a. GERALD L. K. SMITH; The Committee of One Million	INTERNAL SECURITY; SEDITION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Kansas City files on Hudson De Priest have no information regarding De Priest's contact with SMITH.

R U C

REFERENCE: Report of [redacted], Detroit, Mich. 8-11-42.

DETAILS: K. C. File [redacted] title [redacted] Internal Security - G was reviewed, and found to contain no mention of name of G. L. K. SMITH, or of any Contacts [redacted] of Wichita, Kansas may have had at Detroit, Michigan on July 16, 1942 or on any other date.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6/29/82 BY [illegible]

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [illegible]

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2 - Kansas City

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62-43818-134

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7 SEP 18 1942

54 SEP 24 1942

FILED

Smith

Gerald Smith Seen Disqualified in Race

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 10 (C.T.P.S.).—A victory for Gerald L. K. Smith, Detroit radio orator and former Huey Long aide, in his race for the Republican U. S. senatorial nomination might deprive the party of any legally accepted candidate at the November election, one of Smith's rivals warned today.

Elton R. Eaton, Plymouth publisher, asserted that Smith's custom of taking up a free-will offering after each of his campaign rallies will make it impossible for him to meet requirements of the State's election laws regarding reports on campaign contributions.

File
LBrk

NOT RECORDED

CH-24 371 362

62-43818-A

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DATE 9/29 [illegible] BY SP8BTJ/[illegible]

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
MORNING EDITION SEP 11 19

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CC-287

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

B
JKM
62-43818

September 12, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH
Sedition

Re: [redacted]

While talking to SAC Bugas of Detroit on another matter today, I told him of the memorandum dated September 2, 1942 from Commissioner Earl G. Harrison of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in the captioned matters. Mr. Bugas was advised that a copy of the memorandum would be sent to him and this has been done.

It was pointed out to Mr. Bugas that if [redacted] had not been interviewed recently, he should be, and that even though he does immediately furnish what appears to be complete information in his possession relative to Gerald L. K. Smith, such should not be accepted as a complete change of heart on his part. It was suggested that they recontact [redacted] occasionally for the next two or three months concerning the Smith case and also try to find some other matters in which he might serve as an informant.

It was further pointed out that there is no particular necessity for an expeditious withdrawal of the Bureau's suggestion for withholding action as to [redacted] by the Immigration Service, but that a period of two or three months should be taken to determine whether he has acquired a proper patriotic outlook.

Respectfully,

J. K. Mumford

J. K. Mumford

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ALL b1c, b1

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711-140

62-43818-135

2 SEP 21 1942

FOR DEFENSE
BUY
UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

JKM:BK
9-14-42
62-43818-126
62-43818-135

RECORDED

Honorable Earl G. Harrison
Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Franklin Trust Building
15th and Chestnut Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

My dear Commissioner:

This will acknowledge receipt of your memorandum dated September 2, 1942, your reference [redacted] relative to [redacted] an applicant for the creation of a record of registry, and its enclosure consisting of a memorandum addressed to you by [redacted] District Director, Detroit District of your Service, bearing date of August 24, 1942.

I must advise you that as of September 12, 1942, [redacted] had not furnished pertinent information to this Bureau nor had he taken any action which would tend to change his status. I have issued instructions that he be recontacted, however, by a representative of this Bureau, and I shall advise you in the future when he has displayed an attitude which would indicate that he has acquired a pro-American and patriotic outlook.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL
b7c

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DATE 9/29/82 BY SP-8 BJS/MC

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 8
SEP 15 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED-ROOM 5640
SEP 14 1942
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
SEP 12 15 23 PM '42

SEP 28 1942

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

FILE NO. 100-3636

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CHARLOTTE, N. C.	9-17-42	9-16-42	[redacted] [redacted]:mrh

TITLE
GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, also known as Gerald L. K. Smith;
THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION

CHARACTER OF CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY;
SEDITION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Files of the Charlotte Office concerning WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY and Silver Shirts of America reviewed with negative results for correspondence between PELLEY and subject.

- RUC -

CC-Div of Records 12/11/42 JPHo

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated September 2, 1942, at Detroit, Michigan.

DETAILS: THe files of the Charlotte Office, as well as the bulky exhibits, pertaining to the case entitled WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY, SILVER SHIRTS OF AMERICA have been thoroughly reviewed. There is no information contained therein indicating that subject has ever corresponded or been in any way associated with the Silver Shirts of America.

For the information of the Detroit Office WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY moved from the Charlotte Division to Noblesville, Indiana, approximately two years ago, and the office of origin in the PELLEY case at the present time is the Indianapolis Office.

As there is no further investigation to be conducted in this division this case is being referred upon completion to the office of origin.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Edward Schuster SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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62-43818 | 136

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2 Charlotte

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UNDEVELOPED LEAD:

The DETROIT FIELD DIVISION at Detroit, Michigan, will consider the advisability of requesting the Indianapolis Office to check the records of that office to see if any correspondence has transpired between subject and WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY or the Silver Shirts of America.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CC-287

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

September 24, 1942

EGF:MLC
Call: 2:40 pm
Dictated: 10 am, 9-25-42

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

RE: GERALD L. K. SMITH

[redacted]

b7c

At this time, SA [redacted] of the Detroit Office advised that technical coverage on both Smith's residence and office, which was temporarily discontinued August 17, 1942, had been reestablished on September 1 and September 10, 1942. Coverage on Smith's office lines Randolph 9547 and 3163 was resumed September 1, 1942. The residence line Fitzroy 8264 was resumed September 10, 1942.

Respectfully,

E. G. Fitch

E. G. Fitch

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DATE 9/29/82 BY [illegible]

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62-43816-13

6 SEP 26 1942

FIVE

FOR DEFENSE
BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Files

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Detroit, Michigan
September 24, 1942

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FILES
DATE 6/10/77

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 60 80/LED/ON 5-10-77

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: GERALD L. K. SMITH
INTERNAL SECURITY - SEDITION

FITC #

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/7/82 BY SP6 BJA/ 204,4

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that the following information has been received from [redacted], whose identity is known to you. b7D

On September 15, 1942, the primary election for the nomination of the Republican candidate for the office of United States Senator from the State of Michigan was held in Michigan and resulted in the defeat of GERALD L. K. SMITH. SMITH has privately made accusations that there must have been something crooked about the election. He has also offered the explanation that the New Deal Democrats feared that he would be too strong a Republican opponent and, consequently, voted as Republicans in the primary election against him. SMITH explained to his mother, who resides in Wisconsin, that "they pass the word down the line for all the Jews to vote, and they had a holiday, so they, the Jews, stepped in the last minute and they beat me. But all the white people voted for me." SMITH continued that although he lost the election, he received 120,000 votes, which gives him the balance of power in Michigan and no candidate can be elected without the support of his following.

SMITH explained to [redacted] at Lansing, Michigan, that although he lost the primary election he has succeeded in promoting in the State of Michigan sentiment against the New Deal. SMITH said that he thought with his large following, he could lay the foundation for a good organization with the cooperation of "several of them." b7C

62-43818-13

Mrs. MURRAY KNOWLES, who is active in United Mothers of America and who, with her husband, was a former member of the America First Committee, has previously reported has been contacting Mrs. ELIZABETH [illegible] of Chicago, Illinois. Mrs. KNOWLES has made the suggestion to SMITH that all of the pre-Pearl Harbor isolationists and opponents of the New Deal should

SEP 28 1942

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unite into an All-American Party and in this way their strength would be felt. SMITH'S associates have been working on this suggestion ever since September 15, 1942, by mailing circular letters and by making private telephone calls soliciting contributions for this All-American Party. SMITH himself on September 22, 1942, attempted to contact [redacted], presently personnel manager of Bohn Aluminum and Brass Corporation. When he was unable to reach [redacted] he spoke to [redacted], saying "that they are neglecting something that is terribly important, and if he doesn't get in touch with him it is going to be too late and it will be a case of everybody getting his picture in the papers all over the country unless they get game and say how they are going to operate. SMITH concluded by saying, "I can't go to work and I can't protect anybody unless I know what his conduct is."

SMITH has also attempted to contact Senator ROBERT REYNOLDS, Washington, D. C., [redacted] Ford Motor Company, and [redacted]. When SMITH attempted to contact [redacted] he was advised by [redacted] that [redacted] had been in Washington for a three-months' period (it is noted that [redacted] has been a traveling companion of [redacted] for several years). [redacted] stated that [redacted] had gone to England on a bomber in the capacity of a major as an expert on motors, but she didn't think that this fact was supposed to be generally known.

SMITH and his associates have been preparing their report on the expenses of the political campaign. SMITH told [redacted] ED BARNARD, Detroit political leader, "I want to make sure that it is good enough, but still I don't want to make it too good." SMITH then made an appointment to meet BARNARD to get suggestions about the report.

SMITH has been having trouble with his bank account at the Detroit Bank, having checks returned for insufficient funds. Mrs. SMITH, who keeps the accounts, has expressed her belief that somebody at the bank was "knifing" SMITH and his associates.

SMITH has also continued to contact [redacted] of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and [redacted] has promised both financial support and advice to SMITH on the conduct of his political affairs.

On September 11, 1942, SMITH was advised by [redacted] attorney for radio station WJR, Detroit, Michigan, that the Civil Rights Federation was going on the air that night with WILLIAM POWER MALONEY. Mr. MALONEY

ALV
b7c

planned to talk on the evils of seditious propaganda, and in the closing announcement persons that were named in the indictment in Washington, D. C., last month were to be named on the air. Then the annoucement continued, "This same indictment handed down in Washington charged that the publication and distribution of the Detroit magazine called "The Cross and the Flag" is part of the conspiracy against our war effort. "The Cross and the Flag" is published by GERALD L. K. SMITH."

[redacted] stated that there was nothing he could do to prevent this statement since it is an accurate report of the indictment.

BERNARD DOMAN, SMITH'S manager, agreed that this was different from the case where they made WINCHELL retract his statement that SMITH had been indicted. It is noted that the Civil Rights Federation is active in Detroit, Michigan, as a Communist-front organization and it is further noted that this broadcast was actually made just a few days before the primary election in which SMITH was defeated.

Mr. MURRAY KNOWLES, former America First leader in Detroit, Michigan, has been contacting BERNARD DOMAN and supplying him with a book which is not yet identified.

Informant stated that since the primary election is over, the investigation of SMITH for evasion of income tax has been resumed by the special agents of the Treasury Department.

BERNARD DOMAN has stated to [redacted] that she should not be grieved over the outcome of the primary election because SMITH was going to continue as usual with the publication of his magazine which would be out toward the end of September, 1942, and with his Sunday broadcasts. As has been previously noted, [redacted] was former distributor for Father COUGHLIN'S Social Justice magazine. SMITH has written an editorial for the next issue of his magazine which contains the sentence: "Every man and woman that voted for me had to wipe all of this mud out of his eyes when he went to the polls."

On September 13, 1942, just prior to the primary election, SMITH advised [redacted] of Lansing, Michigan, that the Detroit newspapers were not smearing him as bad as he thought they might have. He said they might have run a lot of pictures of all those people that had been sent to

ALL b7C

Letter to the Director
September 24, 1942

RE: GERALD L. K. SMITH
INTERNAL SECURITY - SEDITION

Atlanta Penitentiary, and in that way put SMITH in the middle and they might have run articles about SMITH'S connection with WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY, now serving fifteen years. SMITH explained, however, that the Michigan newspapers were hesitant to indulge in such a practice because they might suffer a decrease in circulation.

Immediately after the election, SMITH contacted [redacted] at Grand Rapids, Michigan. SMITH asked [redacted] if he thought there was any vote stealing in his district, and [redacted] replied that he did not know about that. b7c

Very truly yours,

John S. Bugas

JOHN S. BUGAS
Special Agent in Charge

[redacted] b7c
62-1126

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CC-287

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

EGF:MLC
Call: 8:55 am
Dictated: 9:20 am
62-43818

September 23, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

RE: GERALD L. K. SMITH;
INTERNAL SECURITY - SEDITION

[redacted] b7D

Inasmuch as the Detroit Office advised that a technical surveillance [redacted] covering the telephones of the above subject, was discontinued for a temporary period August 17, 1942 and whereas there is an indication that such surveillance has been reestablished without notification having been furnished to the Bureau, SA [redacted] of the Detroit Office was contacted concerning this matter and was instructed to furnish the Bureau with the exact date on which this surveillance was reestablished. b7D b7C

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DATE 10-19-81 BY SP7MAC
#88.444

Respectfully,

E. G. Fitch

E. G. Fitch

RECORDED 62-43818-139
F B I
18 SEP 25 1942

FOR DEFENSE
BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

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Mr. Tolson
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Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Files

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Detroit - Michigan
September 30, 1942

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080/LEG
ON 8-10-77

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/7/82 BY SP6BJA1 DMS
204,433

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH, et al
INTERNAL SECURITY - SEDITION

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that the following additional information has been received from [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau:

b7D

[redacted] of the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, Detroit, Michigan, who has previously been in contact with SMITH concerning the investigation of SMITH'S income tax returns, attempted to contact SMITH on September 24, 1942. [redacted] stated that he wanted to see Mr. SMITH, but that it was not in connection with Government business, but concerning another matter. SMITH told his employe who advised [redacted] that neither SMITH nor his manager, DOMAN, could be located. On September 26, 1942, [redacted] called SMITH and explained that he wanted to see him on the 24th to warn him about certain persons who did not want to let SMITH talk at the Republican State Convention in Michigan. [redacted] made a luncheon appointment with SMITH for September 26, 1942, at the Statler Hotel.

SMITH has been attempting to contact CHARLES A. LINDBERGH at the Ford Motor Company, Willow Run Bomber Plant, but had not succeeded in contacting him. SMITH conferred for about two hours with [redacted] Ford Motor Company, on September 23, 1942, and related to his wife after the conference that the men at the Ford Motor Company are panic-stricken and are open to suggestion. SMITH further stated that [redacted] had been out to the Ford Motor Company trying to blackmail them. SMITH explained to his wife that [redacted] had not worked for him in years and he told [redacted] that he "didn't care what they do to [redacted]

b7C

INDEXED

62-43818-14

SMITH directed his secretary, [redacted] to make out two separate financial reports for his political campaign, one was to be made by GERALD SMITH, the candidate, and the other by the Committee of One Million, and the reports were to show that all of his campaign funds were received and handled by the Committee.

OCT 2 1942

SMITH, still elated over receiving more than 120,000 votes in the Michigan primary election for United States Senator, feels that he

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83 OCT 13 1964

Letter to The Director
Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH

September 30, 1942

can control the Republican Party vote in the November elections. SMITH said that before he decided what to do with the support of his followers he wanted to confer with [redacted] Michigan Republican leader, who was to confer with a man in Washington, D. C.

b7c

SMITH telephonically contacted [redacted], Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and demanded immediate help from [redacted] and asked for $1000. SMITH pleaded with [redacted] and finally got him to promise that he would send $100 immediately.

Very truly yours,

John S. Bugas

John S. Bugas
Special Agent in Charge

[redacted] b7c
62-1126

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Kg
D

I attach hereto a list of individuals as to whom complaints have been received indicating possible violations of statutes within the Bureau's jurisdiction. As to certain of them, I believe current investigations are pending. It will be appreciated if you will make available at your earliest convenience summaries of any information and copies of any reports in your files, other than those previously furnished, concerning these subjects. For your assistance, I am also attaching a list of all of the reports reflected by the records of the Division of Communications and Records to have been forwarded by the Bureau to the Department in any of these cases.

In this connection it will be further appreciated if you will also procure and forward photostatic or other copies of all income or other tax returns as well as any supporting documents filed by these persons for the years 1939 to 1941, inclusive. In those cases in which the individuals have been identified by the Bureau with suspected subversive organizations, copies of the organizational returns, if any, are also requested. Any comment which the Bureau may care to make in the summaries asked for concerning the relevancy of any information appearing in such returns will be of assistance.

It is contemplated that the Treasury Department may be asked to make a field examination in certain of these cases and I should like to be advised as to whether such action will prejudice or interfere with any pending investigation or other action which the Bureau may have in mind. Any request for such examination made to the Treasury Department, of course, will include a request that the Bureau be offered an opportunity to participate therein.

/S/
Lawrence M. C. Smith
Chief, Special War Policies Unit
War Division

Attachments

ENCL

RECORDED 62- 438,8-1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 14 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FIVE

GERALD L. K. SMITH

Bureau memorandum of January 2, 1942 re: Gerald L. K. Smith.

Bureau memorandum of February 9, 1942 re: Gerald L. K. Smith; Committee of One Million; Internal Security.

Bureau memorandum of February 11, 1942 re: Gerald L. K. Smith.

Bureau memorandum of April 23, 1942 re: Gerald L. K. Smith; Committee of One Million; Internal Security; Sedition.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at Detroit, Michigan, April 27, 1942, entitled, "Gerald L. K. Smith - Committee of 1,000,000".

Bureau memorandum of May 11, 1942 re: Gerald L. K. Smith.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at Detroit, Michigan, May 20, 1942, entitled, "Gerald L. K. Smith".

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at Detroit, Michigan, May 23, 1942, entitled, "Gerald Lyman Kenneth Smith also known as Gerald L. K. Smith; The Committee of 1,000,000".

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at Detroit, Michigan, June 11, 1942, entitled, "Gerald Lyman Kenneth Smith, also known as Gerald L. K. Smith; The Committee of One Million".

Bureau memorandum of June 12, 1942 re: Gerald L. K. Smith.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at Detroit, Michigan, June 29, 1942, entitled, "Gerald Lyman Kenneth Smith, also known as Gerald L. K. Smith; The Committee of One Million".

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at Detroit, Michigan, July 22, 1942, entitled, "Gerald Lyman Kenneth Smith aka Gerald L. K. Smith; The Committee of One Million".

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at Detroit, Michigan, August 11, 1942, entitled, "Gerald Lyman Kenneth Smith aka Gerald L. K. Smith; The Committee of One Million".

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at Kansas City, Missouri, August 11, 1942, entitled, "Gerald Lyman Kenneth Smith aka Gerald L. K. Smith; The Committee of One Million".

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at Indianapolis, Indiana, August 25, 1942, entitled, "Gerald Lyman Kenneth Smith aka Gerald L. K. Smith; The Committee of One Million".

ENCLOSURE

62-43818-141

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GERALD L. K. SMITH (Cont'd)

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at New Orleans, Louisiana, August 28, 1942, entitled, "Gerald Lyman Kenneth Smith aka Gerald L. K. Smith alias Gerald L. K. Schmidt; The Committee of One Million".

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at Atlanta, Georgia, August 28, 1942, entitled, "Gerald L. K. Smith". b7c

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at Detroit, Michigan, September 2, 1942, entitled, "Gerald Lyman Kenneth Smith, also known as Gerald L. K. Smith, The Committee of One Million".

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JKM:BK
10-24-42
62-43818-141

EX-34 RECORDED

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LAWRENCE M. C. SMITH
CHIEF, SPECIAL WAR POLICIES UNIT

Reference is made to your memorandum bearing reference "RPW," which is undated but was received at this Bureau October 13, 1942, and requested all available information and the securing of income tax returns concerning [redacted] Gerald L. K. Smith and [redacted].

Please be advised this Bureau has conducted no investigation in connection with its war effort concerning [redacted] of Chicago, Illinois.

All pertinent data have been furnished the Department in the cases relative to [redacted] and Gerald L. K. Smith.

Although no advice has been received from the Department in the premises, you will no doubt recall there has been considerable publicity apparently emanating from the Department to the effect that Elizabeth Dilling, William Griffin and Charles Hudson were among twenty-eight individuals indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in the District of Columbia on the charge of conspiracy to commit sedition and that these persons are awaiting trial pursuant to that charge. Mr. Ugo Carusi, Executive Assistant to the Attorney General, has recently advised me of the Attorney General's desire that this Bureau locate H. Victor Broenstrupp, another of the defendants indicted along with the three named hereinbefore in this paragraph. The Attorney General's desire in this regard is, of course, being complied with. All pertinent data in the files of the F.B.I. concerning these four persons have been furnished the Department, and you may wish to contact the Criminal Division concerning them as that Division would appear to be in possession of the facts in which you are interested.

In view of the above, no further action will be taken based on your memorandum pending receipt of a further request from you. Further, in view of the expressions of interest which have emanated from the Department in the past concerning those persons named hereinbefore other than [redacted] I am offering no comment in answer to your query concerning the relevancy of the information made available to you.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CC - Wendell Berge

10-26-42

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 19 1942

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease

[redacted]

b7c

FBI DETROIT 9-19-42 10-50 AM EWT BMB
DIRECTOR
TAPE. GERALD L. ~~XXXX~~ K. SMITH, INTERNAL SECURITY, SEDITION. ALTHOUGH ~~SIXXX~~ SMITH FAILED TO GET ~~REPUTXXX~~ REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR U. S. SENATE, HE OBTAINED OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND VOTES. HE NOW CONTEMPLATES MERGING FORCES WITH ALL ISOLATIONIST LEADERS INTO AN ALL AMERIC PARTY. ASSISTANCE RECEIVED FROM MRS. MURRAY KNOWLES WHO IS CONTACTING MRS. ELIZABETH DILLING. CONTRIBUTIONS ARE SECRETLY SOLICITED BY TELEPHONE. PARTY PLATFORM WILL ATTACK ROOSEVELT ADMINISTRATION AND PROSECUTION OF WAR.

BUGAS

END
OK FBI WASH DC WV 10-55AM

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DATE 9/28/62 BY SP-RBTS/mc

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INDEXED
90-62

62-43818-14
F B I
14 OCT 1942

23 OCT 23 1942

New York, N.Y. October 12th, 1942.

Hon. Mr. Biddle, Attorney Gen'l. U.S.,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Sir:

After hearing Mr. Winchel last night, he spoke of you going to try Joe Kamp and Gerald Smith for un-American activities. I am giving you the names of a few people who have contributed right straight along, I believe, to the Kamp publications, located at 342 Madison Ave., N.Y. City. These same people have contributed to another publication with the same purposes in mind anti-Jew anti-Roosevelt, anti-Labor, namely, the National Republic, run by George Blasser, 103 Park Ave., City, and Walter Steele, of Washington, D.C. Both of these outfits Kamp and Blasser have employed the same salesmen who go from one to another. When they take a woman and they play mostly old ones for the Kamp deal, these same salesmen join the Blasser racket and take the same woman again. You may, if you wish, contact [redacted] These people might tell your office a few things if they dare.

b7c

I believe a raid on the files of Kamp and Blasser would reveal a lot of information the gullible American people have been waiting for.

[redacted] of P.M. New York City, has a copy of the canvass used by the salesmen of both these outfits, and I believe this to be only a mild one. The Blasser deal, I understand has the OK from the Metropolitan police of Washington, D.C.

b7c

Hoping these few lines will benefit your office a great deal.

AN AMERICAN

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62-43818-1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 17 1942
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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DATE 10-19-81 BY SP7MAC #88.444

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN. ATLA. FILE NO. 62-562 VG

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Atlanta, Georgia.	10-20-42	10-2,6,8,9-42	[redacted]

b7C

TITLE
GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, with aliases;
THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION.

CHARACTER OF CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY;
SEDITION.

SYNOPSIS OF FACT [redacted] has no information concerning or recollection of subject. [redacted] describe [redacted] as unethical, unscrupulous, exceptionally heavy drinker, and most liberal thinker, and as good friend and staunch supporter of subject. [redacted] believed presently in Detroit in company with the subject.

b7C

RUC.

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] New Orleans, Louisiana, August 28, 1942.

b7C

DETAILS: [redacted] and advised that he had no recollection of the subject or any activities in which he might be engaged. He searched the records of the Ansley and consulted with several of his employees, including the house officer, but was unable to advise as to any acts of indiscretion which the subject might have committed while staying at that hotel.

Inquiries at the 22 Marietta Street Building resulted in ascertaining [redacted] had closed his office in that building approximately eight months ago and no information could be developed as to his present whereabouts.

Contact was had with [redacted] for the City of Atlanta, and he advised that he was well acquainted with [redacted] in that [redacted] was a [redacted] He stated that [redacted] who had been accused of many unethical acts in practise, had been a promoter and peanut politician, and had been successful in securing his position on the Board. [redacted] stated that [redacted] was irresponsible in that he advocated new and most liberal ideas without first giving them careful

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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62-43818-144

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3 Detroit
2 Atlanta

cc Div of Rec 12/26/42 [initials]
cc Div of Rec 11/3/42 [initials]

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2 OCT

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DATE 9/29/82 BY SP [illegible]

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consideration. He stated that [redacted] had the habit of getting exceptionally drunk and calling him, and that within the last sixty days he had received a call from [redacted], who advised that he was in Detroit, Michigan, and was working with the subject. [redacted] advised that [redacted] was a staunch supporter of HUEY LONG during the time that LONG was active and had aided in perfecting the arrangements whereby LONG addressed the Georgia Legislature in session. He cited as an example of [redacted] activity that [redacted] arranged a number of chairs to be reserved for prominent men in Atlanta, and who would be seated on the legislature floor during the time LONG would address the legislature. [redacted] stated that [redacted] reserved one of these chairs for him, and that [redacted] insisted almost to a point to where it became monotonous that [redacted] occupy this seat during HUEY'S stay in Atlanta. b7 b7

He recalled that [redacted] was an especially good friend of the subject and believed that they had some organization in which they were both interested. Other than that he could supply no details concerning either [redacted] or the subject. b7c

Through [redacted], who is Executive Officer to Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Atlanta, and a former lawyer in Atlanta, it was ascertained that [redacted] had an exceptionally low reputation among [redacted] of Atlanta in that he was not ethical, unscrupulous, [redacted] He counselled against contacting [redacted] for any information of any type in that he believed that [redacted] would attempt to utilize the contact for his own gain. b7c b7

As the Result of [redacted] contacts with [redacted] with whom he is well acquainted, he succeeded in ascertaining that [redacted] is presently in Detroit, Michigan, engaged in some kind of political patriotic activity with the subject.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN.

CC-285a

JPHa:WMJ
RECORDED 11-3-42
62-43818-144

Date:

To: Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, with aliases;
THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION;
INTERNAL SECURITY; SEDITION.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
son
ey

For your information, I wish to advise that a copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] submitted in connection with the above-entitled matter at Atlanta, Georgia, on October 20, 1942, was forwarded to the Division of Records under date of November 3, 1942.

b7c

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NOV 2 5 PM '42

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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DATE 9/29/82 BY SP-8 ATJ/mm JPHa

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT Detroit, Michigan

FILE NO. 100-4754

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Indianapolis, Indiana	10/21/42	9/11,14,16, 22,24,26/42.	[redacted] [redacted]ESS

b7c

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, aka Gerald L.K. Smith, alias Gerald L.K. Schmidt; THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION	INTERNAL SECURITY SEDITION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Records of Butler University indicate that SMITH only attended that school occasionally for two semesters beginning February, 1927. Informants reveal that SMITH came to Indianapolis 1923 as pastor of the Seventh Christian Church where he was pastor for approximately two years resigning to become pastor of the University Park Church where he remained until 1929, at which time he resigned to go to Kingshighway, Shreveport, Louisiana due to his having got the University Park Church in debt; his failure to pay his debts, and his frequencies from the pulpit, the Church Board was about to ask for his resignation when he resigned. Informants advise that he lived beyond his means, was unreliable, did not pay his obligations unless forced to do so, and had a great desire for publicity. [redacted] No evidence of any immoral conduct while in Indianapolis.

b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/21/82 BY [illegible]

cc Dir of Rec 12/26/82 [illegible]

- R U C -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at New Orleans, Louisiana August 28, 1942.

b7c

DETAILS: AT INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

b7c, b7d

On September 11, 1942, [redacted] of Butler University, made available the records

APPROVED AND FORWARDED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
J.M. Lopez		62-4381 Enl 145

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C. Dir. of Rec. 11/3/42 [illegible]

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2 - Indianapolis

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9 OCT 23 1942

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EX-24

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concerning GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH during his attendance at that school. These records reflected that he had entered on February 8, 1927 and received credit for four hours work during the next two semesters. The only grades received by him were one in Christian Doctrines, B-, and one in the summer session in the same subject, B-. SMITH, at the time of his entrance, stated that he was born February 27, 1898 at Pardeeville, Wisconsin and graduated from the Viroqua High School, Viroqua, Wisconsin in June, 1914 and that he received a Bachelor of Oratory degree from Valparaiso University in 1917, and that he was a member of the Disciples Church.

Under date of September 11, 1942, [redacted] of the School of Religion, Butler University, informed the writer that he became very well acquainted with SMITH during his stay in Indianapolis. He stated that when SMITH left the Seventh Christian Church in about 1926 or 1927, he resigned to be minister of the University Park Church. From then on, he was associated with him through that church and occasionally when SMITH attended Butler Universit in the school of religion. He stated that SMITH did not attend school very much and didn't think that when he did attend he learned very much. [redacted] stated that he had no idea why SMITH left the Seventh Christian Church; however, while he was pastor at the University Park Church, he accumulated quite a lot of debts, one of which was a $400.00 note with the Fletcher Trust Company on which he was an indorser, and that when SMITH went to Louisiana, he had not paid this note which necessitated him writing to SMITH and requesting in strong terms that he do so in the near future and after some time, the note was paid.

[redacted] further stated that the reason that SMITH went to Louisiana was that he had got the University Park Church terribly in debt and on numerous occasions, he did not conduct services when he should have and for this reason, the church was about to ask for his resignation when SMITH surmised same and handed in his resignation and immediately thereafter went to Louisiana to the Kingshighway Church at Shreveport.

[redacted] also stated that SMITH lived beyond his means and believed that he accumulated quite a lot of other debts, but he was unable to state whether or not he ever paid them. He indicated further that although he had not seen SMITH but on one occasion since his departure from Indianapolis, he believed SMITH was the type of man that would go into most any kind of work as long as it paid him well and he had heard that he was being furnished with money from the Henry Ford Corporation at the present time.

[redacted] stated that there was never any question by anyone concerning SMITH's moral character to the best of his knowledge.

ALL
b7c, b7D

On September 11, 1942, [redacted] advised that she was a member of the University Park Church at the time SMITH was the pastor there. She stated that she was extremely fond of SMITH at the time he was in Indianapolis, but she understood he changed his ways quite a lot since he left here. She further stated that the only reason that she knew of why SMITH left here was that he was called to the Kingshighway Church in Shreveport, Louisiana.

[redacted] stated that while SMITH was in Indianapolis, he had two children with him most of the time, one of which was a girl by the name of BEATRICE who lived with him for about three years and when he left Indianapolis, he left this girl with a [redacted] who presently resides at [redacted] In addition to the girl, he had a boy, GERALD, whom she understood that he adopted while in Indianapolis. She further stated that so far as Mrs. SMITH was concerned, she was a very lovely woman and she never saw one of them without seeing the other one.

On September 14, 1942, the writer contacted [redacted] He informed the writer that SMITH came to Indianapolis as a minister for the Seventh Christian Church where he remained as such for about two years when he resigned to become minister of the University Park Church which was resultant of two churches merging and SMITH thought this would give him greater opportunities because he had visions of building a huge church. Upon becoming minister of this church, SMITH prevailed upon the members to buy a group of lots and as they were located in an expensive neighborhood they proved eventually to be too much of an undertaking and resulted in the lots being given back to their former owners and the Church taking a great loss.

[redacted] stated that in order to paint a picture of the type of individual that SMITH was, he cited as an example that in 1920, SMITH opposed him as a candidate for the secretary of the Indiana Christian Missionary Society for which SMITH campaigned very actively, such proceedure breaking all precedence in church. He stated that SMITH was a pious individual seeking publicity and wanted to be in the public eye at all times.

[redacted] went on to relate that while SMITH was in Indianapolis, he went to four or five different people to borrow $500.00 to purchase a lot on which to build a home for himself and he knows that three of these individuals leaned him a total of $1500.00 while $500.00 was all that was needed to purchase this lot.

ALL b7c, b7D

[redacted] stated that he did not know very much about SMITH's personal life, but never heard of any scandal pertaining to his morals and to the best of his knowledge, it was without blemish.

[redacted] obtained copies of the official year books of ministers published by the Disciples of Christ that showed SMITH as a pastor of the following churches:

1921 - Pastor of Footville, Wisconsin Church
1922 - Church not shown, but showed SMITH at Beloit, Wisconsin
1923 - Pastor of a church, name of which is not shown at Kansas, Illinois
1924-1927 - Pastor of Seventh Christian Church, Indianapolis
1927-1929 - Pastor of the University Park Christian Church, Indianapolis
1929 - Kingshighway Church, Schreveport, Louisiana

On September 22, 1942, the writer contacted [redacted] who stated that she had been a member of the University Park Church during the time that SMITH was pastor there.

[redacted] revealed that SMITH was liked extremely well by some members of the congregation and disliked equally by other members, although she could not explain the reason for this, but believed it was due to some of the members being extremely conservative while others were more liberal towards the way church services should be conducted.

[redacted] stated further that she had never heard any criticism on SMITH's moral conduct and thought that he had a very lovely wife and that they always appeared to be very happy.

On September 22, 1942, the writer contacted [redacted] at [redacted] who stated that he was a member of the Board at the University Park Church during the time that SMITH was a pastor at this church. [redacted] reiterated the information given by [redacted] as to the reason that SMITH left that church and went to Shreveport, Louisiana.

[redacted] informed the writer that SMITH would lead a dual life such as giving the reason to his congregation for not being able to be at his church on Sunday that he was to preach at another church in some other part of the state whereas he would go off sometimes with his wife for a week-end and on other occasions, he would be attending political rallies. He further stated that in his opinion, SMITH was a liar and never paid his bills unless forced to do so.

[redacted]

ALL
b7c, b7D

[redacted]

Smith

[redacted] stated that SMITH's wife was a very lovely person and her maiden name was ELEANOR SORENSON and was born and raised in Janesville, Wisconsin. She further related that she has a brother who is a practicing physician in Elkhorn, Wisconsin, whom she was sure would be able to furnish the full information as to the circumstances surrounding his sister's marriage to SMITH. She was also under the impression that Dr. SORENSON was not fond of SMITH.

[redacted] stated that SMITH was a promoter as a result of which he got the church terribly in debt and the members dissatisfied with him to the extent of asking for his resignation. However, prior to their formal request, SMITH found out about it and made arrangements to go to the Kingshighway Church in Shreveport.

[redacted] stated finally that she was positive there was never any scandal conderning SMITH's approaching any girls in his Sunday School class or any others and whenever he went out, Mrs. SMITH was always with him.

[redacted]

ALL
b7c, b7D

The writer contacted [redacted] on September 26, 1942 who revealed that he was on the Board at the Seventh Christian Church at the time SMITH was pastor there. He further stated that he was unable to give any reason why SMITH left the Seventh Christian Church with exception of the reason to build a new church near Butler University which he thought would give him greater opportunities for expansion. He further informed that he never heard of any immoral conduct on the part of SMITH during his residence in Indianapolis.

Under date of September 26, 1942, [redacted] of [redacted] after consulting her records, advised that she had no information pertaining to subject under date of September 26, 1942.

[redacted] of the Identification of the Indianapolis Police Department advised that their files did not contain the names of GERALD L.K. SMITH

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

A: U
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UNDEVELOPED LEAD

THE MILWAUKEE FIELD DIVISION

At Elkhorn, Wisconsin

Will interview Dr. SORENSON in an effort to ascertain from him the full circumstances surrounding SMITH's marriage to his sister ELEANOR.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

INDEX TO INFORMANTS

[redacted]

b7c, b7D

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Detroit, Michigan
October 13, 1942

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Coney
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Files

~~PERSONAL and CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080/LED/el
ON 8-10-77

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/29/82 BY SP4BTS/mh

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigstion
Washington, D. C.

Re: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, was;
INTERNAL SECURITY - SEDITION

[redacted]

DEFERRED RECORDING

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that the following additional information has been received from [redacted] whose identity is known to you:

On September 28, 1942, SMITH advised Senator ROBERT REYNOLDS that despite his defeat for the Republican nomination he was going to run as an independent Republican. SMITH wanted Senator REYNOLDS to advise his good friend (possibly Senator PRENTISS M. BROWN) so that the friend would realize that if SMITH didn't get the election, the friend's election would be assured.

SMITH advised his close friend Reverend LELAND MARION of Pontiac, Michigan that he was going to release a statement to the press at noon on September 30, 1942, that despite his defeat in the Primary Election of the Republican Party and his failure to get the Republican nomination for the office of United States Senator from the State of Michigan, he intended to run as an independent Republican candidate for the same office in the November Elections.

SMITH was obtaining assistance in his political campaigns from Mrs. MURRAY KNOWLES, former member of the America First Committee and active leader of United Mothers of America in Detroit, Michigan.

SMITH plans to have small stickers printed which his followers can paste onto the ballot in the November Elections. He met some difficulty in this however because he learned that the official ballots were not leaving any blank space for such stickers.

In a conversation between a [redacted] and SMITH'S Manager, BERNARD BOMAN, [redacted] said that he has heard that HENRY FORD has enough tires to last his employees eighteen years. [redacted] suggested that SMITH contact HENRY FORD personally and get a statement from him because this news

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was sensational in view of the fact that FORD has approximately 200,000 employees. Mr. DOMAN advised [redacted] that SMITH obtained a tire, which he displays at his political campaign meetings, indirectly from FORD. He said he wasn't sure whether the tire came directly from Dr. HALE or the Ford Motor Company but he explained that Dr. HALE worked with the Ford Motor Company on the same process for the manufacture of synthetic rubber. b7

SMITH held one of his organizational political meetings on the night of October 8, 1942 and the meeting was apparently satisfactory from SMITH'S point of view.

Some criticism was made to Mr. DOMAN by a [redacted] who took exception to remarks about HUEY LONG being a great man and making his mistakes only when under the influence of liquor. [redacted] criticizes this on the ground that HUEY LONG was not here to defend himself and respect should be shown to the dead. Mr. DOMAN explained that these comments were made by SMITH because the enemies of SMITH were always condemning him for having been a Lieutenant of HUEY LONG and SMITH wanted to make it clear that this was nothing he had any reason to hide. b7

Informant stated that SMITH on October 8, 1942 announced, "Before we will submit to being city-slicked by another WENDELL WILKIE or any of his Michigan stooges, we will start a new party and nominate CHARLES A. LINDBERGH for President.

Mr. DOMAN and a [redacted] of the United Mothers of America discussed the great ovation that SMITH received at his meeting when he praised CHARLES A. LINDBERGH. [redacted] said that she wished SMITH could obtain the public endorsement of himself by CHARLES A. LINDBERGH. [redacted] then mentioned the fact that Communist newspaper reporters were attempting to interview SMITH. She stated that the recent publicity given to HENRY FORD'S statement on the Federation of the World was probably a misquotation due to prejudice of unfavorable newspaper reporters. She said that HENRY FORD certainly doesn't believe in any World Federation because CHARLES LINDBERG doesn't and HENRY FORD is right in with LINDBERGH. b7

SMITH spoke to his mother in Delavan, Wisconsin and after receiving compliments on his radio speech told his mother that he was one of the most abused men in the world and that his enemies were even trying to put him in the Federal Penitentiary.

GERALD SMITH told C. J. SMITH that he had succeeded in finding out who are the real leaders of the Foreign Policy Association. He said they were Rabbi WISE, ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, and HAROLD LASKI whom SMITH termed the notorious English Communist. SMITH said that these people stood for a "big super-dooper world government and that's the nigger in the woodpile". SMITH

said he didn't know about this previously.

SMITH commented on WALLACE'S statement by saying that WALLACE didn't want us to spoil the great rubber industry because that might interfere with international relations. SMITH commented sarcastically, "We can crawl on our stomachs and go to town on our knees but we mustn't hurt the feelings of the British-Dutch rubber monopoly."

Very truly yours,

John S. Bugas
ems

[redacted] b7c
62-1126

JOHN S. BUGAS
Special Agent in Charge

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Post Office Box #2118
Detroit, Michigan
October 29, 1942

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Kramer
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Files

INTERDEPARTMENTAL AGENCIES

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/29/82 BY SP-8BTS/MC

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUSTODIAL DETENTION
SEDITION

DECLASSIFIED BY 10281/4 ON 8/10/83

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that the following additional information has been received from [redacted] whose identity is known to you. b7D

SMITH at this time is devoting his entire energy toward the promotion of his political campaign as an independent Republican candidate as United States Senator from the State of Michigan. SMITH refers to his own campaign as a "Sticker Campaign" because the official ballot will not have his name on it, nor will there be any place for the sticker. It will be necessary for his followers to paste a sticker reading "United States Senator Gerald L. K. Smith" over the name of Senator PRENTISS M. BROWN or Judge HOMER FERGUSON, and then to mark a cross in front of the sticker.

SMITH is having difficulty with his "Sticker Campaign" in view of the fact that the Secretary of State, HARRY F. KELLY, Republican candidate for Governor in this same election, is not making any provision for SMITH as a Third Party Candidate in districts where voting machines are being used. SMITH has threatened injunction proceedings against this ruling.

SMITH has sent a telegram challenging his opponents BROWN and FERGUSON to debate the rubber tire issue and other serious issues of the campaign. As yet, no acceptance has been received. BROWN and FERGUSON debated between themselves over the radio and SMITH regarded this as entirely unilluminating since there were no real issues between them except who will receive the salary of United States Senator.

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SMITH has still publicly hinted that if the Republican Party does not throw off the control of stuffed-shirt politicians and return to the principles of the "common man", he will find it necessary to organize an all-American party and have CHARLES A. LINDBERGH as the standard bearer in 1944.

SMITH is still making the principal issue of his political campaign the alleged attempt of the Government to protect the international rubber monopoly at the expense of the public. SMITH still insists that there are enough rubber tires to fit all normal consumption. He cites as authority for his argument certain press releases proceeding from statements of rubber manufacturers in Akron, Ohio. SMITH contends both, privately and publicly, that rubber rationing is entirely unnecessary and that gasoline rationing is accordingly unnecessary since its admitted purpose is to conserve rubber. SMITH has attacked the 35 mph speed as unconstitutional and attacked the present administration of slowing down the war effort to a pace of 35 mph when it is necessary to speed up the war effort to win the war. SMITH, in open defiance of the 35 mph restriction, publicly announced that he would drive to Battle Creek, Michigan, on October 22, 1942, at speeds between 25 mph and 65 mph. SMITH admitted that he actually drove at speeds up to 65 mph and was not molested by law enforcement authorities.

SMITH has privately criticized the Democratic campaign poster which read, "Support your Commander and Chief, both Democratic". SMITH said that that campaign slogan was no good and that he would pounce on it.

Representative CLARE HOFFMAN of Kalamazoo, Michigan, attempted to contact SMITH on October 10, 1942, but was unsuccessful.

Very truly yours,

John S. Bugas

JOHN S. BUGAS
Special Agent in Charge

[redacted] b7c
62-1126

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

FILE NO. 100-7144

167

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	10/28/42	10/5,6/42	[redacted] [redacted] MLB

b7c

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, also known as: Gerald L. K. Smith; THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION	INTERNAL SECURITY SEDITION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Mrs. DILLING stated to Bureau Agent that she is acquainted with Subject, who is her good friend, and that he is being persecuted for his attacks on Communism. Captain EARL SOUTHARD is Secretary-Treasurer and leader of Citizens Patriotic Committee, formerly known as "Citizens Keep America Out of War Committee," which caters to pre-war isolationists. ELIZABETH DILLING, German-American National Alliance, We the Mothers Mobilize, Inc., the Patrick Henry Forum and other organizations in Chicago under investigation by Federal Grand Jury for alleged sedition. Citizens Committee presently holds meetings in support of candidacy of Congressman DAY and Senator BROOKS.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] made at Detroit, Michigan, July 22, 1942.

b7c

DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS:

In a conversation between Mrs. ELIZABETH DILLING and the Writer in May of 1942 Mrs. DILLING stated that her good friend GERALD SMITH was being persecuted by the Department of Justice for his opposition to Communism. At this time the Writer observed in Mrs. DILLING's office a copy of a greeting card from Subject, bearing pictures of Subject, his wife and his son.

From information in the Detroit Field Office, Mrs. DILLING carries on her activities through the Patriotic Research Bureau in connection

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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2 - Chicago

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with which she employs three female assistants, all of whom are very loyal to Mrs. DILLING and will do or say nothing to incriminate her or any of her friends and associates. Inasmuch as Mrs. DILLING is presently under indictment in Washington, D. C. for sedition, it is not deemed advisable at this time to interview her or her assistants concerning the relationship between her and the Subject of this case. Therefore, leads set out in reference report requesting information concerning the relationship between Mrs. DILLING and SMITH are not being covered at this time.

The files of the Chicago Field Office reflect that [redacted] However, the files of the Chicago Field Office reflect that [redacted] was a strong isolationist prior to the war, is still an ardent supporter of Senator BROOKS and Congressman DAY and the Chicago Tribune and is well acquainted with Captain WILLIAM J. GRACE and EARL SOUTHARD of the Citizens Committee. Leads set out in reference report to determine the relationship between [redacted] and the Subject of this case are not, therefore, being covered at this time.

The files of the Chicago Field Office do not reflect any information concerning any relationship between Subject and [redacted] of the Chicago Tribune.

The files of the Chicago Field Office in the case entitled "CITIZENS KEEP AMERICA OUT OF WAR COMMITTEE, also known as Citizens USA Committee and Citizens Patriotic Committee," INTERNAL SECURITY - G, SEDITION, reflect that Captain EARL SOUTHARD and Captain WILLIAM J. GRACE of Chicago are the leaders of the Citizens Committee, which prior to December 7, 1941, was strongly isolationist and since December 7, 1941, has confined itself to supporting the candidacy of Congressman DAY and Senator BROOKS of Illinois. It is further noted that Captain SOUTHARD and Captain GRACE have both testified before the Federal Grand Jury at Chicago investigating sedition in connection with the activities of the Citizens Committee. It is further noted that the membership list of the Citizens Committee includes officers of the German-American National Alliance, We the Mothers Mobilize, ALBERT and ELIZABETH DILLING, two of Mrs. DILLING's personal secretaries, [redacted] WILLIAM KULLGREN and DONALD J. McDANIEL, both presently under indictment for sedition in Washington, D. C., and [redacted]

For the information of the Detroit Field Office, no information has yet been developed concerning EARL SOUTHARD or the Citizens Committee upon which prosecutive action may be predicated; [redacted] At this time it is not deemed advisable to interview either SOUTHARD or GRACE concerning the relationship between the Citizens Committee and the Subject of this case.

b7

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CONFIDENTIAL

C-287

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

JKM:BK
11:45 A.M.

October 14, 1942

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MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH
Sedition

CLASS. & EXT. BY 7/7/92 6BJA1 ams
REASON-FCIM 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 7/7/92 204,433

[redacted] b7c

b7c

[redacted]

I spoke to SAC Bugas, Detroit, about this case while talking to him today, and told him of the above report. He informed me that [redacted] had in fact had an appointment with [redacted] on October 8, 1942, and that later that day [redacted], one of [redacted] men, brought [redacted] to Mr. Bugas' office and before both of them stated definitely that [redacted] had told [redacted] and definitely wanted [redacted] to tell the FBI everything he knew in this case whether it involved [redacted] Mr. Ford, Mrs. Ford or anyone else. [redacted] acknowledged that he fully understood these instructions. He had with him two of what he called exhibit books which contained uncancelled checks and other alleged documents and data. He also stated that he had additional material in safety deposit boxes, one of which was located in Washington, D. C. He was anxious to secure that additional material and return with it to Mr. Bugas. He is due back in Detroit this afternoon and Mr. Bugas has a tentative appointment with him for this evening. [redacted] indicated that it would take him four or five hours to cover the matter thoroughly.

Mr. Bugas advised me he had his previous conversations with [redacted] on records and will take the same precautions in the above described planned interview. As soon as this interview is effected and he has the complete data, he will submit it to the Bureau. He was urged to do this at the earliest opportunity.

FOR DEFENSE
BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

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Respectfully,

J. K. Mumford

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7 OCT 19 1942

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] b7

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

------ November 3, 1942

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

SAC, DETROIT

Transmit the following message to:

GERALD L. K. SMITH, I S, SEDITION. RE YOUR LETTER NOVEMBER ONE LAST FURNISHING INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY [redacted] SUBMIT THIS INFORMATION TO BUREAU IMMEDIATELY IN REPORT FORM FOR REFERRAL TO DEPARTMENT. b7c

HOOVER.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 9/29/82 BY SP-88TJ/MC

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F B I
15 NOV 4 1942

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
NOV 3 1942

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SENT VIA [illegible] 8-00 P M Per [illegible]

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

32 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- [X] Deleted under exemption(s) b7c, b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- [ ] Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- [ ] Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- [ ] Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.
- ____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.
- ____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____
- [ ] For your information: _____
- [X] The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 62-43818-151

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FBI/DOJ

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS RELEASE

SUBJECT: GERALD L.K. SMITH

FILE: 62-43818

SUB: _____

VOL: 9

PAGES REVIEWED: 253

PAGES RELEASED: 88

NOTES: _____

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

WB:ESL:ilh

146-28-43

1178

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

165

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Files

November 9, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR,
Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Re: Gerald L.K. Smith;
The Committee of One Million.

Reference is made to pages 10 and 11 of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated June 29, 1942, at Detroit, Michigan, in which there is set forth a summary of the income tax returns of the subject Smith, and to page 16 of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated May 23, 1942, containing information that the Treasury Department was to investigate the alleged fraudulent federal income tax returns of Gerald L.K. Smith.

b7c

Information is requested as to whether the then contemplated investigation has been completed and its results, and if such investigation included the tax returns filed on behalf of "The Committee of One Million," "The Federation of Americanization," and any other organization which may be used by Smith in the acquisition or disposition of funds. The income tax inquiry should, of course, include these organizations.

There is set forth on page 6 of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated August 28, 1942, at New Orleans, Louisiana, information allegedly supplied to the Bureau's [redacted] 1935 by [redacted] concerning a file said to have been compiled by the Hearst organization on Smith's past. It is requested that this file be secured or duplicated if it is still in existence, or that its former existence and the information alleged to have been contained therein be verified by interviews of the parties mentioned by [redacted] It is further requested that any leads based upon an examination of this material be developed by investigation.

b7c
b7D

ctr to Detroit 12/10/42 JPHa

ck 12/14/42 JPHa

62-43818-152

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

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1 NOV 11 1942

The Criminal Division also desires that the birth records at Pardeeville, Wisconsin, be searched to ascertain the truth of the allegation that Gerald L.K. Smith's name originally was "Schmidt." The subject is said to have been born either on February 7 or February 27, 1898.

Referring to page 2 of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated May 23, 1942, at Detroit, Michigan, in which mention is made of an article carried by the United Press from New York on October 20, 1936, concerning the announcement by Smith of the formation of a Fascist organization to seize the Government of the United States, it is requested that an effort be made to secure a copy of Smith's announcement if it was in writing, and, in any case, that you attempt to locate and interview, concerning the context thereof, persons present when Smith made such announcement. b7c

With further reference to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated May 23, 1942, it is requested that [redacted] mentioned on page 5 of the report, be interviewed concerning her knowledge of Smith's activities and contacts. b7c

The report of Special Agent [redacted] dated June 11, 1942, at Detroit indicates on page 5 that Smith corresponded with William Dudley Pelley reporting progress he was making with the organization of "The Committee of One Million." The following excerpt from the February 21, 1942, issue of "The Hour" likewise indicates the existence of correspondence between Smith and Pelley: "On August 5, 1938, H.E. Martin, executive director of the Silver Shirts of America, sent to Dr. L.M. Birkhead, director of the Friends of Democracy, a letter which stated: b7c

> "'Answering your letter of the 3rd regarding Mr. Gerald L.K. Smith's connection with the Silver Shirts, which you say he denies, we have on file certain letters and telegrams received from him.... The letters are all written on Silver Shirts of America letterheads and signed by him. His registration number as a member of the Silver Shirts was 3223 and his wife's number was 3220.'"

However, it is stated in the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated August 25, 1942, at Indianapolis, Indiana, that no correspondence between Smith and Pelley was included in the material seized from Pelley by Special Agents of the Indianapolis Field Division. b7c

Special Agent [redacted] suggests that Pelley's printing establishment was located in Asheville, North Carolina, from about 1932 to 1940 and that correspondence between Pelley and Smith may have been among some seized by some local official at Asheville. The Criminal Division likewise has learned that certain of Pelley's files were seized in 1934 or 1935 by the McCormack-Dickstein Congressional Committee and are presumed now in the custody of the Clerk of the House. It is requested that an effort be made to locate correspondence between Smith and Pelley, and if such effort prove unsuccessful to locate H.E. Martin and interview him on the nature and location of the correspondence to which he referred in his above-mentioned letter. b7c

A number of reports indicate that Gerald L.K. Smith was once an organizer of the Silver Shirts, and that he organized a group of Storm Troopers at Shreveport, Louisiana, in 1934 or early 1935. It is requested that an attempt be made to identify and interview persons acquainted with this activity of Smith.

The report of Special Agent [redacted], dated April 24, 1942, at Detroit mentions a copy of Smith's publication "Too Much Roosevelt" as being attached thereto. The Criminal Division desires that a copy of this publication be made available to it for review. b7c

It is desired that reports on the investigations requested herein be furnished to the Criminal Division at the earliest possible date.

Respectfully,

Wendell Berge

WENDELL BERGE,
Assistant Attorney General.

b7c

[redacted]
62-43818-152
12/14/42
RECORDED

1177

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
WENDELL BERGE

RE: GERALD L. K. SMITH;
THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
SEDITION

Reference is made to your memorandum of November 9, 1942, relative to the above-captioned subject.

Concerning your specific inquiry as to subject's reported former association with William Dudley Pelley, I wish to advise that under date of December 11, 1942, a copy of a report submitted in this case by Special Agent [redacted] at Charlotte, North Carolina, on September 17, 1942, was transmitted to the Division of Records. From a review of this report you will note that the files of the Charlotte Office of this Bureau reflect no indication of correspondence between Pelley and Smith. b7c

Further, in this connection, I invite your attention specifically to page 6 of the report submitted in this case by Special Agent [redacted] at Detroit, Michigan, on September 2, 1942, and page 7 of the report submitted by the same Agent at Detroit, Michigan, on August 11, 1942. Copies of these reports were made available to you under dates of September 17, 1942 and August 18, 1942, and, as you will observe, the citations referred to both have pertinence to the question of Smith's alleged association with Pelley and the Silver Shirt movement. b7c

Pursuant to the specific request set forth in the next to the last paragraph of your memorandum, there was transmitted to the Division of Records under date of December 11, 1942, a photostatic copy of Smith's publication "Too Much Roosevelt," mentioned as an enclosure in the report of Special Agent Solomon, at Detroit, Michigan, on April 24, 1942.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
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DEC 15 2 13 PM '42

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DATE 9/30/82 BY

137

39 DEC 21 1942

[redacted]
62-43818-152 b7c

1174

Date: December 10, 1942

To: SAC, Detroit

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/30/82 BY SP-8BTJ/[illegible]

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: GERALD L. K. SMITH
COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY - SEDITION

Reference is made to the Bureau's teletype of November 3 and the Bureau's letter of November 4, 1942, both in connection with the above-captioned matter.

As you were instructed in reference communications, it is desired that you promptly submit a report properly summarizing the information furnished your office by [redacted] and the information set forth in the document prepared by [redacted] copies of which were made available to you with the Bureau's letter of November 4, 1942. b7c b7D

For your further information in connection with your future investigation of this matter, there are set forth below pertinent portions of a memorandum recently received from the Criminal Division of the Department in connection with this case. As you will observe, the below-quoted portions of the memorandum have to do with additional inquiry in this matter which is desired by the Criminal Division:

"Reference is made to pages 10 and 11 of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated June 29, 1942, at Detroit, Michigan, in which there is set forth a summary of the income tax returns of the subject Smith, and to page 16 of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated May 23, 1942, containing information that the Treasury Department was to investigate the alleged fraudulent federal income tax returns of Gerald L. K. Smith. b7c

"Information is requested as to whether the then contemplated investigation has been completed and its results, and if such investigation included the tax returns filed on behalf of 'The Committee of One Million,' 'The Federation of Americanization,' and any other organization which may be used by Smith in the acquisition or disposition of funds. The income tax inquiry should, of course, include these organizations.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

MAILED 8

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"There is set forth on page 6 of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated August 28, 1942, at New Orleans, Louisiana, information allegedly supplied to the [redacted] in 1935 by [redacted] b7c b7D concerning a file said to have been compiled by the Hearst organization on Smith's past. It is requested that this file be secured or duplicated if it is still in existence, or that its former existence and the information alleged to have been contained therein be verified by interviews of the parties mentioned by [redacted] It is further requested that any leads based upon an examination of this material be developed by investigation.

"The Criminal Division also desires that the birth records at Pardeeville, Wisconsin, be searched to ascertain the truth of the allegation that Gerald L. K. Smith's name originally was 'Schmidt.' The subject is said to have been born either on February 7 or February 27, 1898.

"Referring to page 2 of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated May 23, 1942, at Detroit, Michigan, in which mention is made of an article carried by the United Press from New York on October 20, 1936, concerning the announcement by Smith of the formation of a Fascist organization to seize the Government of the United States, it is requested that an effort be made to secure a copy of Smith's announcement if it was in writing, and, in any case, that you attempt to locate and interview, concerning the context thereof, persons present when Smith made such announcement. b7c

"With further reference to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated May 23, 1942, it is requested that [redacted] mentioned on page 8 of the report, be interviewed concerning her knowledge of Smith's activities and contacts. b7c

"The report of Special Agent [redacted] dated June 11, 1942, at Detroit indicates on page 5 that Smith corresponded with William Dudley Pelley reporting progress he was making with the organization of 'The Committee of One Million.' The following excerpt from the February 21, 1942, issue of 'The Hour' likewise indicates the existence of correspondence between Smith and Pelley: 'On August 5, 1938, H. E. Martin, executive director of the Silver Shirts of America, sent to Dr. L. M. Birkhead, director of the Friends of Democracy, a letter which stated: b7c

'"Answering your letter of the 3rd regarding Mr. Gerald L. K. Smith's connection with the Silver Shirts, which you say he denies, we have on file certain letters and telegrams received from him... The letters are all written on Silver Shirts of America letterheads and signed by him. His registration number as a member of the Silver Shirts was 3223 and his wife's number was 3220."'

"However, it is stated in the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated August 25, 1942, at Indianapolis, Indiana, that no correspondence between Smith and Pelley was included in the material seized from Pelley by Special Agents of the Indianapolis Field Division. Special Agent [redacted] suggests that Pelley's printing establishment was located in Asheville, North Carolina, from about 1932 to 1940 and that correspondence between Pelley and Smith may have been among some seized by some local official at Asheville. The Criminal Division likewise has learned that certain of Pelley's files were seized in 1934 or 1935 by the McCormack-Dickstein Congressional Committee and are presumed now in the custody of the Clerk of the House. It is requested that an effort be made to locate correspondence between Smith and Pelley, and if such effort prove unsuccessful to locate H. E. Martin and interview him on the nature and location of the correspondence to which he referred in his above-mentioned letter.

b7c

"A number of reports indicate that Gerald L. K. Smith was once an organizer of the Silver Shirts, and that he organized a group of Storm Troopers at Shreveport, Louisiana, in 1934 or early 1935. It is requested that an attempt be made to identify and interview persons acquainted with this activity of Smith."

As a review of your file in this case will show, some of the information requested in the Criminal Division memorandum has already been covered in the reports most recently received in connection with this case. However, subsequent to the submission of the report requested in the first two paragraphs of this letter, it is desired that your office thoroughly review its file in this case and set out appropriate leads in order that the additional inquiry desired by the Criminal Division may be carried out.

The Criminal Division has lately evidenced considerable interest in this case and accordingly it should be self-evident that this matter should be placed in line for prompt and continuous investigative attention.

CC-285

b7c

[redacted]lem
Date: November 4, 1942

PERSONAL ATTENTION

To:

SAC, DETROIT

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: GERALD L. K. SMITH; INTERNAL SECURITY; SEDITION

I am transmitting herewith two photostatic copies of a document made available to me by the Attorney General on October 28, 1942. This document, prepared by [redacted] relates to the activities of Gerald L. K. Smith. I desire that the material contained therein be carefully reviewed and furnished the Bureau in report form. Based on this information, appropriate leads should be set out with a view to verifying any of this information indicating a possible violation on the part of Smith of any Federal statute coming within the jurisdiction of the Bureau.

b7c
b7D

This request should receive immediate attention and the report should be carefully prepared, inasmuch as upon its receipt in the Bureau copies thereof will be made available to the Department. You should also give expeditious attention to the request contained in my teletype of November 3, 1942, instructing that you submit to the Bureau in report form the information furnished you by [redacted] as set out in your letter of November 1, 1942, addressed to the Bureau.

b7c
b7D

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DATE 9/30/82 BY SP-8BTJ/mc

Enclosure
Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Carson
Coffey
Hendon
Kramer
McGuire
Quinn Tamm
Pease
Gandy

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62-43818 1153

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NOV 9 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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☆ NOV 4 1942 P.M.
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

197

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
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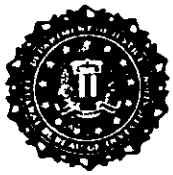
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Detroit - Michigan
November 2, 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/30/82 BY SP-8BTS/mc

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated September 14, 1942, regarding Gerald L. K. Smith.

Please be advised that on Saturday, [redacted]

b2
b1D

Very truly yours,

John S. Bugas
John S. Bugas
Special Agent in Charge

JSB:ed

Letter to Immigration
12/10/42
JPH

EX-1, 2

RECORDED

62-43[illegible]-154

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2 NOV 5 194[illegible]

FOR DEFENSE
BUY
UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

COPIES DESTROYED
83 OCT 13 1964

COPY IN FILE

JPHa:IS
62-43818 -154
12/10/42

Honorable Earl G. Harrison
Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Franklin Trust Building
15th and Chestnut Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 9/30/82 BY SP-8BTJ/MLC

My dear Commissioner:

With further reference to our previous correspondence concerning [redacted] and his application for the creation of a record of registry, I wish to note, for your information and for the completion of your file in this matter, [redacted] b7c b7D

For your further information, [redacted] appeared at this Bureau's Detroit Field Office and voluntarily furnished certain information concerning the activities of Gerald L. K. Smith. The authenticity of the information so furnished is presently being checked by investigation. b7c b7D

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
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DEC 12 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DEC 23 1942

JOHN HOOVER
TOR

SC-287

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

JKM:BK

October 21, 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 05/15/81 BY 2840

65,581

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Recently Mr. Kramer was telephonically advised by the New York Office of a report by an informant that the Dies Committee had "raided" or "seized the records" of Gerald L. K. Smith and Father Coughlin at Detroit. I accordingly called Detroit and requested SA [redacted] Acting, to check on the matter. He subsequently called and advised that no such action had been taken. However, he did state then that he had learned that [redacted] who is well known to that office and to the Bureau, had been associating during the past several days with one [redacted] an investigator for the Dies Committee and supposedly an employee of G-2 from Chicago, and that they had been making some inquiries about Smith and Father Coughlin.

I subsequently asked SAC Johnson, Chicago, while talking to him on other matters, about [redacted] status. He informed me that [redacted] had formerly worked part time in the Dies Committee office although a Lieutenant in G-2, but that recently he has been working full time for G-2 and ostensibly has no further connection with the Dies Committee. I advised Mr. Johnson of [redacted] presence in Detroit and suggested that if he could discreetly determine what [redacted] is doing there, he advise Detroit.

SA [redacted] Detroit, today informed me that he had had an opportunity to talk to [redacted] pursuant to my suggestion yesterday, that he had learned from [redacted] that [redacted] was granted a 10 day leave of absence about a week ago to permit him to come to Detroit to conduct inquiries concerning Gerald L. K. Smith and Father Coughlin. Immediately upon arrival in Detroit, [redacted] called [redacted] who was at the time in New York and [redacted] returned to Detroit and has since been working with [redacted]

[redacted] told [redacted] that he, [redacted] had made absolutely no investigation with regard to Smith since he learned some time ago that the FBI was investigating Smith. However, [redacted] learned that [redacted] called [redacted] yesterday trying to make an appointment with her in an effort to get for [redacted] the information they think [redacted] concerning Smith. In view of [redacted] which is about to take place, it is known that [redacted] has not been able to get an appointment with her as yet. You will recall that in any event, [redacted] furnished what appeared to be all of his information to Mr. Bugas some days before [redacted]

FOR DEFENSE
BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

INDEXED

62-43712-155

F B I

15 NOV 17 1942

EX-7 D105

memo Messrs Tamm + Ladd 10-25-42

ALL b7C

As far as Father Coughlin was concerned, [redacted] told [redacted] that he is trying to get in touch with a man named [redacted] who is presently in the northern peninsula of Michigan, but will eventually return to Detroit, as he has information indicating that in about 1938 or 1939, Mr. Schwartz, the editor of Father Coughlin's paper, is supposed to have tried to hire [redacted] for a one year period to disseminate German propaganda. b7c

[redacted] stated the lead as to [redacted] would be checked out and that they would keep themselves advised of [redacted] and [redacted] activities, and advise the Bureau. [redacted] pointed out that [redacted] stated [redacted] has "a pocket full" of Dies Committee subpoenas, but has apparently not used any of them. b7c

Respectfully,

J. K. Mumford

J. K. Mumford

62-43818-155 October 25, 1942

RECORDED
EX-7

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM
MR. LADD

In regard to the attached memorandum of October 21, 1942, addressed to Mr. Ladd by Supervisor Mumford concerning the activities of one [redacted] I think this matter should be taken up with MID, because basically, it seems to me to be most undesirable that a man can hold a Lieutenancy with G-2 and presumably be giving all of his time to that organization, and then be able to take a leave of absence of a week or two weeks and proceed off on a private investigation for either a Congressional Committee or some private detective agency. It is all most confusing, and of course definitely undesirable. Either [redacted] ought to be kept in the Army and kept to Army duties, or released entirely therefrom and perform civilian functions.

We definitely have the jurisdiction over the investigation of any subversive activities upon the part of Gerald L. K. Smith or Father Coughlin and it does not tend to clarify the picture at all for an individual to be going in and out of the Army to conduct investigations for persons not connected with the Army. I would like to have this matter taken up with Colonel Bissell and see whether a stop cannot be put to it.

Very truly yours

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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DATE 9/30/82 BY SP.BBTS/mf

Attachment
(See Mr. Tamm's copy)

SENT FROM D. O.
10:32

EX-7

F B I
5 OCT 27

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-43818-155

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

GCB:ggm

November 3, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Reference is made to the Director's memorandum to Mr. Tamm and you dated October 25, 1942, with reference to the activities of one [redacted] a G-2 employee at Chicago. Mr. Hoover instructed that the matter be taken up with Colonel Bissell to see why a G-2 employee should be granted leave in order to work for the Dies Committee in making an investigation of Gerald L. K. Smith and Father Coughlin.

I discussed this matter with Colonel Bissell and in the writer's presence Colonel Bissell called [redacted] who is the G-2 officer in the 6th Service Command in Chicago. [redacted] advised Colonel Bissell that Congressman Dies had sent a wire to General Aurand, Commanding General of the 6th Service Command asking that [redacted] be loaned to his committee to make certain investigations. General Aurand, not knowing what to do with this request, referred it to the Adjutant General's Office, which organization authorized [redacted] to do what Dies wanted. General Aurand did not know what was expected of [redacted] and Colonel Bissell personally severely criticized [redacted] for not advising General Aurand of the probable use to be made of [redacted]. Colonel Bissell told [redacted] that the Gerald L. K. Smith and Father Coughlin investigations were definitely within the jurisdiction of the FBI and stated that by allowing a G-2 man to enter into the FBI's jurisdiction even under the cloak of the Dies Committee was very embarrassing to G-2 headquarters in Washington. I heard Colonel Bissell advise [redacted] that it was very improper for him to fail to advise General Aurand in this matter and heard him state that it was also improper for [redacted] to enter into this investigation.

[redacted] was apparently very apologetic about his dereliction and stated that [redacted] was back on duty with G-2. He also stated to Colonel Bissell that any further requests of this type will be immediately referred to G-2 in Washington for consideration.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Respectfully,

G. C. Burton

G. C. Burton

62-43818-156

15 NOV 17 1942

FOR DEFENSE
BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/30/82 BY

ALL b7c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

DETROIT FILE No. 62-106

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	11/13/42	9/2,3,9,26,28, 29; 10/1/42	[redacted]

b7c

TITLE
GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH,
with aliases Gerald L. K. Smith, Gerald L. K. Schmidt; THE COMMITTEE OF 1,000,000

CHARACTER OF CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY
CUSTODIAL DETENTION
SEDITION

PUBLICATION FILE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Further information corroborating SMITH'S support by Ford Motor Company and free office space. Further information concerning SMITH'S anti-Jewish attitude and declarations. SMITH complied with request of Treasury Department and recently filed income tax return for 1938. SMITH'S explanation for late filing, attacked United States Government for harassing a crusader against bureaucratic tyranny [redacted] SMITH defeated in Primary Election for nomination as Republican Candidate for United States Senator from Michigan but received 120,000 votes. After conference with Senator ROBERT REYNOLDS, SMITH ran as independent Republican Candidate for election to same office. SMITH still in contact with Ford Motor Company through [redacted] and attempting to contact CHARLES A. LINDBERGH. SMITH has specifically intimated that he plans to organize an independent Republican Party, which will sponsor CHARLES A. LINDBERGH for President. SMITH receiving financial support from [redacted] National Workers League endorsed SMITH.

b7c

b7c

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cc Dis of Rec 12/3/42

A

ENCL FEDERAL

I ENCLO.

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204,433

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: John L. Burgess SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

59 DEC 8 1942 203

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RECORDED & INDEXED

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5 Bureau
1 USA, Detroit
3 Detroit
2 New Orleans

2 NOV 16 1942

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OCT 13 1964

COPY

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

(Detroit file 62-1126)

b7c

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated September 2, 1942 at Detroit, Michigan. (62-43818)

DETAILS: AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

[redacted] and had heard that SMITH gets $1,000.00 a week from the Ford Motor Company. He also said that the contributions which are received from followers of SMITH, are used to carry the expenses of the office and that SMITH'S own income comes from outside sources, such as the money, which he is believed to receive weekly from the Ford Motor Company. [redacted]

b7c
b7D

Informant also learned that SMITH was a close friend of GERALD WINROD of Wichita, Kansas, [redacted]

b7D

Informant supplied two copies of the July, 1942 issue of "The Cross And The Flag", one of which is being forwarded to the Bureau.

At a later date, Informant supplied the writer with two copies of the August, 1942 issue of "The Cross And The Flag", one of which being forwarded to the Bureau.

Informant also supplied copies of SMITH'S campaign literature which appears to be purely political and for that purpose i being forwarded to the Bureau but is being retained in the files of t Detroit Field Office.

(Detroit file 62-1126)

[redacted]

charges that SMITH was anti-Jewish. Informant stated that SMITH always denied these charges against him and went to great pains to prove that the prejudice was all on the other side and that the Jews were making it hard for SMITH to get along with them. Informant stated that he believed SMITH was genuinely anti-Jewish in his sentiments but said that he expressed this prejudice only in subtleties. He elaborated by saying that the sort of propaganda, which SMITH intends to revoke anti-Jewish prejudice, is represented by his defense of Father COUGHLIN'S "Freedom Of The Speech", by his slogan "CHRIST First In America", and by his repeated challenge to WALTER WINCHELL that WINCHELL'S Rabbi and SMITH'S Pastor should select a Catholic priest and these three churchmen would then consider whether SMITH had ever done anything wrong [redacted] Informant stated that outside of the fact that SMITH is anti-Jewish and is a power seeker, he has never had any indication that SMITH is Fascistically inclined.

Informant said that several years ago he recalled SMITH having said that GERALD WINROD was a very dangerous Jew baiter and potentially a dangerous Fascist leader and should be watched.

Informant stated that he had no knowledge of any contact that SMITH had ever had with WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY, ELIZABETH DILLING, or any officials of the Ford Motor Company.

Informant also stated he was unaware of any arrangement by which SMITH was obtaining free office space in the Industrial Bank Building.

Informant concluded by saying that undoubtedly SMITH'S repeated attacks on the Administration and its persecution of the war effort tend to check the public faith in the Administration but he said that he was unable to state whether SMITH was merely a critic or else a seditionist with some further axe to grind.

[redacted]

ALL
b7D

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

_____ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____ _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

1 Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); IRS _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
62-43818-157 P. 4

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
62-43818-157 p. 5

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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XXXXXX
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FBI/DOJ

(Detroit file 62-1126).

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that on September 15, 1942 Subject was defeated in his attempt to obtain the Republican nomination for the office of United States Senator from Michigan. SMITH offered to his friends the explanation that the New Deal Democrats feared that he would be too strong a Republican opponent and consequently the Democrats voted against him in the Republican Ticket in the non-partisan primary election (under Michigan law the primary elections are open to voters of all parties without restriction requiring them to vote only for candidates of their own party). b7D

SMITH explained to his mother, who resides in Delavan, Wisconsin, that "they passed the word down the line for all the Jews to vote and they had a holiday so that they, the Jews, stepped in the last minute and they beat me but all the white people voted for me". SMITH continued that, although he lost the election, he received 120,000 votes, which gave him the balance of power in Michigan and prevented any candidate from being elected without the support of SMITH'S following.

According to the Informant, SMITH advised [redacted] of Lansing, Michigan, that, although he lost the primary election, he succeeded in promoting in Michigan strong sentiments against the New Deal. SMITH thought that with his large following he could lay the foundation for a good organization with the cooperation of "several of them". b7C

[redacted] who is active in United Mothers of America and who with her husband was a former member of the America First Committee, as previously reported, has been contacting Miss ELIZABETH DILLING of Chicago, Illinois. [redacted] made the suggestion to SMITH that all the pre-Pearl Harbor Isolationists and the opponents of the New Deal should unite into an all-American Party and in this way their strength would be felt. SMITH'S associates immediately began working on this idea soliciting contributions by mail and private telephone calls for the political campaign. SMITH himself attempted to contact [redacted] Bohn Aluminum and Brass Corporation. When he was unable to reach [redacted] he spoke to [redacted] saying, "They are neglecting something that is terribly important and if he doesn't get in touch with me, it is going to be too late. It will be a case of everybody getting his pictures in the papers all over the country unless they get together and see how they are going to operate." SMITH concluded by saying, "I can't go to work and I can't protect anybody b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

GERALD L. K. SMITH

PART 5 OF 18

FILE NUMBER : 62-43818

SUBJECT GERALD L. K. Smith

PART III

FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS
REQUEST

SUBJECT GERALD L. K. Smith

PAGES REVIEWED: 3994

PAGES RELEASED: 2979

NOTES: SECTIONS 10-14

NO DUPLICATION FEES FOR THIS PAGE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS RELEASE

SUBJECT: GERALD L.K. SMITH

FILE: 62-43818

SUB: _____

VOL: 10

PAGES REVIEWED: 63

PAGES RELEASED: 63

NOTES: _____

NO DUPLICATION FOR THIS PAGE

Department of Justice
Washington

JAMES ROWE, JR.
THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

December 4, 1942

[illegible] J. [illegible] HOOVER.

Gerald L. K. Smith

We have had previous correspondence about a man named [redacted], an informant on Gerald L. K. Smith. I was continually told by several persons for a period extending over a year and a half that [redacted] was afraid to talk because he was in fear of his life and actually expected to meet with violence.

I am now told that [redacted] in Indianapolis, under circumstances that appeared to be mysterious.

I understand several private individuals have interested themselves in this matter and plan to look into it to see if there has been foul play.

Will you kindly investigate [redacted]

J H R

James Rowe, Jr.

A2 b7C b7D

Memo Rowe 1/15/43 JMA

Lea in this simple 12/18/42 cc Detroit

RECORDED & INDEXED
N 110

62-43818-174
F B I
8 DEC 14 1942

EX-36

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

CC-285

JPHa:IS
62-43818 -174

RECORDED

Date: December 10, 1942

To: SAC, Indianapolis

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: GERALD L. K. SMITH
COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY - SEDITION

The Bureau is in receipt of a recent communication from the Department, which requests that inquiry be made [redacted] an informant in this matter, [redacted] In this connection the Department has commented that it has received information from several undisclosed sources to the effect that [redacted]

In view of this request, it is desired that your office [redacted] This should be done immediately and you should promptly inform the Bureau as to whether the records mentioned, or any similar records available to you, give any indication that [redacted]

The Detroit Office should check any pertinent records of the type mentioned which are available in Detroit, and should further inform the Bureau of any information in its possession concerning the circumstances [redacted]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 5
DEC 10 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

memo to James Rowe Jr. 1/6/43 JP Jr. Fell back Detroit 1-15-43

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DATE 10/1/82 BY SP-8BTJ/ac

JPHa'DXM
RECORDED 62-43818 - 174
1-15-43
18
EX 53

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JAMES ROWE, JR.
THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH
COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY
SEDITION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/1/82 BY SP-8 BTS/MC

Reference is had to your memorandum of December 4, 1942, wherein you requested that the Bureau investigate [redacted] furnished certain information concerning this case.

In this connection you are advised that [redacted]

Mr. T[redacted]
Mr. E.[redacted]
Mr. Cle[redacted]
Mr. Glavin [redacted]
Mr. La[redacted]
Mr. [redacted]
COM[redacted]
Mr. [redacted]
Mr. [redacted]
Mr. [redacted]
Mr. Hendon [redacted]
Mr. Krame[redacted]
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
JAN 21 1 36 PM '43
RECEIVED READING ROOM

An informant, [redacted], has advised that he received a telephone call from [redacted] at about 8:00 A.M.

51 JAN 29 1943

ALL b2c, b7d

on the morning of October 17, 1942, and that in answer to [redacted] request he went to the latter's hotel about 8:30 A.M. and thereafter was constantly in company with [redacted]

[redacted]

The informant in this matter stated that he had not met [redacted] prior to October 17, and that he is not further conversant with the latter's activities. He did state, however, that [redacted] had told him that he, [redacted] had arrived in Indianapolis at 7:00 A.M. on the morning of October 17th. In this connection it was determined that [redacted] checked in at the Lincoln Hotel at 7:15 A.M. on that date.

Additional inquiry pertaining to [redacted] activities [redacted] is being conducted and you will be furnished with any further pertinent information developed.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

b7D
b7C

Department of Justice

Office of the Assistant to the Attorney General

Washington

December 12, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. J. K. MUNFORD

In accordance with our conversation this morning, I am listing below the Bureau's reports which appear in the file I have examined in the Gerald L. K. Smith case. Would you be good enough to let me know what other material the Bureau has in connection with this case.

9	1.	May 20, 1941	-	Agent [redacted] Detroit
52	2.	April 27, 1942	-	Agent [redacted] - Detroit
53	3.	June 6, 1942	-	Agent [redacted]
101	4.	June 29, 1942	-	Agent [redacted]
? 71	5.	May 23, 1942	-	[redacted]
110	6.	July 22, 1942	-	[redacted]
116	7.	August 11, 1942	-	Agent [redacted]
117	8.	August 11, 1942	-	Agent [redacted] - Kansas City
123	9.	August 25, 1942	-	Agent [redacted] - Indianapolis
125	10.	August 29, 1942	-	Agent [redacted] - Atlanta
1[illegible]	11.	August 28, 1942	-	Agent [redacted] - New Orleans
128	12.	September 2, 1942	-	Agent [redacted]

b7c
b7D

C. E. Rhetts
Special Assistant to the
Attorney General

memo to Rowe
attn Rhetts 12/14/42
JPHa

RECORDED

62-43218-175
F B I
18 DEC 17 1942

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/1/82 BY SP-8BTJ

JPHa:bb
12/14/42
62-43818-~~[illegible]~~
62-43818-175

RECORDED

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
MR. JAMES ROWE, Jr.

Attention: Mr. C. E. Rhetts

RE: GERALD L. K. SMITH
THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
SEDITION

Reference is made to the memorandum addressed under date of December 12, 1942, by Mr. C. E. Rhetts to Mr. J. K. Mumford of this Bureau, which set forth a list of the Bureau's reports in this matter which Mr. Rhetts has been able to locate to date.

For your assistance in this matter, there are enumerated and described below the other reports and items of correspondence between the Bureau and the Department in this case as reflected by the Bureau's files:

1. A memorandum dated January 2, 1942, addressed to Mr. Lawrence M. C. Smith, transmitting copies of three leaflets entitled "13 Mistakes of President Franklin D. Roosevelt"; "Committee of 1,000,000"; "Petition to Congress and President Roosevelt No A.E.F."
2. A memorandum dated February 9, 1942, addressed to Mr. Lawrence M. C. Smith, transmitting a copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated May 20, 1941, at Detroit, Michigan.
3. A memorandum dated February 11, 1942, to Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge, transmitting a copy of the circular prepared by Smith entitled "The Undelivered Speech."
4. A memorandum dated April 27, 1942, addressed to the Attorney General setting forth certain information as to subject's intention to run for the office of United States Senator.
5. A memorandum dated April 25, 1942, addressed to Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge transmitting a copy of the April, 1942 issue of "The Cross and the Flag."
6. A memorandum dated May 11, 1942, addressed to Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge transmitting a photostatic copy of a press release of the Committee of 1,000,000 dated April 24, 1942, and a portfolio of speeches by Smith

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10/6/[illegible] BY SP-8 [illegible]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 14
DEC 15 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

(called 7:00 P.M. mail Rm.)

DEC 15 6 18 PM '42

56 JAN 18 1943

delivered over radio Station WXR at Detroit, prior to April 27, 1941. This memorandum also transmitted a copy of the April, 1942 issue of "The Cross and the Flag."

7. A memorandum dated May 27, 1942, addressed to Mr. James Rowe, Jr., setting forth certain information concerning an interview had with [redacted] in this matter. b7c b7D

8. A memorandum dated June 9, 1942, addressed to Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge, which transmitted a copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] at Detroit, Michigan, on May 23, 1942.

9. A memorandum dated June 11, 1942, addressed to Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge, transmitting a copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] at Washington, D. C., on June 4, 1942, together with photostatic copies of subject's weekly broadcast from October 29, 1941 to December 24, 1941. b7c

10. Memorandum dated June 12, 1942, addressed to the Attorney General enclosing a copy of a contemplated radio address which was to have been delivered by subject on June 7, 1942.

11. A memorandum dated June 19, 1942, addressed to Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge transmitting photostatic copies of twenty-three radio addresses delivered by subject over Station WXR, Detroit, December, 1941, to May, 1942, as well as a copy of the transcript of subject's speech delivered at the Maccabees Building, Detroit, Michigan, on May 12, 1942.

12. A memorandum dated June 19, 1942, addressed to Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge transmitting a copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at Detroit, Michigan, on June 11, 1942.

13. Memorandum addressed to Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge dated on July 21, 1942, transmitting a copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated on June 29, 1942 at Detroit, Michigan, and copies of subject's radio broadcast from Station WXR, Detroit, for May 31 and June 7, 1942. Also transmitted with this memorandum was a copy of the June, 1942 issue of "The Cross and the Flag." b7c

14. A memorandum dated August 19, 1942, addressed to Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge transmitting copies of reports submitted on August 11, 1942, by Special Agent [redacted] of Detroit and Special Agent [redacted] at Kansas City, together with a copy of the July, 1942 issue of "The Cross and the Flag."

15. A copy of the report made by Special Agent [redacted] of Indianapolis, Indiana, on October 21, 1942, transmitted to the Division of Records under date of November 3, 1942.

16. A memorandum dated November 5, 1942, addressed to Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge advising of transmittal under date of November 3, 1942, to the Division of Records of a copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] at Atlanta, Georgia, dated October 20, 1942.

17. Memorandum addressed to Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge under date of December 14, 1942, advising of the transmittal to the Division of Records under date of December 11, 1942, of the report submitted by Special Agent [redacted] at Charlotte, North Carolina on September 17, 1942, and a photostatic copy of subject's publication "Too Much Roosevelt."

b7c

18. A report made by Special Agent [redacted] at Detroit, Michigan dated December 11, 1942, which was transmitted to the Division of Records under date of December 14, 1942.

As indicated, the reports and items of correspondence listed above, together with the reports mentioned in Mr. Rhetts' memorandum, constitute all of the information which has been received and transmitted to the Department in connection with this case. Additional copies of any of this material which you cannot now locate will, of course, be furnished on your further request.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

JPHa:WMJ
12-11-42

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JAMES ROWE, JR.
THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Attention: Mr. C. E. Rhetts

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH
COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY
SEDITION

Pursuant to the request made by Mr. C. E. Rhetts on December 10, 1942, of Mr. J. K. Mumford of this Bureau, there is transmitted herewith a photostatic copy of the document prepared in connection with this matter by [redacted]

b7C
b7D

As you will no doubt recall, the original of this document was made available to this Bureau as an enclosure with a memorandum from the Attorney General dated October 28, 1942.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

311

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DATE 10/1/82 BY SP-RBT

★ DEC 12 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED
62-43818-176

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 17 1942
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

33 JAN 7 1943

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

EFR:FLB,JR.

146-28-43

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JAN 6 1943

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Files

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Re: Gerald L. K. Smith
Committee of One Million

This refers to my memorandum dated December 23, 1942 requesting information or an investigation to ascertain whether or not Smith was a candidate at the Michigan general election for senator in 1942, required to file a statement of campaign contributions and expenditures under the Federal Corrupt Practices Act of 1925. Since the dispatch of that memorandum, Smith has filed an account in the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, Washington, D. C. This account was not notarized or dated, and the date of receipt is not a matter of public record. It shows contributions of $8545.31 and expenses of $8895.02.

The omissions in the statement, taken with Smith's denial that he was a candidate in a letter filed therewith, suggest that he does not admit his candidacy; notwithstanding this quotation from The Cross and The Flag for December, 1942, page 8: "I sought the Senate as an independent sticker candidate". It is therefore requested that you continue the investigation requested on December 23, 1942 to establish the exact facts of Smith's campaign with a view to proving his candidacy. It is also suggested that you determine his actual contributions and expenditures for comparison with those set out in his filed statement. It will also be appreciated if you will procure and forward the statement of contributions in the primary election requested in the first paragraph of the memorandum referred to above.

Respectfully,

RECORDED

62-43818-177

F B

JAN 1943

Lawrence M. C. Smith
Chief, Special War Policies Unit
War Division

SAC-Detroit
4-5-43 JPH

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

FEB 15 1943

See Bur memo to Bridge (cc Smith 1/2/43)

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Detroit, Michigan
January 6, 1943

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Sanders
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Files

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/8/83 BY SP6BJA1 DMS
204,433

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

RE: GERALD L. K. SMITH was;
THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY - G;
CUSTODIAL DETENTION; SEDITION

Please be advised that the following additional information was received from [redacted] whose identity is known to you: b2D

SMITH'S principal activity since his defeat in the election for the office of United States Senator from the State of Michigan has been the formation of a third political party. At first, he was planning to name this political party "The American Party" but now he plans to call it "The Safety First Party". He claims that he has no intention of creating an independent third party but that the purpose of the party is a precautionary device in order to assure the continuation of the two party system in America and prevent the recurrence of a situation such as in 1940 when both the Republican candidate and the Democratic candidate were working hand in hand as New Dealers.

SMITH has been in very close touch with HARRY BENNETT, Personnel Director of the Ford Motor Company and has been reporting to BENNETT the progress that has been made in the formation of this political party. SMITH'S principal contact man who has been active in New York and Washington has been [redacted] of Cleveland, Ohio. b7C

While SMITH was contemplating using the name "The American Party" he ascertained that the identical name had already been used by Mrs. BLANCHE WINTERS, 8127 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. Mrs. WINTERS was contacted by SMITH and SMITH'S new attorney, Mr. U. S. A. HIGGBLOM. It was learned from Mrs. WINTERS that although she had organized the American Party in fourteen states it was politically dead in Michigan in that it was not entitled to be listed on the official ballot.

SMITH in discussing his plans with Mrs. WINTERS, said that

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INDEXED
M144
16 JAN 8 1943

FOR DEFENSE
BUY
UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

COPIES DESTROYED
83 OCT 13 1964

COPY FILE

there was going to be an American Party in order to force the Republican Party to do the right thing and felt that she had chosen a very appropriate name. Mrs. WINTERS agreed that the Republicans must not allow WILLKIE to be nominated again and that a party such as the American Party would make the Republican Party stay in line. SMITH made the point that it was very important to have delegates to the National Convention and he pointed out that ROBERT VIETIG, Detroit Organizer of the America First Committee made it a point to get delegates before he closed up.

SMITH reiterated that the America First Organization should never have been discontinued. SMITH expressed his opinion to Mrs. WINTERS that perhaps it would be better to reorganize the America First Committee all over the country and such organization could be achieved before actually making an attempt to organize a third political party. SMITH said he did not think that the third party should be formed until public opinion was tested to see if the people would receive a compromise organization.

SMITH explained that his desire was merely to set up a machinery to put candidates on the ballots in case the people were betrayed by both the Republican and Democratic Parties as they were in 1940. He said the one great lack was a working mechanism to do this. He stated that a known partisan organization such as the Committee of One Million could not finance such a movement since it was against the law. He considered the name America First Party to indicate that it was merely a sort of committee registered to collect funds and to do business.

SMITH discussed with his friend MURRAY KNOWLES, former outstanding member of the America First Committee in Detroit, his ideas and catch phrases for the political movement. He asked KNOWLES how he liked the catch phrase "The America First Party, America first and safety first" - "This is not a third party, it is a guarantee of the preservation of the two party system" and "No international government, but a national government with an independent destiny."

SMITH suggested that the personality symbol should be GEORGE WASHINGTON who stood for isolation; the spiritual symbol the cross and the flag (the same as for the committee of one million); and the patriotic symbol the American eagle.

SMITH also propounded the slogan "Isolationism is not dead, America must remain independent. GEORGE WASHINGTON, not HENRY WALLACE, shall determine the destiny of America". SMITH also suggested the slogan "Clothe America first, Feed America first, Defend America first, and defend the four freedoms of America first." SMITH thought that all these slogans might be used in the launching of the campaign of the Safety First Party. SMITH believed that if the Republican or Democratic Parties nominated such a man as

Senator BURTON K. WHEELER or CHARLES A. LINDBERG, then there would be no need to have an independent political movement. SMITH emphasized that his principal desire was to launch a Safety First movement without either the Democratic or Republican Parties feeling that he was out to displace them.

SMITH is attempting to interest Mrs. PAUL FITZSIMMONS, Newport, Rhode Island, vice-chairman of the Republican National Committee in his political movement. On December 21, 1942, informant advised that SMITH received a telegram from Mrs. FITZSIMMONS as follows:

> "Writing you today. Could you send me six copies of the circular dated December 1. Many thanks."

SMITH discussed his plans for the political movement with Captain JOHN TREVOR of New York City, New York. TREVOR advised SMITH that he had been questioned by an investigator from the United States Treasury Department as to the amount of money he had given SMITH. It had been alleged that TREVOR had given SMITH $500.00 but TREVOR said he told the investigator he could not recall having given SMITH anything. SMITH'S comment was "Liberty is beginning to show her head". SMITH advised TREVOR that in the instant political campaign in Michigan he had polled 112,000 votes and that he had to be candidate in order to stay on the radio. SMITH then explained his purpose to TREVOR in forming a New Party and said that this New Party would not back a candidate of their own ranks but would rather there was a good member of an old party. In other words, the purpose of the New Party would be "to chastise" the other parties.

SMITH added the Democratic and Republican politicians were afraid of what SMITH himself, HENRY FORD, and Reverend CHARLES E. COUGHLIN were going to do but SMITH made it clear that all they wanted to do was "just be good Americans". They thought it was good patriotism to say "America First".

Captain TREVOR commented that there were quite a few that agreed with them.

SMITH has also been obtaining assistance from Mr. R. A. COFFMAN in organizing his independent political movement. He has requested Mr. COFFMAN to proceed to Atlanta, Georgia and contact Governor EUGENE TALMADGE.

SMITH has also discussed his plans with Mr. J. EDWARD JONES of New York City and Baton Rouge, Louisiana. SMITH told JONES that he had received a two-page letter from Congressman HAMILTON FISH whom he had lauded in the most recent issue of the "Cross and the Flag". SMITH remarked that HAMILTON FISH had asked SMITH to write an analysis of the ROOSEVELT Political Philosophy and SMITH promised to send a copy of this analysis to JONES.

SMITH also discussed his plans for an independent political party with Captain EARL SOUTHARD of Chicago, Illinois, and SOUTHARD felt that a third party should be formed as a measure of preparedness in case the Republican Party should "sell out" to the New Dealers like they did in 1940. SMITH repeated to HUBERT H. LUCKER and Mrs. MURRAY KNOWLES that Captain SOUTHARD had related that Captain SOUTHARD'S brother was in Hong Kong and was grossly mistreated by the Japanese. Captain SOUTHARD had further been captured by the Japanese and they cut off his toes and inflicted 23 wounds on his body. SMITH commented that "if we don't stop sending this stuff to Russia and get down to fighting this war we will be defeated for the Japs are the strongest nation in the world." SMITH described Captain EARL SOUTHARD as being "with the Chicago Tribune."

When SMITH related this story to Mrs. KNOWLES he added his own comment "these internationalists and Jews don't care what happens to our people in the Pacific. They are only concerned with Hitler." SMITH criticized Senator-elect HOMER FERGUSON for "consorting with Jews". SMITH explained his opinion that now is the appropriate time to come out with an anti-League of Nations Campaign. SMITH suggested that the proper line of propaganda would be to argue that if we enter into any form of world government the distribution which will remain thereunder will result in taking our food, our rubber, and everything and give it to all the others. SMITH was emphatic that all the propaganda should point out that all our efforts should be made toward improving the conditions under which the United States soldiers live because "nothing is too good for our soldiers." Mrs. KNOWLES suggested that SMITH should campaign for free transportation for soldiers on furlough. SMITH suggested that it was a good idea to permit free transportation while on furlough once each year. Mrs. KNOWLES thought that she would suggest four times a year. SMITH countered with saying that the platform could bee free transportation for soldiers on furlough at least once a year.

[redacted] advised further that GERALD SMITH is continuing to collaborate with Reverend E. J. ROLLINGS, who is an associate of Reverend GERALD B. WINROD of Wichita, Kansas. SMITH has accommodated ROLLINGS by having his stenographic force prepare various stencils for ROLLINGS, mimeographed letters for SMITH and ROLLINGS together and attempted to obtain small religious souveniers for transmission to men in the forces of the United States. b7c

SMITH, as previously reported by [redacted] has attempted to contact CHARLES SORENSON, vice-president of the Ford Motor Company, believed to be SMITH'S cousin by marriage. SMITH'S purpose was to prevail upon Mr. SORENSON to urge HENRY FORD to write a personal letter to the Cleveland Local Draft Board of [redacted] requesting the deferment of young [redacted]

b7c

This request is based upon his essential activity at the Ford Motor Company. Mr. FORD actually wrote such a letter by the draft board in Cleveland classified young [redacted] in Class 1-A and ordered him to report for physical examination. Mr. SMITH is now attempting to get HENRY FORD to request an appeal.

SMITH suggested that young [redacted] that he should attempt to obtain a commission in the United States Navy. SMITH said that he had heard that the Army was getting too big and that the Navy enlistments were going to be favored. SMITH told [redacted] that he should interview [redacted] who was in charge of all special recruiting for the United States Navy in Detroit. SMITH described [redacted] as a man whom HARRY BENNETT elected for the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan but was not the one that had been the coach of football at Northwestern University.

SMITH commented favorably on the replacement of LEON HENDERSON by PRENTISS M. BROWN to the Head of the OPA because even though SMITH disliked his former opponent, PRENTISS M. BROWN, he said he would rather have a white man from Michigan than a Jew from New York.

SMITH commented to a person unknown to Informant that it was difficult to shop in Detroit during the Christmas buying season because of the negroes and foreigners made it uncomfortable for the "regular people".

Investigators of the Treasury Department are continuing their investigation of SMITH'S income tax returns from 1936 through 1941. This investigation, according to informant, is because SMITH displayed some anxiety although he frequently states to his friends that he has nothing to worry about because he has reported every cent of income he ever had. He blames the institution of this investigation on is usual enemies. SMITH'S most bitter enemy continues to be WALTER WINCHELL concerning whom he wrote an article in the December issue of the "Cross and the Flag" entitled "WALTER WINCHELL - The Pop-Gun Patriot". SMITH is still planning to institute a million dollar law suit against WALTER WINCHELL in the near future, the principal issue which he is now discussing with his Attorney USA HEGGBLOM is whether it will be possible to institute the suit in Detroit, Michigan. SMITH is adverse to instituting the suit in the Eastern District of New York, Southern Division because he was afraid that in New York there was danger that there might be a Jew on the Jury which would ruin his chances.

SMITH stated that he had received information that a Committee of the Senate would be formed to investigate the Assistant United States Attorney General and others for a conspiracy to smear opponents of the New Deal. SMITH also discussed with Mr. HEGGBLOM the indictment at Washington, D.C.

of twenty-eight persons for seditious conspiracy.

SMITH remarked that it was a shame the way TOWNSEND let his organization degerate into a racket.

SMITH sought HUBERT LUCKER and dicussed with LUCKER the investigation that was in progress by the Internal Revenue Agents. SMITH said that Internal Revenue agents had made inquiries about LUCKER since SMITH'S records showed LUCKER had handled some of the money. SMITH explained carefully that he did not want HUBERT to do anything for him but told him no doubt some details that HUBERT had porbably forgotten and HUBERT would be embarrassed on being questioned. SMITH said he just wanted to refresh HUBERT'S memory. For this purpose SMITH and LUCKER met at SMITH'S home on December 26, 1942. SMITH lamented that his own son had left home after SMITH had done so much for him. SMITH told LUCKER that HENRY FORD had personally given GERALD SMITH, Jr. a position at Ford Motor Company and young SMITH quit and later SMITH got his son a job at the J. L. Hudson Company Department Store and his son quit there also. SMITH said that during the Christmas buying season he had gotten his son re-employed at the J. L. Hudson Company through the WEBBERS. (The operators of the J. L. Hudson Company and relatives of EDSEL FORD).

SMITH continues to contact Mrs. DAVID STANLEY of Cleveland, Ohio, and through her obtains the cooperation of the United Mothers of America, whose headquarters are in the Arcade Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

SMITH was critical of ROOSEVELT'S appointment of LEON HENDERSON to a position of Food Administrator in England. He told Captain EARL SOUTHARD of Chicago, Illinois that ROOSEVELT had appointed "HENDERSON to London to give our food away." SOUTHARD replied that they would give his butter to the Russians, his jelly to the Greeks, and his peanut butter to the Syrians. SMITH attempted to quote the Scripture "He that provideth not for his own is worse than an infidel."

SMITH has planned to hold a meeting of his followers at Eagle's Hall in Detroit, Michigan on January 10, 1943, and he has distributed 1,000 tickets in the hope that his 200 most loyal supporters will attend the meeting. He said that he would discuss numerous subjects, including

1 - HENRY WALLACE'S plan to put us in an international government.
2 - Can America feed the world?
3 - Facts about gas rationing.
4 - Does America face a famine?
5 - Will feed America first or will we feed the foreigners first and starve America? We have the same number of men in the Army as we did the last war and did not have rationing, why do we have it this time? Why do we

go without meat while the New Deal Overlords feast and banquet in Washington an champagne and numerous kinds of meat?

6 - LEON HENDERSON'S trip to London.
7 - Will WILLKIE be nominated again?
8 - Will ROOSEVELT be nominated for a Fourth Term?
9 - Senator WHEELER'S plan to investigate lend-lease.
10 - The truth about fuel oil rationing.
11 - The indictment of STANLEY NOWAK.

SMITH announced to Mr. KNOWLES that there would be a question and answer period at the conclusion of his speech. SMITH also plans to make a speech in Chicago on January 15, 1943, in Minneapolis in the morning of January 17, 1943 with a radio address in the afternoon of January 17, 1943. He also plans to speak at St. Paul, Minnesota on the night of the 17th. SMITH is also planning to make speeches in Fort Wayne, Indiana, and Cleveland, Ohio, as well as in Erie, Pennsylvania.

Informant overheard a conversation between SMITH and his attorney HEGGBLOM and SMITH said in his opinion food should be distributed in the following order:

Service men
American citizens
Allies
Neutrals and others

SMITH commented that he noticed the man who represented the American consumer had been removed from the Administrative Board in Charge of Food Rationing so that now the Commission included only representatives from the Army and Navy and foreigners so that now "they can just sit and clean us out".

SMITH commented to [redacted] that he had heard from a man the "Gestapo" was following war workers to work and returning home so that they could see if they did any excess driving. SMITH remarked "Who ever dreamed that that thing would come to America". Informant believed that SMITH was being sarcastic about the F.B.I. or some other American Law Enforcement Agency. b7c

Informant revealed that the Federal Communication Commission was interested in obtaining scripts of SMITH'S radio addresses at Radio Station WJR. SMITH was advised of this fact when officials of Radio Station WJR asked him to supply certain copies which they did not have.

Yours truly,
John S. Bugas
JOHN S. BUGAS, SAC

[redacted] b7c
62-1126

NEW YORK MIRROR

DAILY AND SUNDAY

235 EAST 45TH STREET
MURRAY HILL 2-1000

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Lester
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Neale
Miss Gandy

December 22, 1942

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Before Mr. Winchell went away he said that if anything came along that we thought would be of interest to you--to send it right along.

We have just gone through an accumulation of radio mail and found these. I hope it is all right to send all this stuff to you.

Best wishes to you and Mr. Tolson for the season.

sincerely,

[redacted]

for Walter Winchell

Herald & 40 Smith

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/1/82 BY [illegible]

[redacted]

62c

1/2/43
su: 62-43818
glc

RECORDED

62-43818-179

F B

17 JAN 1943

Five GPC

GLC:SB :AJ
~~62-43818-172~~

62-43818-179

January 2, 1943

RECORDED

[redacted]
New York Mirror
235 East 45th Street
New York, New York

Dear [redacted]

I want to thank you for your letter of December 22, 1942, together with the enclosures attached thereto.

You may be assured that the items forwarded to you have been carefully noted and will receive appropriate attention by the FBI.

Your continued interest in forwarding these matters to me is indeed appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10/1/82 BY

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 4 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JAN 2 7 43 PM '43
RECEIVED READING ROOM
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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

234

Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease

Department of Justice

Office of the Assistant to the Attorney General

Washington

January 8, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

In your memorandum of December 28 you inquire whether it is believed that Gerald L. K. Smith's activities are such as to suggest a violation of Federal Statutes and, if so, to advise you to this effect and indicate the theory and statutes on which any prosecution would be based.

As you know, Smith's activities have been a matter of interest to the Criminal Division and the Special War Policies Unit for some months.

Smith's speeches and his publication, The Cross and the Flag, have had a decidedly seditious flavor but Smith seems to have been quite well advised on the extent to which he could safely go in this direction. As a consequence, the Criminal Division and the Special War Policies Unit have agreed that in the absence of some evidence of a direct tie-up with the Axis, a sedition prosecution would not be warranted.

In the various reports furnished by you with respect to Smith there have been several suggestions of a possible connection with the Axis, but nothing has been developed beyond this suggestion.

I understand that while you have maintained a general interest in Smith's activities, you have never undertaken an intensive investigation of him and his connections, largely because you have never been asked to do so and because no specific violations of law have been suggested by the Criminal Division or the Special War Policies Unit.

I believe such an intensive investigation should be made and I am outlining below a few of the leads, most of which have been indicated by various Bureau reports, which I should suppose ought to be pursued.

RECORDED
M 129 & INDEXED
62-43818-180

1. In a report dated June 11, 1942, by Special Agent [redacted] of Detroit, reference is made to a memorandum in the Detroit files of the Bureau (Detroit

3 JAN 12 1943

Letter to Detroit 2/8/43

b7c

EX-10

1. (Cont'd)
file 62-1222) indicating that [redacted] What is this information which [redacted] purports to have?

b7C
b7D

2. Various attempts have been made to establish Smith's membership in the Silver Shirts of America and reports of the Bureau indicate that no records of the Silver Shirts can be located which indicate Smith's membership. In the report of June 11, 1942 referred to above an interview is reported with [redacted] in which [redacted] is reported to have said that Smith's and his wife's membership cards in the Silver Shirts are in possession of [redacted] has this statement been confirmed? If not, I would suggest that [redacted] be questioned concerning this and the cards obtained from him if he has them and is willing to release them.

b7C

3. In a report dated May 23, 1942 by Special Agent [redacted] in Detroit, reference is made by [redacted] both of whom are supposed to be Nazi sympathizers.

b7C
b7D

I would suggest that this lead be developed to ascertain whether any actual connection between Smith and German agents could be established.

4. In this same report of May 23, 1942, [redacted] reports a conversation with Smith in the course of which he said [redacted]

b7C
b7D

A fuller account of this conversation and any further information which this informant may have on this subject would be desirable.

Reference to this informant was made in Mr. Berge's memorandum to you dated December 9, 1942.

5. In a report dated April 27, 1942 by Agent [redacted] of Detroit, reference is made to [redacted] I would suggest that fuller details be obtained from this informant as to his knowledge of Smith's connections with [redacted]

b7C
b7D

180

6. In a report dated September 2, 1942, by Agent [redacted] in Detroit, reference is made by [redacted] who is said to have left Smith in February 1941. [redacted] is said in this report to be residing possibly in Algiers, Louisiana. In a later report of August 12, 1942, [redacted] is said to reside at [redacted] Louisiana. b7c b7D

[redacted] may well have a considerable amount of information concerning Smith's movements and contacts and might be able to give information as to possible German or Axis connections.

7. In a report dated August 28, 1942, by Agent [redacted] in New Orleans, Louisiana, reference is made to some correspondence between Smith and a [redacted] San Antonio, Texas. It is stated that Smith's letter of July 8, 1933, to Fack inquiring how he could communicate with Hitler, together with Fack's replies, are in the files of the San Antonio Field Office of the Bureau. I have previously suggested to Mr. Mumford that these be obtained from the San Antonio Office so that Smith's signature can be verified. It would also be helpful to know more about Dr. Fack and his connections with the German Government. b7c

8. Smith's letter just referred to is said to be signed Gerald L. K. Schmidt and other suggestions have been made that Smith's real name is Schmidt. A request was made by Mr. Berge on November 9, 1942 that the birth records in Pardeeville, Wisconsin, be examined to ascertain Smith's true name. I should like to know the result of this investigation.

9. On one occasion Smith instituted a libel suit against the Washington Herald and on another occasion against the magazine Time. I understand that the attorneys for the Washington Herald, Davies, Richberg, Beebe, Burick & Richardson of Washington, D. C., and the attorneys for Time, Cravath, DeGersdorff, Swaine & Wood, 15 Broad Street, New York City, have extensive files on Smith and I would suggest that the Bureau obtain access to these files to see what material may be included there that is not otherwise known to us.

10. In his memorandum to you dated November 9, 1942, Mr. Berge has requested that [redacted] of Smith, be interviewed and I should appreciate information as to whether [redacted] is able to give any additional information as to Smith's connections and activities. b7c

180

11. By a memorandum dated December 30, 1942, Mr. Rowe has requested certain information concerning Hubert Lucker, a former associate of Smith.

In addition, there is reason to believe that Smith has violated the Corrupt Practices Act in connection with his recent senatorial campaign. I believe the Special War Policies Unit has already requested the Bureau to conduct further investigations in this connection.

C. E. Rhetts
Special Assistant to the
Attorney General

180

JPHa:WMJ

62-43818 -180 February 8, 1943

RECORDED

PERSONAL ATTENTION

SAC, Detroit

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH
COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY
SEDITION

Dear Sir:

Set forth below are pertinent portions of two additional memoranda pertaining to this case which have been received from the Department. As you will observe, these memoranda suggest the desirability of further investigation in this case and advance specific suggestions as to certain information desired:

"In a report dated June 11, 1942, by Special Agent [redacted] of Detroit, reference is made to a memorandum in the Detroit files of the Bureau (Detroit file 62-1222) indicating that [redacted] What is this information which Austin purports to have? b7c b7D

"Various attempts have been made to establish Smith's membership in the Silver Shirts of America and reports of the Bureau indicate that no records of the Silver Shirts can be located which indicate Smith's membership. In the report of June 11, 1942 referred to above an interview is reported with [redacted] in which [redacted] is reported to have said that Smith's and his wife's membership cards in the Silver Shirts are in possession of [redacted] Has this statement been confirmed? If not, I would suggest that [redacted] be questioned concerning this and the cards obtained from him if he has them and is willing to release them. b7c

"In a report dated May 23, 1942 by Special Agent [redacted] in Detroit, reference is made by [redacted] both of whom are supposed to be nazi sympathizers. b7c b7D

"I would suggest that this lead be developed to ascertain whether any actual connection between Smith and German agents could be established.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. F. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Clavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. I
Mr. T

COMM
MAILED 9
★ FEB 1 2 1943 PM
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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DATE 2/17/93 BY SP-8BTJ/mc

61 FEB 15 1943

ALL b7c b7D

"In this same report of May 23, 1942, [redacted] reports a conversation with Smith in the course of which he said [redacted]. b7c b7D

"A fuller account of this conversation and any further information which this informant may have on this subject would be desirable.

"Reference to this informant was made in Mr. Berge's memorandum to you dated December 9, 1942.

"In a report dated April 27, 1942 by Agent [redacted] of Detroit, reference is made to [redacted] I would suggest that fuller details be obtained from this informant as to his knowledge of Smith's connections with [redacted] b7c b7D

"In a report dated September 2, 1942, by Agent [redacted] in Detroit, reference is made to [redacted] who is said to have left Smith in February 1941. [redacted] is said in this report to be residing possibly in Algiers, Louisiana. In a later report of August 12, 1942, [redacted] is said to reside at [redacted] Louisiana. b7c b7D

[redacted] may well have a considerable amount of information concerning Smith's movements and contacts and might be able to give information as to possible German or Axis connections. b7c

b7c

"In a report dated August 28, 1942, by Agent [redacted] in New Orleans, Louisiana, reference is made to some correspondence between Smith and a Dr. Hugo Fack, 309 Madison Street, San Antonio, Texas. It is stated that Smith's letter of July 8, 1933, to Fack inquiring how he could communicate with Hitler, together with Fack's replies, are in the files of the San Antonio Field Office of the Bureau. I have previously suggested to Mr. Mumford that these be obtained from the San Antonio Office so that Smith's signature can be verified. It would also be helpful to know more about Dr. Fack and his connections with the German Government.

"Smith's letter just referred to is said to be signed Gerald L. K. Schmidt and other suggestions have been made that Smith's real name is Schmidt. A request was made by Mr. Berge on November 9, 1942 that the birth records in Pardeeville, Wisconsin, be examined to ascertain Smith's true name. I should like to know the result of this investigation.

"On one occasion Smith instituted a libel suit against the Washington Herald and on another occasion against the magazine Time. I understand that the attorneys for the Washington Herald, Davies, Richberg, Beebe, Burick & Richardson of Washington, D. C., and the attorneys for Time, Cravath, DeGersdorff, Swaine & Wood, 15 Broad Street, New York City, have extensive

140

files on Smith and I would suggest that the Bureau obtain access to these files to see what material may be included there that is not otherwise known to us.

"In his memorandum to you dated November 9, 1942, Mr. Berge has requested that [redacted] interviewed and I would appreciate information as to whether [redacted] of Smith, be [redacted] is able to give any additional information as to Smith's connections and activities.

"By a memorandum dated December 30, 1942, Mr. Rowe has requested certain information concerning Hubert Lucker, a former associate of Smith."

b7c

- - - - - - - - -

"The Michigan General Election Act, Act 351 of 1925, Part 5, Chapter II, Section 4 requires every candidate, within ten days after any primary election to file in the office of the county clerk of the county in which such candidate resides a statement of his contributions and disbursements, the name of the person from whom received, etc. It is reported that Gerald L. K. Smith filed such a statement in connection with the Michigan Republican Primary Election held in September, 1942. Smith's last reported residence is 1753 Seyburn, Detroit, Michigan, and it is probable that his statement would be filed in the county embracing that area. It is requested that you procure and forward to this Unit a complete copy of any statement filed by Smith in this connection.

"Information at hand indicates that after his defeat in the Primary Election, Smith conducted a 'sticker' campaign in the general election. It is further requested that you furnish . . . . available information regarding this campaign, with special reference to any announcement by Smith subsequent to the Primary Election that his candidacy would continue, and to any part taken by Smith or his associates in printing and distributing stickers. This information is desired in order to ascertain whether or not Smith was a 'candidate' at the election within the meaning of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act of 1925.

". . . . . it is suggested that you institute an investigation along the lines set forth above. In this connection it is thought that stickers may have been printed by the Merchant's Press, Detroit, operated by Adalbert Jungbert, who has printed recent issues of The Cross and the Flag."

Elsewhere in its memoranda the Department evidenced considerable interest in this case and definitely expressed the opinion that it appears to have such potentialities as to merit a continued and more extensive investigation.

From the tenor of the memoranda set forth above, as well as previous correspondence, it would appear that the Department in considering Smith's

activities has in mind the possibility of establishing a violation under the Sedition Statutes or possibly under the Federal Corrupt Practices Act. In considering the significance of Smith's activities under the Sedition Statutes it further appears that the Department is desirous of thoroughly probing the possibility that Smith may be at present, or has been in the past to some extent, under the influence of Axis representatives or persons or organizations in sympathy with the Axis. Proof of this would not be legally prerequisite under the Sedition Statutes if the other requisite elements could be shown, but, of course, it would have considerable significance.

In view of the definite interest in this case lately displayed by the Department, you should make arrangements to afford its investigation continuous and preferred attention. Smith's publications and all of his public utterances, both in your district and elsewhere, should be covered and all expressions seemingly having significance under the Sedition Statutes should be reported. Details as to the information furnished your office by [redacted] should be made known to the Bureau by letter as in the past, but it is also incumbent upon your office to appropriately summarize and set forth in report form all information of pertinence secured through the services of this informant. Obviously, the reports should be worded in a careful manner and should set forth only that part of the information made available by this informant which has or appears to have pertinence to a possible violation of the Sedition Statutes or other statutes under which the investigation may, in the future, be carried out. From the viewpoint of investigation your problem is, of course, to substantiate pertinent information secured from this informant by evidence or information from other sources which is of such a nature as could be introduced in testimonial form if prosecution is undertaken against this subject at some future date. b7d

With reference to the investigation requested by the Department under the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, your attention is invited to Sections 241 through 256 of Title 2, United States Code. From the phraseology of the Department's memoranda, it appears that it is desirous first of securing a copy of the statement filed by Smith in connection with his primary campaign as required by Michigan State law. This statement should, of course, indicate the sources contributing financially to Smith in connection with his campaign. Second, it would seem that the Department is desirous of establishing sufficient information to show that Smith at the general election was in fact a "candidate" and consequently under Section 246 of Title 2, United States Code, subject to the filing of a further statement. The suggestion is, of course, that Smith's "sticker" campaign made him in effect a candidate subject to this requirement.

As I have indicated above, I expect this case to be afforded continuous and preferred attention and a report should be submitted by your office at least once each month. In setting out leads for auxiliary offices, your reports should be accompanied by letters advising of the importance of this case and the absolute necessity of giving the leads set forth prompt and careful attention.

Very truly yours,

RD

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CC-285

JPHa:WMJ
12-26-42

Date:

To: Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: GERALD L. K. SMITH
COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY
SEDITION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/1/82 BY SP8BTJMC

For your information and possible assistance in your consideration of this case, I wish to advise that under date of December 26, 1942, photostatic copies of the following listed material were transmitted to the Division of Records:

The October - November, 1942, issue of "The Cross and the Flag".

A booklet entitled, "War Mongers and the Threat of War", by Gerald L. K. Smith.

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-43818-181

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 30 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED READING ROOM
DEC 28 10 38 AM '42

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 8
DEC 28 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN MILWAUKEE FILE NO. 100-4766

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN	12-30-42	11-12-42	[redacted] [redacted]/by b7c

TITLE
GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, a/k/a Gerald L. K. Smith, alias Gerald L. K. Schmidt;
THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION

CHARACTER OF CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY
SEDITION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] dislikes Subject; does not know source of his income, and believes HENRY FORD gave Subject an automobile; however, considers SMITH to be true American who has just been mislead. [redacted] worked for Subject at one time and Subject had told him not to question his source of income. [redacted] believes Subject's money comes from his radio work.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted], dated 10-21-42 at Indianapolis, Indiana. b7c

DETAILS: An RUC report was submitted on 12-3-42 by Special Agent [redacted] Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The status of this report was shown as RUC in error inasmuch as the lead in the reference report of Special Agent [redacted] Indianapolis, Ind., 10-21-42, had not been covered. This lead has now been covered and investigative results are set forth below. b7c

At [redacted] b7c, b7D

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10/1/82 BY SP8 [illegible]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [illegible] IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

62-43218-182

RECORDED & INDEXED

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
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3 - Detroit
2 - Milwaukee

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83 OCT 13 1964

56 JAN 18 1943

RECEIVED 1943

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

[redacted]

[redacted] advised that he disliked SMITH mainly because of his political ideas and because he was linked up with HUEY LONG, whom [redacted] said was a virtual dictator in New Orleans. He has no idea and SMITH never told him just what the COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION was. He also advised that SMITH made a point of never mentioning his source of income to anyone in [redacted] He believed that SMITH is very closely connected with HENRY FORD as the last time he saw the Subject, which was approximately two years ago, he was driving a Lincoln Zephur, and made statements that lead [redacted] to believe that FORD had given him the car.

[redacted] also advised that he had had literature such as copies of the "Cross and Flag" sent to him by SMITH, but that he had hardly read any of them but the first issue of the "Cross and Flag." This he had read rather thoroughly and showed to his friends, and all of them were in complete disagreement with SMITH'S political ideas. He had not kept any of the literature sent to him by SMITH.

[redacted] stated that he considers SMITH to be a true American who has just been mislead. He concluded his statements by advising that, frankly, he thinks everything that SMITH does is done for the "benefit of GERALD L. K. SMITH, alone, and if any man gets in his way, he will walk over him."

[redacted] During that summer he stated that SMITH flew to several large cities throughout the country, where he addressed large audiences. SMITH attended both the COUGHLIN and TOWNSEND conventions in Cleveland, Ohio, that year, according to [redacted]

[redacted] the Subject had made it plain to him that they were not to question the source of his income and, since that time, they have wondered where he gets his money. They think it is possible that he is living on the money that he is presently making in his radio work. [redacted]

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

ALL
b7C, b7D

Department of Justice

Office of the Assistant to the Attorney General

Washington

December 22, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Attention: Mr. Mumford

In response to your memorandum of December 15 to Mr. Rowe regarding the reports which the Federal Bureau of Investigation has transmitted to the Department on Gerald L. K. Smith, I am listing below three reports which I have been unable to locate:

1. Report of Special Agent [redacted] at Washington, D. C., June 4, 1942, transmitted to Assistant Attorney General Berge June 11, 1942. 83

2. Report of Special Agent [redacted] of Indianapolis, Indiana, on October 21, 1942, transmitted to the Division of Records November 3, 1942. 145 b2c

3. Report of Special Agent [redacted] at Atlanta, Georgia, October 20, 1942, transmitted to the Division of Records November 3, 1942. 144

If you would furnish me with an additional copy of each of these reports as soon as possible, I would appreciate it.

C. E. Rhetts
Special Assistant to the
Attorney General

memo to Rowe
attention: Rhetts
12/26/42

RECORDED 62-43818 183
F B
16 JAN 2 1943

JPHa:WMJ
12-26-42

RECORDED 62-43818-183

DEC 28 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JAMES ROWE, JR.
THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Attention: Mr. C. E. Rhetts

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10/1/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/mc

RE: GERALD L. K. SMITH
COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
SEDITION

Pursuant to the request expressed in Mr. C. E. Rhetts' memorandum of December 22, 1942, an additional copy of each of the three reports listed below was transmitted to the Division of Records under date of December 26, 1942.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] submitted in connection with the above-entitled matter at Washington, D. C., on June 4, 1942.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] submitted in connection with the above-entitled case at Atlanta, Georgia, on October 20, 1942.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] submitted in connection with the above-entitled matter at Indianapolis, Indiana, on October 21, 1942.

If, on the basis of information presently available concerning this subject, you believe that his activities are such as to suggest a violation of any Federal Statute over which this Bureau has investigative jurisdiction, I shall appreciate your so advising me and further indicating the theory and statutes on which any prosecution in this matter would be based. If this Bureau is informed concerning this, any additional investigation which is necessary may be carried out with greater facility and accuracy.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr Tolson
Mr E. A. Tamm
Mr Clegg
Mr Glavin
Mr Ladd
Mr Nichols
Mr Rosen
Mr Tracy
Mr Carson
Mr Coffey
Mr Hendon
Mr Kramer
Mr McGuire
Mr Harbo
Mr Quinn Tamm
Mr Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DEC 28 1942
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214
56 JAN 20 1943
344

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN K.C. FILE NO. 100-3598

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI	12-23-42	11-18; 12-2, 14-42	[redacted] b7c [redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, aka Gerald L. K. Smith THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION	INTERNAL SECURITY SEDITION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [redacted] of the Herald Publishing Company, Newton, Kansas, informed that his records reflect that GERALD B. WINROD, of Wichita, Kansas, in March, 1942, placed the order for the first printing of the booklet entitled "Hoop of Steel" and left instructions that the booklets be delivered directly to GERALD L. K. SMITH at Detroit, Michigan. GERALD B. WINROD, in statement to [redacted] indicated that the utmost collaboration existed between subject and GERALD B. WINROD. WINROD also claimed to have assisted subject in set-up of subject's magazine "The Cross and Flag". b7c b7D

- R U C -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated August 11, 1942 at Kansas City, Missouri and letter from the Detroit Field Division dated August 18, 1942. b7c

DETAILS: AT WICHITA, KANSAS b7c b7D

[redacted], who has previously furnished information concerning the activities of GERALD B. WINROD, was contacted to determine whether she had any information which would indicate that there was collaboration between subject and GERALD B. WINROD. She informed that she knew that GERALD WINROD had made several trips to Detroit,

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Dwight Brantley SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

62-43818-184

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JAN 1 1943

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

Michigan in the past several months of ostensibly for the purpose of carrying on evangelistic meetings, howeve[redacted] was unable to furnish any information specifically pertaining to GERALD L. K. SMITH.

In view of the fact that it is known that [redacted] of the Herald Publishing Company, 605 East Second Street, Newton, Kansas, had for several months prior to June 15, 1942 printed "The Defender" and other literature distributed by GERALD B. WINROD of the Defender Publishing Company, Wichita, Kansas. [redacted] was contacted in an effort to develop information showing the relationship between subject, GERALD L.K. SMITH and Reverend GERALD B. WINROD.

[redacted] informed that on March 26, 1942 the Reverend GERALD B. WINROD placed an order for the first printing in the amount of 2,000 copies of a booklet entitled "Hoop of Steel", the author of which was GERALD L. K. SMITH. [redacted] stated that his records further disclosed that on April 15, 1942 a second printing was ordered of 1,000 copies of the same booklet, but that this last order came directly from GERALD L. K. SMITH at Detroit, Michigan.

[redacted] stated that when GERALD B. WINROD first gave the order for the printing of the "Hoop of Steel" he instructed [redacted] to send the invoices and the finished booklets directly to GERALD L. K. SMITH in the Industrial Bank Building, Detroit, Michigan. [redacted] stated that he complied with the order furnished him by WINROD on March 26, 1942, and with the second order of April 15, 1942 received directly from GERALD L. K. SMITH, and that the booklets printed on both occasions had been forwarded to GERALD L. K. SMITH as directed. [redacted] further informed that neither WINROD nor GERALD L. K. SMITH had made any payment for the booklets which had been printed and delivered.

With regard to the relationship existing between GERALD L. K. SMITH and GERALD B. WINROD, [redacted] informed that on March 26, 1942 when he inquired of GERALD B. WINROD as to the financial stability of GERALD L. K. SMITH, that WINROD vouched for a reliability of SMITH and further informed [redacted] that he (Winrod) had assisted GERALD L. K. SMITH in setting up his organization; that he had gone into detail with SMITH, explaining the administration details, particularly with the manner in successfully making collection.

[redacted] stated that in addition to assisting GERALD L. K. SMITH in the mechanical and organizational set-up of "The Cross and

AW b7c, b7D

Flag", a magazine published by GERALD L. K. SMITH, WINROD also asserted that he had further collaborated with SMITH.

[redacted] stated that in his opinion there existed between GERALD L. K. SMITH and GERALD B. WINROD a state of utmost collaboration which included editorial assistance to SMITH by WINROD.

[redacted] further stated that he recalls, that in several instances, articles supposing to have been written by GERALD L. K. SMITH, were published in The Defender, WINROD's magazine.

[redacted] stated that immediately following the indictment of GERALD B. WINROD by the Grand Jury at Washington, D. C., he stopped worked on an order consisting of several thousand subscription blanks that GERALD B. WINROD had ordered. This order had been placed with the Herald Publishing Company on July 3, 1942 by WINROD and after WINROD had been informed that work was being stopped on his order he threatened suit against [redacted] unless the order was completed. [redacted] stated that thereafter, upon advice from his attorney, he completed this order sometime in August of 1942 but since that time he has had no further connection with GERALD B. WINROD nor has he published any of WINROD's booklets, pamphlets or literature.

[redacted] expressed his willingness to be of assistance in any manner possible in connection with this matter.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

ALL b7c, b7D

JPHa:MIP
1/8/43
RECORDED 62-43818-[redacted] 184

Date:

To: Mr. Wendell Berge
Assistant Attorney General

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: GERALD L. K. SMITH
THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY
SEDITION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/1/82 BY SP-8BTJAC

This is to advise you that under date of January 6, 1943, copies of the following reports submitted in this case were transmitted to the Division of Records:

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated December 3, 1942, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, entitled "Gerald Lyman Kenneth Smith, aka Gerald L. K. Smith, alias Gerald L. K. Schmidt; The Committee of One Million; Internal Security; Sedition."

b7c

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated December 23, 1942, at Kansas City, Missouri, entitled "Gerald Lyman Kenneth Smith, aka Gerald L. K. Smith; The Committee of One Million; Internal Security; Sedition."

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CC - Mr. James Rowe, Jr.
Assistant to the Attorney General

Attention: Mr. C. E. Rhetts

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
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JAN 9 1943 P.M.
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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FEB 1 1943

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT DETROIT

FILE NO. 100-8486

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	1/18/43	10/30;12/16, 19/42	[redacted] [redacted] mjc

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, also known as Gerald L. K. Smith, alias Gerald L. K. Schmidt; THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION	INTERNAL SECURITY SEDITION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Subject said to be strongly anti-Semitic and to have been one of the organizers of the Silver Shirt movement, but to be interested primarily in furthering his own interests and is accused of endeavoring to control organizations for that purpose. Is said to be unscrupulous regarding finances of organizations with which he is associated.

- P -

b7c

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated August 28, 1942, at New Orleans.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10/1/82 BY SP1 [illegible]

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

b7c

memo to Rowe & Berge 2/17/43 [illegible]

This is a joint report of the writer and Special Agent [redacted] [redacted] of the law firm of DAVIES, RICHBERG, BEEBE, BUSICK & RICHARDSON, 815 Fifteenth Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., advised that at one time his firm had represented Senator HUEY LONG in actions against newspapers, but that they had never represented any Washington newspaper in an action brought by GERALD L. K. SMITH or any of HUEY LONG's associates. He stated that they had no knowledge of any suit or action brought by GERALD L. K. SMITH in which their firm had been interested.

b7c
b7D

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
[signature]		62-143818 + 125

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2 - Washington Field
2 - New Orleans

CDF 1cc Div Rec. 2/17/43 [illegible]

2 JAN 19 1943

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[redacted] and that as such he had first met GERALD L. K. SMITH about a year before Senator LONG died. He said that those closest to Senator LONG had not liked SMITH because they felt that SMITH's motives were not entirely pure, and that he was interested in using Senator LONG to build up a political organization of his own, or was interested in putting himself in a position of importance in Senator LONG's "Share-The-Wealth" organization so that he could take the "Share-The-Wealth" clubs over and promote them for his own welfare. He stated that as a matter of fact after Senator LONG's death SMITH had attempted to take over the "Share-The-Wealth" clubs and continue the organization on a profit making basis, but that [redacted] had refused to turn over the files containing the address of members of the "Share-The-Wealth" clubs to SMITH, and although there had been newspaper publicity sponsored by SMITH to the effect that he had been appointed leader of the "Share-The-Wealth" organization, he was never able to secure control over the organization and gradually interest in the organization diminished to the point where it was not in existence at all. He stated that SMITH was a rabble rousing type of speaker who was said to have been a preacher at one time, and that Senator LONG had used SMITH as an organizer in connection with the formation of "Share-The-Wealth" Clubs, but that SMITH was not content to take any subordinate position in the program and wanted to be the leader; and that during the last few months when SMITH was associated with Senator LONG, there were several controversies with SMITH regarding the plans for the organization because SMITH wanted to set the thing up on a profit sharing basis.

[redacted] said that he did not know a great deal about SMITH's background, but that he understood that SMITH had been one of the organizers of the Silver Shirt movement and had been associated with WILLIAM PELLEY in this effort. According to [redacted] most of SMITH's efforts in connection with the Silver Shirt movement had been around Birmingham, Alabama. He stated he did not believe that SMITH had any loyalty for any political ideals or that he had any patriotic convictions along political and social lines, but that he was extremely interested in what happened to GERALD L. K. SMITH, and that he attempted to use Senator LONG's "Share-The-Wealth" organization as a political stepping stone, and thatin his opinion he was trying to do the same thing in connection with his "Committee of One Million." He stated that on one occasion he had attempted to associate himself with Father COUGHLIN, but that this association had not matured. He stated that he recalled there had been some talk to the effect that SMITH had been ousted from the Silver Shirt movement under a cloud connected with a controversy over money, and added that SMITH was rather unscrupulous in handling the money of organizations to which he belonged. He stated that those who would know more about SMITH's activities while associated with Senator LONG would be [redacted]

who has already been interviewed by the New Orleans Office, and [redacted] of New Orleans or Baton Rouge, Louisiana. He stated that any one in New Orleans could put agents in touch with [redacted] He also stated that one Captain GEORGE MAINS of Washington, who could be located through Senator THOMAS' office, might be able to give some further information on SMITH. b7c

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [redacted] b7c

[redacted] stated that he had been acquainted with the late Senator HUEY P. LONG for about twenty years, and that he had become one of LONG's closest advisers, and that many times LONG's followers would come to him and ask him to warn LONG of some dangerous situation which they were afraid to discuss with LONG because of his violent temper. The informant stated that in his opinion LONG was one of the most brilliant statesmen that the United States had had in the past twenty-five years. LONG was building up a tremendous political organization through his "Share-The-Wealth" clubs, and that unquestionably LONG, in his opinion, would have been the President of the United States had he lived. Informant pointed out that had LONG been elected President he would have changed the course of American history and the United States would not now be engaged in a war. Throughout his remarks informant demonstrated a rather strong isolationist view point. Informant advised that he had heard of GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH for several years through his association with the late Senator LONG, but that he had never met him until the latter part of 1939, when he was invited to accompany SMITH and another to dinner at a restaurant on Connecticut Avenue in Washington, D. C. Informant stated that SMITH had learned of informant's long association with Senator LONG and desired to talk with him concerning political matters and to seek his advice relative to the political campaign he was then conducting in Michigan for Senator. Informant stated that he was not favorably impressed with SMITH, but treated him cordially because he wished to develop him as a source of information and particularly because he had heard that SMITH had some excellent contacts with officials of the Ford Motor Company in Detroit. Informant stated that SMITH is strongly anti-Semitic, and that it is possible that he may be sincere in this regard, that is, he may feel that he is performing a patriotic service in his anti-Semitic campaign. However, he believed SMITH to be unscrupulous, particularly in the matter of his finances, and that he is most likely to use his anti-Semitic campaign as a means to collect contributions for his organization known as "The Committee of One Million." Informant stated that he had heard the late Senator LONG speak of SMITH indicating that he had picked up SMITH solely because he was a good stump speaker, and LONG had used him to organize the "Share-The-Wealth" clubs. LONG did not regard SMITH highly, except as a speaker, and that LONG had indicated that SMITH was not a leader and was valuable only so long as he had some one to tell him what to do. After LONG's assassination, SMITH endeavored to take over the "Share-The-Wealth" clubs, but lacking the qualities of a leader, he failed and the clubs have now disintegrated. b7D

Informant stated that he had never heard of SMITH's filing any kind of a suit against the Washington Times-Herald or the Hearst Publications, and that he had never heard of an attorney by the name of [redacted], and that he had no knowledge of any investigation conducted by representatives or employees of the Hearst newspapers into the background of SMITH. b7c

Informant stated that he had never heard of SMITH's being connected with the German-American Bund, the Silver Shirts of America, or WILLIAM W. PELLEY, or any other alleged Fascist leader in this country. He stated that he was of the opinion that SMITH was too clever to become affiliated with anything German or Fascist, and that SMITH was the type of person who could not be subservient to any one for any length of time. However, informant advised that in his opinion SMITH was unscrupulous and would probably stoop to almost anything that would better his financial position if he could do so without involving himself criminally.

- PENDING -

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE NEW ORLEANS FIELD DIVISION

AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Will locate [redacted] through inquiries of prominent people in political life in New Orleans or Baton Rouge and ascertain from [redacted] what he knows concerning the connections and background of subject. b7c

THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will endeavor to locate Captain GEORGE MAINS through the office of Senator THOMAS of Oklahoma, and ascertain from Captain MAINS what he knows concerning the activities, background and associations of subject.

IDENTITY OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

[redacted]

b7c,b7D

JPHa:rb
2/17/43
62-43818-185

RECORDED

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
MR. JAMES ROWE, JR.

Attention: Mr. C. E. Rhetts

RE: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, with aliases
INTERNAL SECURITY - SEDITION

For your information, I wish to advise that a copy of a further report received in connection with the investigation of this case and submitted by Special Agent [redacted] dated January 18, 1943, at Washington, D. C., was transmitted to the Division of Records under date of February 17, 1943.

b7c

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/1/82 BY SP-8BTJ/mlm

cc Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
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FEB 19 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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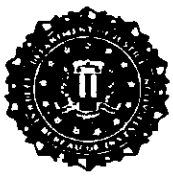
FEB 18 5 34 PM '43
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Detroit, Michigan
January 18, 1943

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/30/82 BY

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH, with aliases
COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY - G
CUSTODIAL DETENTION
(Bureau file 62-43818)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letters dated December 10, 1942 and December 15, 1942 setting forth memoranda received from the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice requesting certain additional investigation in the above captioned matter. Most of the leads suggested therein are being set out in a forth-coming report. However, some of the suggestions contained therein require only passing comment.

With regard to the investigation by Internal Revenue agents into the alleged fraudulent Federal Income Tax returns of SMITH, it has been ascertained from [redacted] whose identity is known to you, that the investigation is now in progress. It is believed that the Internal Revenue investigators are delving into the income and expenditures of the "Committee of One Million" and "The Federation of Americanization of Michigan Incorporated." It is not expected that the results of that investigation will be available to the Detroit Field Office. It is respectfully suggested that the Department of Justice might contact the Treasury Department at some time in the future to ascertain the results of that investigation. b7D

GERALD L. K. SMITH's birth record and true name were ascertained and set forth in the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated December 3, 1942 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. b7C

The interview with [redacted] was duly reported by Special Agent [redacted] on September 2, 1942 at Detroit, Michigan. b7C

RECORDED & INDEXED
EX-42
62 43818-186

With regard to Bureau letter dated December 15, 1942, it has been ascertained from [redacted], whose identity is known to you, that HUBERT BLOCKER has been in very close contact with GERALD L. K. b7D

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83 OCT 13 1964

FEB 19 1943

SE

want reg sent to Internal Rev Dept Treasury Dept only

Letter to the Director
January 18, 1943

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH, was
COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY - G
CUSTODIAL DETENTION
(Bureau file 62-43818)

K. SMITH and there is not any reason to believe that their association has been disrupted in any way. It has not been deemed adviseable up to the present time to interview LUCKER for information concerning SMITH's contacts and activities.

As previously reported [redacted] is presently commissioned as a Lt. Commander of the United States Navy and is believed to be at sea. Furthermore, it has appeared from the interview with [redacted] that [redacted] was merely a socialite whose name was used innocently because Michigan Law required three incorporators and SMITH did not want his own name used. [redacted] explained it was opinion that [redacted] knew absolutely nothing about GERALD SMITH's activities. b7c b7D

Very truly yours,

JOHN S. BUGAS, SAC

[redacted]evn b7c
62-1126

CC-286

JPHa:AJB

RECORDED 62-43818-187

Date: February 3, 1943

TO: SAC, Detroit

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10/1/82 BY SP-8B00

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: Gerald L. K. Smith, Committee of One Million; Internal Security; Sedition

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

For your information and assistance in connection with the investigation of this case, there is enclosed a photostatic copy of a three-page press release purportedly issued by the subject on January 10, 1943.

The original of this press release was made available to the Bureau by the Honorable Homer T. Bone of the United States Senate and presumably it was received by him in the mails.

In your investigation of this matter you should determine whether subject's meeting of January 10, 1943, as described in the press release, was actually held and if so, what transpired at this gathering.

Enclosure

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
RECEIVED READING ROOM
FEB 3 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

61 FEB 8 1943

GLO:vj
RECORDED 62-43818 — 187

January 28, 1943

EX-23

Honorable Homer T. Bone
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

This will acknowledge your recent reference to this Bureau of a copy of a press release signed by Gerald L. K. Smith.

The content of this matter has been carefully noted by me and will be afforded appropriate consideration by this Bureau.

I want you to know that I sincerely appreciate your interest in making this material available to me.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F. B. I.
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 28 1 53 PM '43

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 2
JAN 28 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2-3-43 Ltr to Detroit

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DATE 10/1/82 BY SP-8 [illegible]

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JAN 28 11 45 AM '43

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

_____ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____ _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

_____

_____

☒ For your information: Per your March 18, 1982 letter this enclosure was not xeroxed for release.

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
62-43818 - 187 Enclosure

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

JPHa:MIP
Date: 62-43818

January 18, 1943

To: SAC, Detroit

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/1/82 BY SP-BBTC/MC

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: GERALD L. K. SMITH
COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY - SEDITION

Under date of December 10, 1942, the Bureau addressed a letter to the Indianapolis Office, with copies designated for your Office, advising that the Department had requested that an inquiry be made as to the circumstances [redacted] You will recall that you were told that the Department's memorandum indicated that it had received information to the effect that [redacted]

On December 15, 1942, the Indianapolis Field Division in reply to the Bureau's inquiry addressed a letter to the Bureau setting forth the results of [redacted] an interview with [redacted] and the results of an interview had with [redacted] of the Ford Motor Company at Indianapolis. In its letter the Indianapolis Office stated that all of this information was forwarded to your Office on October 19, 1942.

RECORDED 62-43818-188

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Cl[redacted]
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavi[redacted]
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichol[redacted]
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hend[redacted]
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

In this connection you will recall that [redacted] stated that [redacted] told him he had gone to Indianapolis as a representative and employee of the Ford Motor Company for the purpose of conducting an investigation of [redacted] and since June, 1941, a part of the Navy personnel at the time [redacted] met [redacted] the former was in possession of a letter of introduction from [redacted] of the Ford Motor Company at Detroit, Michigan.

In order that complete information may be developed as to [redacted] activities during the period [redacted] it is desired that [redacted] or one of your Office's established contacts at the Ford Motor Company be interviewed for the purpose of securing details leading up to and surrounding [redacted] trip to Indianapolis, as well as the purpose of the investigation being conducted by [redacted] at Indianapolis. It

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 21 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

53 JAN 29 1943

ALL b7c, b7D

should, of course, be made clear to the official interviewed that this inquiry is being carried out at the request of the Department which is desirous of securing complete information as to [redacted]

It is further desired that your Office make general inquiry of [redacted]

b2
b7D

You are instructed to handle this matter promptly and to submit your findings in letter form.

J. EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Detroit - Michigan
January 22, 1943

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Framan
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

[redacted]

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH;
INTERNAL SECURITY - G;
CUSTODIAL DETENTION, SEDITIO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/1/82 BY [illegible]

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that the following additional information has been received from [redacted] whose identity is known to you: b7D

SMITH has been concerned recently over the fact that his son, GERALD SMITH, JR., has left home. Young SMITH has been working at various stores and war plants for short periods of time and living in cheap hotels. His Local Draft Board ordered him to report for a physical examination, and when GERALD SMITH, SR., heard of this, he thought it might be beneficial for his son to be inducted into the Army. He made an inquiry at the Local Draft Board and ascertained that his son might be inducted into the Army some time after February 1, 1943.

Informant stated definitely that GERALD L. K. SMITH was responsible for the picketing of the Detroit Athletic Club on January 13, 1943, when CLARENCE STREIT, author of "Union Now," and advocate of Internationalism, addressed the members of the Detroit Athletic Club. Informant stated that Mr. SMITH himself inquired about the contemplated address and was advised that the President of the Speakers' Committee of the Detroit Athletic Club was Mr. HUGHES. Mrs. SMITH informed the City Editor of the Detroit News immediately before the picketing started that STREIT'S lecture at the Detroit Athletic Club was about to be picketed. She stated that she had been informed that the picketers would be the same group of people that had picketed Lord HALIFAX on his visit to Detroit last year.

RECORDED INDEXED 0150 62-43518-189

SMITH'S followers at the time of the picketing distributed numerous circulars criticizing CLARENCE STREIT'S plan as set forth in "Union Now." These pamphlets were written by and distributed through the Women's Committee Against Communism of New York City, New York. Informant stated that Mrs. GERALD L. K. SMITH herself

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83 OCT 13 1964

led the picket line and that the other women were recruited from the ranks of the Mothers of America by Mrs. MURRAY KNOWLES. Mrs. KNOWLES explained to Mrs. SMITH that the Mothers of America were picketing individually and not as an organization.

GERALD L. K. SMITH has continued his contacts with Mr. COFFMAN, who is aiding SMITH in his organization of his America First Party. Mr. COFFMAN reported that he had contacted a [redacted] with whom he talked about automobile tires and as a result [redacted] sent a wire direct to HENRY FORD. Mr. COFFMAN requested SMITH to see HENRY FORD and advise him that [redacted] was sincere and that the telegram was sent as a result of [redacted] conversations with COFFMAN. SMITH promised to contact HENRY FORD. b7c

SMITH has again maintained his contact with Captain EARL SOUTHARD of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Chicago, Illinois. Captain SOUTHARD complimented SMITH for causing a sensation by picketing CLARENCE STREIT at the Detroit Athletic Club. Captain SOUTHARD stated that he assisted in the writing of the pamphlet which was put out by the Womens' Committee Against Communism of New York City, New York. Captain SOUTHARD confided in SMITH that he wrote a letter denouncing any attempt at World Government and that the letter was written on the stationery of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Captain SOUTHARD told SMITH that he was going to be court-martialed again by the Veterans of Foreign Wars for having written such a criticism on the official stationery of the organization.

Informant further advised that SMITH has registered as a tradename "The America First Party" with the Clerk of Wayne County Court in Detroit, Michigan. He has established as his headquarters for the America First Party his own offices at 2006 Industrial Bank Building, Detroit, Michigan.

Informant reported that the investigation by Internal Revenue Agents of SMITH'S allegedly fraudulent income tax returns for the years 1936 to 1941 inclusive is still in progress and continues to be a source of annoyance to SMITH and his manager, BERNARD DOMAN.

Informant stated that SMITH is maintaining contact with HUBERT LUCKER and has also been attempting to get in touch with [redacted] b7c

Informant advised that SMITH started on his tour, which Informant had previously advised of, on January 15, 1943. After making speeches in Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, SMITH expected to return to Detroit and hold an open meeting on January 24, 1943, at the Maccabees Building at 2:30 in the afternoon. This meeting would be a public meeting in the name of the America First Party.

Letter to the Director: January 22, 1943

Informant advised that SMITH'S meeting in Chicago, Illinois, was successful since over 1,000 people attended. Subscriptions to SMITH'S magazine to the extent of more than $100 were received at the Chicago meeting by SMITH.

During SMITH'S absence from the City, BERNARD DOMAN, SMITH'S manager, succeeded in obtaining a "B" Gasoline Ration Book for SMITH.

SMITH is continuing to maintain contact with Reverend E. J. ROLLINGS of Detroit, Michigan, and on January 8, 1943, ROLLINGS advised SMITH'S manager, DOMAN, that he had an important message from Wichita, Kansas, undoubtedly referring to GERALD B. WINROD of Wichita, Kansas.

Very truly yours,

[redacted] b7c

62-1126

JOHN S. BUGAS
Special Agent in Charge

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Detroit, Michigan
January 18, 1943

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH, with aliases
COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY - G
CUSTODIAL DETENTION
(Bureau file 62-43818)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated December 10, 1942 to the Special Agent in Charge at Indianapolis, Indiana, of which a copy was sent to the Detroit Office with a request that the Detroit Office should check records available in Detroit, Michigan to ascertain [redacted] She said she had no additional information.

b7c
b7D

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/21/82 BY SP-8BTJ/mk

Very truly yours,

John S. Bugas

JOHN S. BUGAS, SAC

[redacted]:evn
62-1126 b7c

FOR DEFENSE
BUY
UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

RECORDED

62-43818-790
F B
15 JAN 1943

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83 OCT 13 1964

FEB 3 1943

Federal Bureau of Investigati

United States Department of Justice

900 Standard Building
Cleveland, Ohio
January 19 1943

AWP:mmr
100-7463

Director, FBI

RE: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, Was;
COMMITTEE OF 1,000,000;
Internal Security - G;
Custodial Detention;
Sedition

Dear Sir:

b7c

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated May 23, 1942 at Detroit, Michigan wherein was set forth a lead for the Cleveland Field Division to investigate the character and background of Mrs. DAVID STANLEY and the organization known as "The United Mothers of America".

Mrs. DAVID STANLEY was one of the founders of "The United Mothers of America" and has been its only president, which position she has continued to hold up to the present time.

This organization has been the subject of an independent investigation conducted by the Cleveland Office and reported under the caption "United Mothers of America; SEDITION". Background information on both the organization and Mrs. DAVID STANLEY, as its president, appeared in the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated July 23, 1942 at Cleveland, Ohio. A review of this indicates that the Detroit Office received copies thereof and is therefore in possession of the information requested in their lead set forth in the above-captioned matter. b7c

This matter is therefore being considered by this office as referred upon completion to the office of origin.

Very truly yours,

L. V. Boardman

LELAND V. BOARDMAN
Special Agent in Charge

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 10/1/82 BY SP. [illegible]

CC: 2-Detroit

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62-42217-191

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EX-11

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Detroit, Michigan
January 26, 1943

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/8/82 BY SP6BJA1 DMS
204,433

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH, with aliases
COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY - G
CUSTODIAL DETENTION
(Bureau file 62-43818)

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that the following additional information has been received from [redacted] whose identity is known to you: b7D

SMITH is continuing to engage principally in the organization of a new nation-wide political party which he has decided to call the America First Party. This political party is designed to be active in the 1944 Presidential election. SMITH has frequently stated that the purpose of the party is to assure that the people of the United States will have a real choice for the President in 1944 and not a situation such as existed in 1940 when they had to choose between ROOSEVELT and WILLKIE. SMITH has expressed his regret that the America First Committee was disbanded shortly after December 7, 1941. He has decided to reorganize the America First Committee all over the United States as a working nucleus of the America First Party. His purpose is to assure the people of the United States that they will have a true isolationist as a candidate for President in 1944 and not merely two internationalists to choose from. SMITH has said that it will not be necessary for a member of the new party to withdraw from either the Republican or Democratic party.

EX-46

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62-43818-192

SMITH indicated slogans that were to appear on posters which were displayed at their meetings at Eagles Hall, Detroit, Michigan when SMITH held a meeting on January 10, 1943. The slogans that were indicated by SMITH were "Billions for defense; not a penny for international propoganda;" "Butter for Americans first;" Order of loyalties - armed forces first, civilians second, Allies third, rest of world last;" "Bring the boys home when the war is won;" "No fourth term;" "We must have a peace in 1944;" "America first means feed, clothe and defend Americans first;" "The four freedoms for America first;" "Drive the internationalists out of Washington;"

JAN 30 1943

FOR DEFENSE
BUY
UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

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53 FEB 25 1943

Letter to the Director
January 26, 1943

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH, was
COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY - G
CUSTODIAL DETENTION
(Bureau file 62-43818)

"We fight all attempts at world Government;" "GEORGE WASHINGTON and not HENRY WALLACE will decide the destiny of America;" "America first in war and peace."

SMITH, at his meeting on January 10, 1943, announced the formation of the America First Party and gave a press release to that effect. He also announced that he would tour the nation making speeches at Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Cleveland, Fort Wayne and Erie. SMITH said that he would appoint a Committee of One Thousand as an executive committee for the America First Party. He explained to Mr. KNOWLES that his purpose in forming a National Committee of One Thousand was to require his opponents to "scatter their shots" instead of singling out a few people to harrass.

SMITH explained to Mr. MURRAY KNOWLES, former member of the America First Party, it had become necessary because of the activities of HENRY WALLACE and WENDEL WILLKIE and their attempts to put the United States into a world Government. SMITH explained that if the Democrats should nominate BURTON K. WHEELER for President or if the Republicans should nominate TAFT or LINDBERGH, it would be unnecessary for the America First Party to nominate its own candidate. SMITH said that the Third Party is being set up as an aggresive force in case the Democrats and Republicans merge as they did in 1940 when the people had to choose between ROOSEVELT and WILLKIE. SMITH said that if the people didn't set up a new party they wouldn't have a way to express their choice in 1944. He stated that if the Democrats nominate a good man and rescue their party from the New Deal Communists and bureaucratic Fascists and if the Republicans nominate a good man devoted to industrial destiny for America then this new party could dissolve.

SMITH said that the units of the party could take upon themselves to have names such as the George Washington Unit, the Taft Unit and the Lindbergh Unit. He suggested that the platform of the America First Party would be to urge an investigation of Lend-Lease activities, to support compensations, bonuses and reemployment for service men, to fight all attempts at bureaucratic Fascism, to support all patriotic labor movements in the hands of patriotic Americans, to support a high tariff, to support a farm bloc in Congress, to set an example of a high living standard for the World instead of lowering the American standard of living in order to raise the standard of living in the rest of the world.

SMITH has planned to picket the Detroit Athletic Club at noon on

192

Letter to the Director
January 26, 1943

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH, was
COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY - G
CUSTODIAL DETENTION
(Bureau file 62-43816)

January 13, 1943 at which time Mr. CLARENCE K. STREIT, author of "Union Now" and noted internationalist, is going to speak. SMITH suggested to Mrs. MARY KNOWLES that the Detroit Athletic Club should be picketed and if Mrs. KNOWLES would volunteer to picket, he would recruit other volunteers. The picket signs are being prepared by the wife of SMITH's manager, Mrs. BERNARD DOMAN, to read as follows: "STREIT is a propogandist;" "We are mothers of soldiers;" "STREIT is a traitor - we support the War, we fight international propoganda;" "Let STREIT go straight to _____;" "America first;" "Keep America independent;" "STREIT should be in the Army;" "Detroit is no place for STREIT."

SMITH has ordered 600 flags of the United Nations some of which he expects to have displayed by the ones picketing the Detroit Athletic Club at the time of STREIT's speech.

SMITH has announced that the headquarters of the America First Party will be at 2006 Industrial Bank Building, which is also the headquarters of SMITH's Committee of One Million. However, SMITH has denied that there is any organic connection between the Committee of One Million and the America First Party. As previously reported, SMITH's purpose in making this denial is that the Committee of One Million is not permitted under its articles of corporation to collect money for any political purpose. SMITH instructed his manager, BERNARD DOMAN, to sign a receipt for certain pictures as "America First Party, BERNARD DOMAN, Agent."

Informant advised that IRA HARRELSON, who has been in Detroit for the past several months acting as SMITH's advisor and attorney, is returning to Atlanta, Georgia, where he will become a law partner with the retiring Governor EUGENE TALMADGE.

SMITH has continued his attempts to obtain a deferment for [redacted], son of [redacted] of Cleveland, Ohio, who is making trips to the East for SMITH in connection with the organization of the America First Party. SMITH succeeded through CHARLES SORENSON, Vice-President of the Ford Motor Company, to get HENRY FORD to write personally requesting a deferment to the Cleveland Draft Board, but nevertheless young [redacted] was classified in 1A. SMITH then suggested that young [redacted] apply for a Naval commission through [redacted] of the Naval Aviation Candidate Selection Board in the Book Building, Detroit, Michigan. SMITH explained to [redacted] that [redacted] was a close friend of

b7c

192

Letter to the Director
January 26, 1943

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH, was
COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY - G
CUSTODIAL DETENTION
(Bureau file 62-43818)

HARRY BENNETT of the Ford Motor Company in that BENNETT had placed [redacted] on the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan. SMITH himself called [redacted] and explained young [redacted]'s case. He said that [redacted] was a "good friend of all of us in Ohio and that [redacted] was the one who refused to bow when a group of Communists threatened to seize Youngstown while DAVEY was governor." SMITH was careful to explain that he did not expect any favors but he wanted young [redacted] to receive appropriate consideration. [redacted] said that young [redacted] should come to his office and just mention SMITH's name.

SMITH has embarked on an active campaign to drive State Senator STANLEY NOWAK out of his seat in the Michigan State Senate. NOWAK was indicted on December 12, 1942 by a Federal Grand Jury at Detroit, Michigan for having perjured himself when he obtained his naturalization in 1938 by swearing that he was not affiliated with the Communist Party or a disbeliever in organized Government. SMITH has advised several State Senators in Michigan that he had information of his own that would prove that NOWAK is a Communist and therefore unfit to represent the people of Michigan. SMITH has reportedly contacted the Ford Motor Company and the office of HARRY BENNETT to obtain information to the effect that NOWAK is a Communist.

[redacted] advised SMITH that he had received HARRY BENNETT's permission to turn over to SMITH any information which he himself had concerning NOWAK or any information in the files of the Ford Motor Company. SMITH has also advised informant and many other of his friends that he has indisputable proof that NOWAK's wife, MARGARET NOWAK, has been head of the Education Committee for the Communist Party of Michigan for several years. SMITH is attempting to be heard by the Michigan State Senate so that he can prove that NOWAK is a Communist. SMITH has also attained information about NOWAK from [redacted] another employee of the Ford Motor Company, Service Department.

Informant said that [redacted] recommended to SMITH [redacted] of Detroit, Michigan as a possible informant concerning NOWAK's Communist activities. SMITH has contacted [redacted] in an effort to get information about Communist activities of NOWAK.

[redacted] informed SMITH that STANLEY NOWAK's name had appeared on releases of the Proletarian Party. SMITH advised ANTONIO de LORENZO, correspondent for the United Press, that Judge O'BRIEN was instrumental

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192

in getting NOWAK seated in the Michigan State Senate even after his indictment. SMITH explained that O'BRIEN was the Attorney General who quashed the indictment about 1919 when EARL BROWDER and other Communists were raided at Bridgeman, Michigan.

Informant has advised that Internal Revenue agents are continuing their investigation of SMITH's alleged evasion of the Federal Income Tax Laws. This investigation has disturbed SMITH to a certain extent. Informant stated that agents had been inspecting the records at SMITH's office and have also interviewed HUBERT LUCKER. Before their interview with LUCKER, SMITH contacted LUCKER to warn him that the Internal Revenue agents contemplated interviewing him and SMITH got together with LUCKER because he wanted "to refresh LUCKER's recollection." SMITH said that the Revenue agents asked SMITH himself how much he got for going to Louisiana in 1940 and campaigning for EARL LONG and SMITH told LUCKER he answered that he wished he had what he spent. SMITH also said that they were questioning him about money he received in New York and he explained that his records had been stolen by a set of Jews in New York who were using them to incite LUCKER against SMITH. SMITH also said that they were interested in finding out how much money had been spent for the radio.

SMITH informed [redacted] Secretary to HARRY BENNETT, that an employee of the Ford Motor Company named [redacted] was giving information to [redacted] concerning persons who visited the Ford Motor Company. SMITH explained that [redacted] was working for the Jews in New York and also for the Du Pont outfit. [redacted] reassured SMITH that [redacted] was reliable but SMITH said that [redacted] and [redacted] were formerly associated and that [redacted] was a double crosser. SMITH said that he learned about this association from an informant who was entirely reliable and who has appeared before the F.B.I. quite a bit.

SMITH has contacted [redacted] HENRY FORD's personal secretary, in order to arrange for an exhibition of HENRY FORD's valuable violin collection to GERALD SMITH's niece who is visiting him. Arrangements were also made in this same way for violin lessons for his niece.

SMITH has been contacting JOE McWILLIAMS of Barrington and Chicago, Illinois but informant did not know what business was transacted between them. Informant also stated that SMITH had been attempting to contact CHARLES LINDBERGH who had been out of the city. SMITH was interested in obtaining and was finally successful in obtain a quotation made by BERNARD BARUSCH before a Congressional Committee about 1936 in which BARUSCH revealed that there was a scheme being forced upon the people of regimentation com-

ALL
DTC
192

Letter to the Director
January 26, 1943

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH, was
COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY - G
CUSTODIAL DETENTION
(Bureau file 62-43818)

pelling them to work and fight and that by this scheme people could be deprived of food, fuel and other necessities of life if they did not obey orders. After SMITH obtained this quotation, he commented on it to a friend in the person of informant saying that BERNARD BARUSCH, in 1936, said that the only way to keep the American people in line would be by rationing them and punishing those who do not cooperate by withdrawing their ration books.

Very truly yours,

John S. Bugas

JOHN S. BUGAS, SAC

[redacted]evn b7c
62-1126

JPHa:WMJ

Date: January 23, 1943

To: SAC, Detroit

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: GERALD L. K. SMITH
COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY
SEDITION

For your information, there are transmitted herewith photostatic copies of an article captioned, "See Plot to Force Runaway Prices; America Firsters Drum Up Anti-FDR Drive", which appeared in the January 14, 1943, issue of the Daily Worker.

As you will note, this article in part pertains to the alleged political activities of subject.

Enclosure

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DATE 10/1/82 BY SP-8BTS/MC

Mr Tolson
Mr E. A. Tamm
Mr Clegg
Mr Glavin
Mr Ladd
Mr Nichols
Mr Rosen
Mr Tracy
Mr Carson
Mr Coffey
Mr Hendon
Mr Kramer
Mr McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr Quinn Tamm
Mr Nease
Miss Gandy

DE-INDEXED
DATE: 10/18/59

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 11
JAN 23 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-43818

FEB 25 1943

Hard Party

File
Gerald L K Smith
JPHa

See Plot to Force Runaway Prices

America Firsters Drum Up Anti-FDR Drive

By LOUISE MITCHELL

Behind the current plan to wreck the government's effort to keep prices down lies a pro-fascist political plot to revive the America First Committee and steer the nation to economic chaos and military disaster.

This is seen in the newly-revealed link between the notorious pro-fascist Gerald K. Smith, who is the driving spirit of the America First revival campaign, and the defeatist activities of Burton K. Wheeler, who yesterday joined the reactionary "farm bloc" to oppose the latest OPA order putting a halt to the steady rise in corn prices.

On Sunday, Smith told 3,000 America Firsters that the "best way for the Democrats to kill" the President's anti-inflation program is *"to put a man like Burton K. Wheeler in leadership."*

"And the best way to kill" Willkie's influence in the Republican Party "is to respect the editorial policy of such journals as the Chicago Tribune." Quit stalling, said the editor of the fascist publication "The Cross and the Flag," and *"follow the course marked out by men like Taft, Brooks and Lindbergh."*

Smith chose America's most outspoken defeatists in Congress to lead the conspiracy against the United Nations.

Working in close harmony with the Smith gang, Wheeler as their appointed spokesman, yesterday tried to wreck the government's order to control corn prices by saying that "they can't do it under the law."

Wheeler and Smith don't want corn prices controlled because the action is said to be a

(Continued on Page 4)

File

This is a clipping from page 1 of the Daily Worker for

1-14-43

Clipped at the Seat of Government.

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Sent to Detroit 1/23/43 JPHa

62-43818-193

ENCLOSURE

(Continued from Page 1)

forerunner of ceilings on all major crops. It will encourage meat, dairy and egg production which has been suffering due to high corn prices. He's against every move to keep the cost of living down in order to create economic as well as political chaos. Raise the price of eggs, bread and meat and workers will cut down on production. This will help Hitler. Smith and Wheeler know that.

The open revolt against the government's fight to stabilize living costs was also seen in the "farm bloc's" *mounting opposition* to the Office of Price Administration.

The bloc is now campaigning for the relaxation of all existing price ceilings directly affecting the food budget of every American. Senator Prentiss M. Brown, scheduled to take Leon Henderson's place, is said to be facing an organized farm bloc drive to kill all ceilings. **Wheeler is demanding a statement of policy from Brown "or else," it is said, the Senate may not approve his appointment.**

LABOR SLOW TO ACT

The farm bloc is out to wreck the entire rationing program also. While not all farm bloc Senators may be of a defeatist stamp, their willingness to go along with Wheeler for the sake of profits-as-usual makes them the worst enemies of the nation's welfare. Even though the bloc is just a minority in Congress it has managed to bulldoze the entire body and set policy because labor has been slow in supporting the government's economic program and fighting its enemies.

The farm bloc intends to carry on the destructive work begun in the 77th Congress which helped to make the President's seven point economic program an instrument for defeatists against the war effort.

The appeasers and the America First gang are also pointing their guns against the Government's lend-lease ~~program~~. Don't send food supplies to the Allies, they say, that will make it easier for Hitler—~~Smith~~'s rantings include such pro-fascist slogans as: Butter for Americans first; meat for Americans first; America First means—feed, clothe, defend Americans first. *He says:*

"We shall support a thorough investigation of lend-lease activities, as being inaugurated by Senator Burton K. Wheeler. . . .

"We shall support the American Farm Bloc in Congress now attempting to save the American farmer from being reduced to regimented peonage on a par with the peasantry of foreign nations."

It all fits into a pattern. Pro-fascist Wheeler is carrying the ball in Congress for all the pro-fascists still at large.

Government statistics show that 87 per cent of all pork produced in the United States is being used for army and civilian needs. And 99 per cent of four other voluntary rationed meats are still at home. Only one per cent is going to the Allies! *Only 8 per cent of our egg* production is shipped to the United Nations.

These figures show the inadequacy of our lend-lease to date. They prove that more lend-lease is needed not less for the United Nations, especially those countries which are doing the bulk of the fighting.

Labor cannot dare to miss this opportunity to fight back at the appeasers who are organizing for a Hitler victory right under their very noses.

Each success on the part of Smith and Wheeler means more Americans and Allied soldiers died on the battlefield!

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS RELEASE

SUBJECT: GERALD L.K. SMITH

FILE: 62-43818

SUB: _____

VOL: 11

PAGES REVIEWED: 34

PAGES RELEASED: 34

NOTES: _____

NO DUPLICATION FOR THIS PAGE

97710

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This case originated at DETROIT, MICHIGAN — Detroit File No. 62-1126

Report made at	Date when made	Period for which made	Report made by
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	1/25/43	1/12/43	[redacted] evn

Title	Character
GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, with aliases Gerald L. K. Smith, Gerald L. K. Schmidt; THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION	INTERNAL SECURITY - G CUSTODIAL DETENTION SEDITION

SYNOPSIS:

SMITH's principal activity is organizing political party for 1944 Presidential election under name of America First Party. SMITH receiving assistance of Ford Motor Company officials, Mother's of America, former members of America First Committee and present members of Committee of One Million although he disclaims any organic connection between Committee of One Million and America First Party. Platform of America First Party will be to assure that voters will have a real choice in 1944 and in case Republicans and Democrats don't provide an isolationist candidate, America First Party will. SMITH also active in petitioning members of Michigan State Senate to unseat State Senator STANLEY NOWAK, recently indicted for perjury in denying that he was a Communist when naturalized. SMITH still collaborating with [redacted] associate of Rev. GERALD B. WINROD. SMITH also plans to sue WALTER WINCHELL for one million dollars libel arising from published statement that SMITH had been indicted. SMITH presently being investigated for alleged fraudulent income tax returns 1936 through 1941 by Internal Revenue Agents. SMITH arranged to picket Detroit Athletic Club January 13, 1943 during luncheon address of CLARENCE K. STREIT, well known internationalist and author

ENCLO. 19

D89

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/3/82 BY SP2ALA/DMS 204,433

John S Byas

12-43818-194

RECORDED

INDEXED

D89

5-Bureau	2-Washington Field
2-New York	2-New Orleans
2-Charlotte	1-Chicago (info)
2-Indianapolis	1-USA, Detroit
	3-Detroit

19 JAN 30 1943

COPIES DESTROYED

74 FEB 19 1943

OCT 13 1964

(Detroit file 62-1126)

of the book "Union Now." SMITH planning political speeches throughout Midwest. SMITH in contact with [redacted] of Chicago, Illinois. SMITH continues to contact CHARLES A. LINDBERGH. b7c

-P-

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated December 11, 1942, at Detroit, Michigan. b7c

Bureau letters dated December 10 and December 15, 1942. (Bureau file 62-43818).

DETAILS: At Detroit, Michigan

[redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, has advised the writer that GERALD L. K. SMITH's principal activity since his defeat in the political race for the office of United States Senator from the State of Michigan, has been the organizing of an independent political party to participate in the 1944 Presidential election. SMITH has expressed that the reason for this activity at such an early date is that in some states it takes twelve to sixteen months to have a new political party included on the ballot. First SMITH intended to call the party the American Party with a program of intense American nationalism. He later favored the name Safety First Party when he hit upon the idea that the new political party would not necessarily be independent but that it was just a precautionary device to guarantee that a suitable Presidential candidate would be offered to the people of the United States in 1944. He openly condemned both the Democrat and Republican parties for the 1940 candidates because he contended that WILLKIE was a "New Deal fifth columnist" in the reins of the Republican party and to choose between ROOSEVELT and WILLKIE was no choice at all. SMITH has made public announcements and also has informed [redacted] privately that if the Republican party would put up a good isolationist candidate such as LINDBERGH or BURTON K. WHEELER, then there would be no necessity for the Independent party to put up its own candidate. SMITH has finally chosen the name America First Party with the idea in mind that he would re-erect the America First Committee all over the country and use them to promote the cause of American nationalism and opposition to any international commitments after the present war was concluded. SMITH has been in frequent contact, according to informant, with [redacted] of Ford Motor Company, concerning this prospective political party. b7D b7c

97712

(Detroit file 62-1126)

[redacted] of Cleveland, Ohio, has been making trips to the East to contact prominent individuals who are opposed to the present administration in an attempt to get them organized into the America First Party. The informant suspected that [redacted] was attempting to contact former Postmaster JAMES FARLEY and THOMAS CORCORAN.

SMITH has also frequently expressed praise for the editorial policy of the Chicago Tribune which has sometimes expressed the desirability of a third party. SMITH expects that his political party will attract the dissentient members of the Democratic party who are opposed to ROOSEVELT's New Deal policies and to the Republican party who are opposed to the WILLKIE policy of cooperation with the New Deal. Informant stated that [redacted] former members of the America First Party, have been very active in organizing this third par[redacted]s made a trip to Washington, D. C. where she contacted various Senators and Congressman as previously reported in reference report.

On December 15, 1942, [redacted] stated to SMITH that she had a Christmas tree delivered to her home by a man that went to school with Hitler, slept in the same bed with him and who knew GOERING. She said that this man was a painter and that he had also painted some of the murals in the [redacted] in Rome. When SMITH was discussing the political situation with [redacted] the informant observed that SMITH was violently opposed to the nomination of WILLKIE in 1944 but SMITH commented that "ALF LANDON would not be bad. He testified against Lend-Lease and he is anti-war." Informant stated that [redacted] periodically reported to SMITH the progress he was making with his contacts for the new political party and on one occasion SMITH made it clear to [redacted] that "there is no thought of a conference that does not include Mr. FORD." The general plan was to bring the leaders of the new political party to Detroit where a conference could be had with Mr. FORD. SMITH, in turn, reported his progress to [redacted]

SMITH has also been contacting other officials of the Ford Motor Company on other matters. He requested [redacted] of the Ford Motor Company, to prevail upon HENRY FORD to request a deferment for [redacted] and HENRY FORD did so but the Cleveland Draft Board nevertheless classified [redacted] in 1A. SMITH also has contacted [redacted] HENRY FORD's personal secretary, in order to get permission for SMITH's niece to inspect the collection of rare violins owned by HENRY FORD.

Informant stated that SMITH is now being investigated by Internal Revenue agents for alleged Income Tax evasion in his 1936 to 1941 Income Tax

ALL b7c

(Detroit file 62-1126)

returns. SMITH has been seriously concerned about this investigation but he has told informant and other friends of his that he is not too worried because he has reported every cent that he ever earned.

SMITH is contemplating contacting [redacted] of Detroit, Michigan, who informant believed to be an associate of Rev. GERALD B. WINROD of Wichita, Kansas.[1] SMITH has provided secretarial service to [redacted] and has furnished him with some material for his radio addresses.

SMITH is also preparing to institute a one million dollar libel suit against WALTER WINCHELL and Liberty Magazine for a libel appearing in the article "Americans We Can Do Without" stating that GERALD L. K. SMITH had been indicted for sedition. The only problem now confronting SMITH and his attorney, [redacted], is whether to bring the suit in Detroit or New York. SMITH would prefer that the suit be brought in Detroit because he has expressed some concern that if the suit is brought in New York there might be a Jew on the jury that would ruin the case. SMITH has been in contact with [redacted] Barrington and Chicago, Illinois, but informant did not know the nature of any business that they had transacted. b7c

SMITH has been trying to capitalize on the recent indictment of Michigan State Senator STANLEY NOWAK, on the ground that NOWAK perjured himself when he was naturalized and swore that he was not a member of the Communist Party. Informant explained that SMITH has long been an outspoken enemy of the Communists and SMITH has under-taken to contact every State Senator in Michigan in an attempt to have NOWAK unseated. SMITH was obviously elated over NOWAK's prosecution and has frequently announced that it is a clear declaration of policy that the United States Government was not going to permit Communists to run rampant in the United States merely because the United States has found it expedient to form a military alliance with Russia. SMITH has privately expressed that he is somewhat pleased over the indictment of NOWAK at this time because "The Government is so pro-Communist that they would not prosecute NOWAK unless they had to because he was causing someone a lot of trouble."

Informant advised that SMITH publicly announced that he discontinued his radio broadcasts so that he could devote his full time to editing his magazine, "The Cross and the Flag" and "to other vital" activities. However, he has admitted privately to others in the presence of informant that he was not permitted to discuss controversial subjects on the radio and he refused to reform his radio broadcasts if he was not permitted to use controversial subjects.

(Detroit file 62-1126)

Informant stated that SMITH, working in conjuction with [redacted] attempted to purchase small religious portraits for distribution to men in the Armed Forces but he was unsuccessful because of priorities. They were unable to obtain any photographs or souvenirs suitable for his purpose.

Informant stated that when SMITH was first attempting to form the America party, he had heard that name had been used by [redacted] Detroit, Michigan. SMITH, however, found out that the organization which [redacted] had started was largely dead and was not entitled to be listed on the official ballot of any state. SMITH referred to ROBERT VIETIG, Local leader of the Americans First Committee, and commented that VIETIG made it a point to nominate delegates before the America First Committee disbanded. SMITH reiterated to [redacted] that the America First organization should never have been discontinued and while discussing his plans for a new political party with [redacted] he hit upon the idea of re-organizing the America First Committee into the nucleus of the new political party. SMITH was very anxious to disclaim any organic connection between the Committee of One Million and the New America First party because he said the Committee of One Million was not permitted to solicit funds for any political purposes.

The earliest slogans chosen by SMITH for the new party were "The America First Party, the Americans first and safety first;" "This is not a third party. It is a guarantee of the preservation of the party system;" "No international Government but a national Government with an independent destiny." Informant believed that SMITH is planning to use as a symbol of the America First Committee the bust of GEROGE WASHINGTON who stood for isolationism and spiritual symbol would be the cross and flag "the same as for the Committee of One Million;" patriotic symbol the American eagle. SMITH has also suggested to his friends the following additional slogans: "Isolationism is not dead;" "America must remain independent;" "GEORGE WASHINGTON not HENRY WALLACE shall determine the destiny of America;" "Clothe America first, feed America first, defend America first and defend the four freedoms of America first." All of these slogans were placed on placards and were paraded up and down the aisles at the meeting SMITH held in Eagles Hall in Detroit, Michigan on January 10, 1943 when he publicly announced the organization of the America First Party.

SMITH is attempting to interest Mrs. PAUL FITZSIMMONS of Newport, Rhode Island, woman vice-president of the Republican National Committee, in the newly formed America First Party. SMITH has also contacted [redacted]

ALL b7c

(Detroit file 62-1126)

for the same purpose. SMITH explained to [redacted] that the purpose of the new party would be "to chastise" the other parties. SMITH stated that the Republican and Democratic parties were afraid of what SMITH himself, HENRY FORD and Rev. CHARLES E. COUGHLIN were going to do but SMITH made it clear that all they wanted to do was just be good Americans and be interested in America first.

SMITH, according to informant, has also been receiving assistance from [redacted] whom SMITH requested to contact the retiring Governor of Georgia, EUGENE TALMADGE. Informant also stated that IRA HARRELSON, who had been SMITH's attorney in Detroit, Michigan for the past several months, was returning to Georgia in January, 1943 to become a law partner of the retiring governor of Georgia, EUGENE TALMADGE in Atlanta, Georgia.

Informant stated that SMITH has also contacted [redacted] of Chicago, Illinois in connection with the formation of the third party. [redacted] related that his brother was in Hong Kong and was grossly mistreated by the Japanese. SMITH, in repeating his conversation with [redacted] said that [redacted] informed him that [redacted]s brother had been captured by the Japanese and they cut off his toes and inflicted 23 cuts on his body. SMITH commented that if we don't stop sending this stuff to Russia and get down to fighting this war we will be defeated by the Japanese for they are the strongest nation in the world. SMITH described [redacted] as being "with the Chicago Tribune." SMITH repeated this story to various individuals according to informant, and when he repeated it to [redacted] stated "These internationalists and Jews don't care what happens to our people in the Pacific. They are only concerned with Hitler." SMITH also criticized his successful political opponent, Senator HOMER FERGUSON of Michigan for having "consorted with Jews." SMITH has frequently expressed his belief that now is the appropriate time to come out with an anti-League of Nations campaign. SMITH has suggested that the proper line of propoganda would be to agree to if we enter into any form of world Government the distribution resulting therefrom will take from us our food, our rubber and everything and give it to all the other people of the world. SMITH was emphatic in pointing out to [redacted] that all propoganda should point out that constant effort should be made to improve the conditions of the United States soldiers because "nothing is too good for our soldiers." [redacted] and SMITH agreed that they should campaign for free transportation forsoldiers on furlough at least once every year.

SMITH commented favorably on the replacement of LEON HENDERSON by PRENTISS M. BROWN as the head of the Office of Price Administration because even though SMITH disliked his former opponent, PRENTISS M. BROWN, he said he would rather have a white man from Michigan than a Jew from New York. SMITH

ALL b2

(Detroit file 62-1126)

also commented that it was difficult to accomplish any Christmas shopping in Detroit because the negroes and foreigners made it uncomfortable for the "regular people."

SMITH confided in informant that he had received information that the Senate would form a committee to investigate the Assistant United States Attorney General and others for a conspiracy to smear opponents of the New Deal by indicting them.

Informant said that he heard SMITH tell HUBERT LUCKER that HENRY FORD had personally given a job at the Ford Motor Company to SMITH's son but young SMITH, without gratitude, quit the job and then left home.

SMITH criticized ROOSEVELT's appointment of LEON HENDERSON to the position of Food Administrator in England. He told [redacted] of Chicago, Illinois that ROOSEVELT had appointed HENDERSON to London to give our food away. SMITH attempted to quote the scripture "He that provideth not for his own is worse than an infidel." b7c

SMITH sent out one thousand tickets for his meeting at Eagle's Hall in Detroit, Michigan and had an audience of three hundred people. He claimed that there were five hundred that wanted to come but that accommodations could not be made for all. At this meeting, SMITH publicly announced the formation of the America First Party. SMITH had prepared in advance placards which were exhibited from the audience bearing various inscriptions: "Billions for defense - not a penny for internationalist propoganda;" "Butter for Americans first;" "Order of loyalty - Armed forces first, civilians second, Allies third and rest of world last;" "Bring the boys home when the war is won;" "No fourth term;" "We must have a choice in 1944;" "America first means clothe and defend Americans first;" "Four freedoms for America first;" "Drive the internationalists out of Washington." SMITH argued at the meeting that the alarming activities of Vice-President WALLACE and WENDELL WILLKIE and others who are attempting to put the United States into a World Government has caused the formation of the America First Party. SMITH suggested that it would be unnecessary for the new party to propose candidates in 1944 if the Democrats should nominate someone like Senator BURTON K. WHEELER or if the Republicans should nominate somebody like TAFT or LINDBERGH.

Informant said that SMITH has contemplated that various units of the America First Party should be set up bearing names such as GEORGE WASHINGTON unit, TAFT unit and LINDBERGH unit. He suggested that the people

(Detroit file 62-1126)

should support an investigation of Lend-Lease activities, support bonuses and reemployment of service men, should fight all attempts at bureaucratic fascism, should support all patriotic labor movements in hands of patriotic Americans, should support a high tariff, should support a farm bloc in Congress and should lift the living standard of the world by setting a good example and not be lowering our own standard.

SMITH, according to [redacted], has been attempting to gather evidence to prove that State Senator STANLEY NOWAK is a Communist and that his wife, MARGARET NOWAK, is the director of the Educational Committee for the Communist party of Michigan. SMITH has demanded that he be heard by the Michigan State Senate so that he could prove that State Senator STANLEY NOWAK was a Communist and unworthy to represent the people of Michigan. SMITH argued that Judge O'BRIEN was instrumental in getting State Senator NOWAK seated in the Senate, was the same man who, as attorney general about 1919, quashed the indictment when EARL BROWDER and other Communists were raided at Bridgeman, Michigan. b7D

According to informant, since SMITH received indications that the Internal Revenue agents, investigating his alleged fraudulent Income Tax returns, were going to interview [redacted], SMITH reminded [redacted] of transactions that he thought the agents would question [redacted] about. SMITH told [redacted] that the Internal Revenue agents were anxious to know what SMITH got for his trip to Louisiana in 1940 when he campaigned for EARL LONG and SMITH said that he answered them by saying he wished he had what he spent. SMITH told [redacted] that some of the records of his receipts had been stolen by a set of Jews in New York and they were being used to incite [redacted] against SMITH. SMITH and [redacted] then attempted to reach some agreement as to the amount SMITH spent on his radio broadcasting. b7c

SMITH has continued to attempt to contact CHARLES LINDBERGH but has not yet been successful. SMITH was very anxious to get a copy of a quotation supposedly made by BERNARD BARAUSCH about 1936 before a Congressional Committee that there was a scheme being foisted upon the people of regimentation to compel them to work or fight and that it was being enforced by regulation of distribution of food, fuel and necessities of life.

SMITH has requested the assistance of [redacted] for recruiting volunteers for the America First party. He said he contemplated a national committee of one thousand so that the opponents would have to "scatter their shots" instead of sending out a few people to be harrassed. SMITH has informed local Detroit newspapers that he contemplates making a tour

of the United States to organize the America First Party. He said he had assurance from the America First Committees that they would support him. SMITH said that the headquarters of the America First Party would be on the twentieth floor of the Industrial Bank Building, Detroit, Michigan. This is SMITH's present office for the Committee of One Million. However, SMITH again insisted that there was no connection between the America's First party Committee of One Thousand and the original Committee of One Million. SMITH set forth his itinerary as follows:Chicago - January 15; St. Paul and Minneapolis, January 17 and then later Cleveland, Fort Wayne, Erie and Milwaukee. SMITH has repeatedly emphasized that his new party will be against all interferences with the war effort but he believes that an isolationist can be more patriotic in a war than can be an interventionist. He said as an example that the people of the State of Michigan were primarily isolationist prior to December 7, 1943 but that since that time the people of Michigan lead in every branch of the war effort.

Informant stated that when SMITH heard that CLARENCE K. STREIT was going to speak at the Detroit Athletic Club at noon of January 13, 1943, he immediately planned to have his supporters picket the Detroit Athletic Club. SMITH himself had his staff prepare the picket signs which were to read as follows: "STREIT is a propogandist;" "We are mothers of soldiers;" "STREIT is a traitor;" "We support the war, we fight international propogande;" "Let STREIT go straight to _____;" "America first. Keep America independent;" "STREIT should be in the army;" "Detroit is the wrong place for STREIT." For the occasion, SMITH ordered six hundred United Nations flags from New York City which were to be shipped by other women who were to be participants in the demonstration.

Enclosure: To the Bureau: Two copies of SMITH's magazine, "The Cross and the Flag" for December, 1942.

- PENDING -

(Detroit file 62-1126)

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

The following leads are based upon two memoranda submitted by the Criminal Division of the Department to the Bureau, copies of which have been sent in Bureau letters dated December 10 and 15, 1942 to Detroit Field Office. Relevant portion of the memoranda are quoted with each lead:

CHARLOTTE FIELD DIVISION

Will attempt to locate and interview H. E. MARTIN, Executive Director of the SILVER SHIRTS of AMERICA, concerning telegrams and letters on the stationery of the SILVER SHIRTS of AMERICA signed by SMITH whose SILVER SHIRT registration number was 3223.

The Departmental memo sets forth the following: "The following excerpt from the February 21, 1942, issue of 'The Hour' likewise indicates the existence of correspondence between SMITH and PELLEY: 'On August 5, 1938', H. E. MARTIN, Executive Director of the SILVER SHIRTS of AMERICA sent to Dr. L. M. BIRKHEAD, Director of the FRIENDS OF DEMOCRACY, a letter which states:

'"Answering your letter of the third regarding Mr. GERALD L. K. SMITH's connection with the SILVER SHIRTS which you say he denies, we have on file certain letters and telegrams received from him. The letters are all written on SILVER SHIRTS of AMERICA letterheads and signed by him. His registration number as a member of the SILVER SHIRTS was 3223 and his wife's number was 3220."'

It is requested that an effort be made to locate correspondence between SMITH and PELLEY and if such should prove unsuccessful, to locate H. E. MARTIN and interview him on the nature and location of the correspondence which he referred to in his above mentioned letter.

At ASHVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, will cover lead requested by Departmental memo as follows: "Special Agent [redacted] (in his report dated August 25, 1942 at Indianapolis, Indiana) suggests that PELLEY's printing establishment was located in Ashville, North Carolina from about 1932 to 1940 and that correspondence between PELLEY and SMITH may be among some seized by some local official at Ashville. b7c

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA FIELD DIVISION

Will attempt to locate and interview Mr. H. E. MARTIN, Executive

(Detroit file 62-1126)

Director of the SILVER SHIRTS of AMERICA. The Department desires information from MARTIN about the correspondence between SMITH and PELLEY. For relevant portions of the Departmental memo, see lead above to Charlotte Field Division.

NEW ORLEANS FIELD DIVISION

At NEW ORLEANS OR ALGIERS, LA., will attempt to locate and interview [redacted] who was friendly with SMITH during HUEY LONG's regime and [redacted] at Detroit, Michigan until [redacted] If he is located, [redacted] should be interviewed concerning SMITH's contacts, finances, supporters and activities. It is noted that report of Special Agent [redacted] dated August 29, 1942 at Atlanta, Georgia gives [redacted]'s address as [redacted] New Orleans, Louisiana.

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

Will, if favorable, contact Dr. L. M. BURKHEAD, Director of FRIENDS of DEMOCRACY for information in his possession about GERALD L. K. SMITH and his activities and also in an effort to locate H. E. MARTIN, Executive Director of SILVER SHIRTS of AMERICA. For relevant portion of Departmental memo, see lead to Charlotte Field Division above.

Will cover lead requested by Department as follows: "Referring to page 2 of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated May 23, 1942 at Detroit, Michigan in which mention is made of an article carried by the United Press from noon on October 20, 1936, concerning the announcement by SMITH of the formation of a Fascist organization to seize the Government of the United States. It is requested that a effort be made to secure a copy of SMITH's announcement if it was in writing and in any case that you attempt to locate and interview concerning the context thereof, persons present when SMITH made such announcement."

Will cover leads as requested in Departmental memo quoting: "Information has been received from the attorneys for Time and Life magazine with offices in New York City. Have compiled a large file of information on SMITH in which may be reflected facts which will interest this (Criminal) Division. It is requested that this file be secured or duplicated if it does exist and that any leads which may be indicated thereby be developed by investigation as soon as possible.

Additional information has been received in this office that the law firm HOUSE, GROSSMAN, VORHAUS and HELMEY of New York City handled a law suit against SMITH and some individual identified to the Criminal Division

ALV
b7c

(Detroit file 62-1126)

as the 'Banana King, and that one [redacted] or some other functionary in this law firm has some information about SMITH which developed as a result of this law suit that may not be available elsewhere. It is requested that this lead be developed and a report be supplied to the Criminal Division as soon as possible." b7c

Will cover the lead requested in Departmental memo as follows: "Other information reaching this office is that during the time SMITH was established in New York, one [redacted] was intimately associated with him. It is desired that you endeavor to ascertain the identity of this individual and the nature of her connection with the subject." b7c

WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

Will cover lead requested in Departmental memo as follows: "There is set forth on page 6 of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated August 28, 1942 at New Orleans, Louisiana, information allegedly supplied to the Bureau's [redacted] in 1935 by [redacted] b7c b7D [redacted] concerning a file said to have been compiled by the HEARST organization on SMITH's past." It is requested that this file be secured or duplicated if it is still in existence or that its former existence and the information alleged to have been contained therein be verified by interviews of the parties mentioned by [redacted] b7D It is further requested that any leads based upon an examination of this material be developed by investigation."

Will cover lead requested in Departmental memo as follows: "The Criminal Division likewise has learned that certain of PELLEY's files were seized in 1934 or 1935 by the McCORMACK - DICKSTEIN Congressional Committee and are presumed now in the custody of the Clerk of the House." It is requested that an effort be made to locate such and if such effort prove unsuccessful, to locate H. E. MARTIN, Executive Director of SILVER SHIRTS of AMERICA and interview him on the nature and location of the correspondence to which he referred in his above mentioned letter to Dr. L. M. BURKHEAD, Director of FRIENDS of DEMOCRACY, New York City, New York, the context of which letter is set out in lead to Charlotte Field Division above.

Will attempt to locate and interview [redacted] whose address has been given as [redacted] Washington, D. C. [redacted] is said to have been a principal contact of the b7c

(Detroit file 62-1126)

Ford Motor Company with GERALD SMITH, ELIZABETH DILLING and Rev. CHARLES E. COUGHLIN.

DETROIT FIELD DIVISION

At Detroit, Michigan, will continue to contact informants concerning the activities of GERALD L. K. SMITH.

- PENDING -

[redacted] b7c

Date: February 2, 1943

To: SAC, Detroit

97708

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: GE[illegible] L. K. SMITH
COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY - SEDITION

For your information there is enclosed a copy of a leaflet advertising several speeches made by subject at St. Paul, Minnesota on January 17, 1943. This leaflet was received at the Bureau from an anonymous source and is forwarded to you for your information and consideration in connection with the investigation of this case.

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/1/82 BY SP-8ASJMC

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ENCLO. 18 N-104

RECORDED 62-43818-19
F B I 195
15 FEB 2 1943

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 11
FEB 2 - 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

60 FEB 9 1943

BRING YOUR FRIENDS — HEAR . . .

GERALD L. K. SMITH

America's Great Crusader for Christian Americanism

Sunday, Jan. 17, 1943

97709

WDGY - 9:30 a. m.

also in person at

Junior Pioneer Hall, St. Paul,

192 W. 9th St. — 10:30 a. m. the Same Day

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10/1/82 BY SP-8 [illegible]

also in person at

Gustavus Adolphus Hall, Mpls.,

17th Ave. & East Lake St.—3 and 7:30 p. m. Same Day

No Admission Charge

The loyal, moral and financial support given to the untiring efforts of Rev. C. O. Stdsklev has enabled him and his organization to bring to the Twin Cities many speakers of natonal and international prominence.

While this splendid support has come from many quarters, mostly from individuals for which we are very grateful, we think it fitting to express our profound appreciation for such outstanding support as has come from the Mothers of Minnesota, Royal Oak Clubs, Scrutineers, Northwest Monetary Conference, numerous Townsend members and many others. This, and the unswerving loyalty and financial aid provided by the membership of Rev. Stadsklev's Church and Radio Audience has given him a good start toward the great work which lies ahead.

BUT PLEASE REMEMBER, IT IS ONLY A START. WE MUST DOUBLE AND REDOUBLE OUR EFFORTS TO ENLIST MORE WORKERS FOR THE IMPENDING STRUGGLE TO INSURE ULTIMATE SUCCESS!

* * * * *

The Royal Oak Clubs Scored a big success in bringing Father Curran of Brooklyn, N. Y. to St. Paul twice. Thus enabling thousands of thinking people in the northwest to hear his splendid message of truth and Christianity. The Mothers of Minnesota brought former United States Senator Rush D. Holt of West Virginia to Minneapolis so that the people of the northwest might hear and see this dynamic and fearless exponent of truth and social justice.

Such outstanding speakers as W. B. Record of Los Angeles, Ralph Keeling of Chicago, Andrae B. Nordskog of Los Angeles, former Congressman Charles G. Binderup of Nebraska, Prof. Wm. C. Gehrke of Hastings Business College, Nebraska, Elizabeth Dilling of Chicago and many others have given inspirational messages of untold value.

* * * * *

CHRISTIAN AMERICA IS AT THE CROSS ROADS

There is a small but highly organized, financially powerful minority who own and control the MONEY, the PRESS, the RADIO, the MOVIES, etc., that are determined that we should sacrifice, suffer and give and Give AND GIVE TO SAVE GODLESS RUSSIA and IMPERIALISTIC INTERNATIONAL CAPITALISM FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

If they succeed, American independence will be destroyed. Christianity will SUFFER and the toiling masses will be reduced to the status of SERFS and sold into bondage to the International Plunder Bund for untold generations to come.

IS CHRISTIAN AMERICA WORTH SAVING?

If so, it is up to you and You and YOU (be sure to spell it Y-O-U) and a hundred and twenty million other true Americans to whom America really belongs. Remember it is YOUR America YOU are fighting for. The kind of a FREE America you would want your children and your children's children to inherit. Not just a piece of paper called a share in (BANKRUPT) America. You MUST NOT FAIL THEM. YOU MUST DO YOUR PART TO THE LIMIT OF YOUR ABILITY AND URGE ALL YOUR FRIENDS TO DO LIKEWISE.

WE MUST DO THIS. EACH AND EVERYONE OF US MUST ASSUME OUR FULL RESPONSIBILITY AND DO ALL WE CAN.

Now, for some information about Gerald K. Smith who comes to the Twin Cities Sunday, January 17th.

Compiled and prepared by S. O. Sanderson, Rochester, Minn., Chairman of the Northwest Monetary Conference.

Hear "Truth and Liberty" WDGY every Fri., 6:45 p. m. — every Sun., 9:30 a. m.

(See Other Side)

Let Detroit 2/2/43 [illegible] copy this to Detroit 2/2/43 [illegible]

Who is Gerald L. K. Smith

Gerald L. K. Smith is one of the most colorful men of this generation. Recently, after he had addressed the Press Club in Washington, D. C., which was attended by more than 500 leading newspaper men from all over the world, Mark Sullivan of the New York Tribune and the dean of Washington newspaper men, said: "All the spellbinders in America put together will not make one Gerald L. K. Smith. He combines the best qualities of William Jennings Bryan, Billy Sunday and LaFollette, the senior.

Smith has been persecuted by the most vicious elements in America, but, even so, has developed perhaps the largest independent following of any crusading patriot. As National Chairman of the Committee of 1,000,000, he has recruited more than 3,000,000 followers. It is not uncommon for him to employ from 20 to 50 people just to handle his mail. In a recent meeting held by the Committee of 1,000,000 in Detroit the attendance broke all records of public meetings in Detroit. Nineteen thousand people were seated; 4,000 people stood and thousands were turned away from the Olympia.

In Detroit he has been on the radio where his voice reaches about seventeen states clearly longer than any controversial commentator. He is taking a leave of absence from regular radio broadcasting now in order that he may tour the country and visit some of his best friends.

Recently, as a candidate for the United States Senate in Michigan, it required a coalition of New Dealers and Willkie Republicans to defeat him, although every large daily newspaper in the state was opposed to him. In his campaign he was greeted by the largest audiences in the history of Michigan politics since William Jennings Bryan toured the state.

In Detroit, Cleveland and the great cities of the Central states, the name of Gerald L. K. Smith is a household word. He is hated by his enemies almost to the point of murder. In fact, his life has been threatened many times because of his fearless attacks on subversive activities and the enemies of America.

Smith is a close personal friend of Chas. A. Lindbergh, Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Congressman Clare Hoffman, Congressman Hamilton Fish, Senator Robert Reynolds, Senator Gerald P. Nye, Henry Ford and other outstanding Amerisans of this type.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer, one of the largest daily newspapers in Amerisa, which has an International policy, recently said in an editorial: "Gerald L. K. Smith is the most dangerous man in America." Yes, to those who aim to sell out Christian America to the atheistic forces of Russia and other foreign countries, Gerald L. K. Smith is "dangerous."

Recently the mayor of the city of Cleveland forbade Smith to speak in Cleveland. Overriding the mayor's ruling, Smith appealed to the city council. The city council of Cleveland sided with Smith and Cleveland is on the list for a visit from Smith this winter.

Gerald L. K. Smith is the founder and editor of the only magazine of its type in America, devoting itself consistently to the exaltation of Christ in the affairs of America and opposing all forms of internationalism. He favors an independent destiny for America. The magazine, the name of which is THE CROSS AND THE FLAG, goes into every state in the Union to thousands of paid-up subscribers.

Gerald L. K. Smith graduated from high school at Viroqua, Wisconsin. He graduted from Valparaiso University and took special work at Butler University.

Early in life, he and his young wife went to Shreveport, Louisiana. Here he formed a close friendship with the late assassinated Huey P. Long. He was with Senator Long when Long was assassinated. In fact, it is believed the gun which killed Senator Long was supposed to [illegible] L. K. Smith. Mr. Smith was the last person to touch of Mr. Long before he died. He delivered the funeral over his grave to 200,000 people.

He believes that the assassination of Huey Long, was an enemy of internationalism, an enemy of corrupt money practices and an enemy of the New Deal politic machine — he believes that the mysterious plot behind the assassination of this young and fearless senator to be one of the great mysteries of this century.

In his addresses in the Twin Cities he will tell some very sensational facts concerning those who plotted the death of this man who was the first to expose bureaucratic internationalism in Washington.

In his campaign for the United States Senate Smith opened every meeting with prayer and used as a slogan for his campaign, "Christ first in America." It is his conviction that the teachings of Christ gave us America and only Christ can save America.

He frequently says that if Christ had been first in Germany, there would have been no Hitler; if Christ had been first in Russia there would have been no Communism; if Christ had been first in the world, there would have been no war.

The last time Smith spoke in the Twin Cities he addressed the State Legislature of Minnesota at the invitation of Speaker Johnson of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Smith has been married twenty-one years to a wife who is just as much interested in his crusading activities as he is. She will accompany Mr. Smith on his visit to the Twin Cities.

A STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

The following summarizes the principles of THE CROSS AND THE FLAG:

The voice of the Committee of 1,000,000, a patriotic and dynamic crusade which began with nine constituents and now has more than 3,000,000.

The work of this committee and the policy of this journal are built around three expressions of sentiment:

First—Foundation principles.

Second—Vital issues.

Third—Battle cry.

The foundation principles of this committee, which have been unchanged since its beginning in 1937, are as follows:

1. To rebuild the spirit of America.

2. To wipe out to the last vestige, Communism, Nazism, Facism in all forms. (In view of the attempt now being made to join us in a political union with foreign countries, we express our bitter objection to any such schemes to compromise the sovereignty of America, such as "Union Now with Britain," "Federal Union, Inc." etc.)

3. To redefine the American national character.

4. To instill a new spirit in American youth, dedicated intellectually and physically to the maintenance of American institutions.

5. To issue a call to farmers and laborers to resist what is now known to be an international plot to make them part of a world revolution.

6. To rededicate the citizenry of America to the family altar and to the spirit of the Church.

7. To secure the maintenance of a well defined standard of American living.

The battle cry of this crusade is, "CHRIST FIRST IN AMERICA."

BERNARD A. DOMAN,
Director, Committee of One Million.

Hear "Truth and Liberty" WDGY every Fri., 6:45 p. m. — every Sun., 9:30 a. m.

(Reverse Side)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT DETROIT

FILE NO. 100-4156

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAINT PAUL	2-1-43	1-17-43	[redacted] KLH

TITLE
GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, was.
THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION.

CHARACTER OF CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - G
CUSTODIAL DETENTION
SEDITION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Meetings held by SMITH in St. Paul and Minneapolis 1-1, 43, sponsored by Reverend CARL O. STADSKLEV, evangelist, Minneapolis, Minnesota. SMITH'S speeches were very critical of the administration, particularly of Vice President WALLACE, and he bitterly denounced the Communist Party and all those favoring internationalism and world politics. SMITH presently director of move to launch a new party known as the America First Party, to be ready to present a candidate in the 1944 elections in case the old-line parties again betray the people like he states they did in 1940. Names mentioned by SMITH as to be considered real Americans indicate he receives the support of isolationists. SMITH advocates pushing the war effort by a tie-up with Russia and others on a military and business basis only, to be severed after the war.

-- RUC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/1/82 BY SP-DBT/mc

DETAILS: AT MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

On instructions of Special Agent in Charge CLINTON W. STEIN, Agent attended the talks given by GERALD L. K. SMITH at the Gustavus Adolphus Hall, Seventeenth and Lake Street, Minneapolis, from 3:00 to 5:15 and 8:00 to 10:30 p.m. on January 17, 1943. Newspaper announcements and otherwise indicated that SMITH was receiving the support of Reverend CARL O. STADSKLEV, evangelist,

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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Minneapolis, Minnesota, who introduced SMITH on both occasions. There was another minister on the platform with SMITH whose name was not secured, and in the evening Reverend HENRY J. SOLTAU, crusading preacher in Minneapolis, Minnesota, was also present, SOLTAU having been recently convicted and served a short sentence for perjury. It is noted that Reverend STADSKLEV conducts a radio hour at 9:30 Sunday morning from Minneapolis, Minnesota, known as "Truth and Liberty."

SMITH in his talk was very critical of the administration, being particularly bitter against HENRY WALLACE, Vice President, and against WENDELL WILLKIE, and the Communist Party. He attacked those who would accuse him of being unpatriotic. At the outset of both of these speeches SMITH made this challenge, "I give you the name of the Governor of Michigan (named), the mayor of the City of Detroit (named), the senior Senator from Michigan, ARTHUR VANDENBERG, my opponent at the last election, and the leading citizen of Detroit, Michigan, HENRY FORD, and if you can get any of these men to make one statement questioning my patriotism or loyalty, I will never speak from any platform again." This was directed at newspaper men and any enemies of his who, he stated, might be in the audience. He went on further to state that there was an F.B.I. in Detroit, and that there was an F.B.I. in Chicago, and he asked the question whether or not the people in Minneapolis thought the F.B.I. would have let him out of Detroit or out of Chicago if they considered he was subversive, seditious, or unpatriotic. SMITH referred to Mayor KLINE of the City of Minneapolis as narrow minded and one whose political career would soon end. This reference was evidently brought about by criticism of SMITH'S appearance which was published in a local paper, emanating from Mayor KLINE, who advised that he would have some police inquiry made.

The only statements which SMITH made that appeared to be on the questionable side were these: "The seditious efforts to pack the United States Supreme Court," this having been said in the afternoon speech; and at night he made the following statement, "I am not speaking of the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, I am speaking of FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, the politician who has played politics right down to the present day," and he made a reference to the ED FLYNN Australian appointment.

SMITH discussed the rubber situation at length, claiming that he had been close to HENRY FORD and to Doctor HALE, a prominent chemist in this matter. He claims the word of Doctor HALE that this chemist went to Germany a few years ago for the purpose of learning their secret of synthetic rubber, and that this chemist was advised that it could not be revealed as it belonged to the Standard Oil Company of the United States. Doctor HALE then, he said,

returned to the United States and it was years before the formula was finally squeezed out of the Standard Oil Company. He also gave the word of Mr. SORENSON, production manager for the Ford Motor Company, to the effect that they could produce in three months sufficient tires for their 200,000 employees, this statement having been made last fall, and for all workers in the United States in six months, and by Easter of 1943 tires for all civilian use in the United States, without using one pound of raw rubber. He referred to the great rubber plant built by HENRY FORD, which was seized by the Government and disappeared, and was then sent to Russia, with, he stated, the understanding by the Japanese Government that it would receive safe transportation. He had an article written by CEDRIC ADAMS of the Minneapolis Star Journal which he stated he could not explain being in that paper, whose editor he severely criticized for his trip to Moscow with WENDELL WILLKIE. This article was along the same lines as other information he claimed to have, and was to the effect that possibly under the Lend-Lease Program we could get our rubber through Russia, who could get it from Japan, who control the source of rubber and who was not at war with Russia. He referred to the appointment of Mr. BERNARD BARUCH to investigate the rubber situation as similar to appointing the devil to investigate hell, stating that BARUCH had been associated with the Wall Street rubber monopoly interests for several years.

Referring to WENDELL WILLKIE, he stated that the best service he could have rendered to his country at the time would have been to have stayed in Moscow with JOE STALIN when he got there. He referred to Governor STASSEN of the state of Minnesota as a stooge for WILLKIE and as one of the most dangerous internationalists in the country. He mentioned the fact that he had spoken before the Minnesota Legislature several years ago and also before the Press Club in Washington, D. C.

Referring to the Communist Party, SMITH gave several paragraphs of vicious language in describing them, and it would appear that he is fanatically opposed to Communism. He referred to the Russian situation in which we were allies, and he said this was strictly a business deal and that it should not be carried any farther. During this discussion he mentioned the fact that the Communist Party had been termed by our own Attorney General, FRANCIS BIDDLE, as a conspiracy against the United States in the BRIDGES case, and yet the Party was allowed to continue to exist, while, when a crusader of SMITH'S type began to speak against it, efforts were made to squelch him at every turn. In referring further to Communism and to the mayor of the city of Minneapolis, he had a card in his hand which announced a meeting of the

Friends of the Soviet Union at the Nicollet Hotel in Minneapolis January 15, 1943, to which he said there had been apparently no objection, but the group had apparently been received with open arms and was addressed by ROGER MINOR, whom, he charged, was well-known as being the head of the Communist Party during the incarceration of EARL BROWDER. He also brought forth reference to certain Communist Party speakers who had appeared with full sanction of leading political figures in the state before the student body at the University of Minnesota. Further referring to EARL BROWDER, he stated that BROWDER'S brother, when conducting a meeting in Madison Square Garden in New York for the purpose of raising funds to be used in efforts to get EARL BROWDER released, had made the statement that he hoped to put GERALD L. K. SMITH and Father COUGHLIN in the cell which EARL BROWDER would vacate in the Federal Penitentiary.

Concerning HENRY WALLACE and the Communist Party, he said, "I will not say HENRY WALLACE is a Communist, but I will say he is a carrier of Communism." Referring to Mrs. ROOSEVELT, he remarked, "I will not say ELEANOR is a Communist, but I will say she has some mighty funny quirks to her political ideas."

SMITH made many references to WALTER WINCHELL, whom he terms the popgun patriot and a disgrace to the Naval service to which he claims to be attached. He stated that some day he hoped WINCHELL could be thrown into the ocean bay, and he hoped to be there to help do it.

The speech which was made in the evening of January 17, 1943, was announced by SMITH in the afternoon to be one referring a great deal to the late HUEY P. LONG of Louisiana. He gave considerable time in his evening speech to LONG'S career, and it appeared that he was very close to him, and, in fact, was at his side at the time of his assassination. He stated that there never was a more maligned man by the newspapers than LONG. He stated that LONG had been branded as crackpot, seditionist, grafter, and everything else by the power of the press, and by the power of the administration in the matter of cutting off grants of Federal money to the state of Louisiana. He stated that it was on the Congressional Record in a speech by HUEY LONG made some six weeks before he was assassinated that a plot was on foot to cause his death, and therein the names of several persons prominent therein are supposed to be mentioned, which information SMITH claimed was secured by himself and LONG by the use of microphones installed at the meeting place of these particular men. He stated that it will appear on the Congressional Record that Doctor WEISS is mentioned therein as the person who was willing to carry out the assassination. SMITH made this challenge, that the day he

was brought in for Federal prosecution for any of his utterances, he would mention the name of the man who ordered the assassination of HUEY P. LONG, and he stated that it would be so high up that the news would drive HITLER, MUSSOLINI, and HIROHITO and all war news off the front pages of the newspapers for several days.

During his speech he several times said that there was no question about the program of the war; that we were in it to win and any question as to why we got in or any similar question was not appropriate at this time, and he favored the push. of the war effort to the limit; and he mentioned the fact that after the war he wanted the boys to be brought home to the United States, and that a ring of steel and ships should be placed around this country in both oceans so that there would never be another Pearl Harbor. He mentioned that he had a son nineteen years of age who would in the next few days be called before the draft board for his examination; that he would ask no special favors for him, because if he did that and was successful, it might mean someone else's son would be called before his own son.

SMITH referred to efforts to stop his speeches as tampering with or sitting on the safety valve, stating that if the safety valve of an engine is closed off or stopped up, the whole engine may blow up some time. SMITH had in his possession a three page press release which he intended to pass out to the press. A copy of this has been secured, and it is noted that much of it was referred to by SMITH in his speech. There are the following statements in this release: "The conduct of the war is not an issue. We all assume that every patriotic American will do all in his power to effect an early military victory. The alarming activities of such internationalists as HENRY WALLACE and WENDELL WILLKIE in their attempt to promote us into a world government after the war have inspired the formation of this emergency party," this referring to the America First Party. Persons mentioned by SMITH in his speeches as being real Americans were CHARLES LINDBERGH, Senator BURTON K. WHEELER, Senator GERALD NYE, HAMILTON FISH, Senator VANDENBERG of Michigan, Senator TAFT, and others. This press release contains what is known as the text of his campaign. In brief, he states the plan is to form a new party called the America First Party as a safety measure in case the two old parties merge as they voluntarily did in 1940, betraying the people, as he called it, in which election there was no choice between candidates. He stated that efforts are being made to set up this new party eighteen months in advance of the national conventions of the two main parties, because if this is not done, they will not be able to get on the ballot in some states, as they require that a party be on the ballot a certain time ahead of the scheduled conventions or elections. This is for the purpose, he stated, of

expressing the independence of the party in 1944 "should both old parties nominate internationalists and give us no choice, as they did in 1940." He mentioned in his speeches, and it also appears in his press release, that if either party nominates a good substantial, real American devoted to the independent destiny of America, then the new party can dissolve, because if the old parties remain true to the traditions of the people, there is no need for the America First Party; with this proviso, as mentioned by him, "But, if the bureaucratic Fascists and the New Deal Communists keep control of the Democratic Party and the Republican Party goes Willkie or takes a do-nothing attitude, then we shall strike."

Further, in his press release he makes this statement, which is also one of the subjects of his speech, "We wish that all Americans could concentrate on just one thing at this time--winning the war as soon as possible. But, inasmuch as our Vice President and the titular head of the Republican Party, Wendell Willkie, and thousands of others in positions of great political power and prominence are working day and night to get us into some sort of world state, those of us who are still foolish enough to believe in the Declaration of Independence and the philosophy of George Washington concerning foreign entanglements feel that the time has come for us to devise an instrument to be used in the expression of our will concerning these matters." The following additional issues are to be emphasized in the near future, according to SMITH, in addition to his slogan of "America First in War and Peace:" "Support of a thorough investigation of Lend-Lease activities, putting the interests of the service men ahead of money squandering schemes now being hatched by those who would scatter our wealth all over the world after the war. Opposition to all tendencies toward bureaucratic Fascism. Support for all patriotic labor movements which are kept in the hands of patriotic American leadership. Opposition to any relaxation of the immigration laws after the war. Support of a protective tariff so that the American worker can be guaranteed protection against slave labor competition. Support of the American farm bloc in Congress now attempting to save the American farmer."

SMITH'S audience was enthusiastic but orderly, and there appeared to be no opposition present, the only opposition appearing in the form of newspaper articles to the effect that the Labor Coordinating Committee of the Minneapolis Defense Council had requested that this meeting held by SMITH be banned. There was no admission charge made. A donation was taken up and subscriptions were taken to the magazine published by SMITH known as "The Cross and the Flag."

The St. Paul meeting, which was held on the morning of January 17, 1943, at the Junior Pioneer Hall, was covered by members of the Internal Security Squad of the St. Paul Police Department. It appears that a committee was appointed and partially attended the meeting, at which, from the report. SMITH made similar statements to those in the Minneapolis meeting, and the general opinion of those who so attended was that there were no subversive or un-American statements made by SMITH.

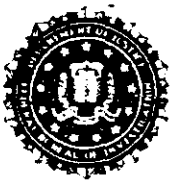
- - REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN - -

The St. Paul meeting, which was held on the morning of January 17, 1943, at the Junior Prioneer Hall, was covered by members of the Internal Security Squad of the St. Paul Police Department. From the report submitted by the Saint Paul Police Department, Smith apparently made similar statements to those he made at the Minneapolis meeting.

- - REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN - -

renumber page

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

EAT:DS

January 15, 1943

Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

On January 14th I talked to Mr. James Rowe at length about the memorandum addressed to the Bureau under date of December 23, 1942, by Mr. L. M. C. Smith, requesting additional investigation of the Gerald L. K. Smith case. I pointed out to Mr. Rowe that we have over a period of several years received a great variety of requests for investigation of Gerald L. K. Smith from both the Criminal Division and Mr. L. M. C. Smith's Unit. Mr. Rowe was informed that there has been no studied pattern of requests and that consequently we have conducted an unending variety of miscellaneous inquiries, none of which seemed to have any direct or predetermined course of action or policy behind them. I pointed out to Mr. Rowe that Mr. Rhett of his staff was presently reviewing this case and I suggested to him that pending Rhett's review of all the material, evaluation concerning Smith and his recommendation as to what further action is necessary, the Bureau disregard the current request from Mr. L. M. C. Smith. Mr. Rowe concurred and stated that we should hold further investigation of Gerald L. K. Smith in abeyance pending a definite recommendation from Mr. Rhett as to what further action should be taken.

Very truly yours,

Edw. A. Tamm

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Detroit - Michigan
February 8, 1943

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Gandy

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

[redacted]

Re: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH with aliases
et al
INTERNAL SECURITY - G
CUSTODIAL DETENTION; SEDITION

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that the following additional information has been received from [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau: b7D

SMITH has been contacting Reverend GERALD B. WINROD of Wichita, Kansas, principally through [redacted] of Pontiac, Michigan, as an intermediary. While SMITH was on his recent tour, [redacted] received a letter from WINROD which [redacted] forwarded to SMITH'S office and [redacted] expressed his opinion that the content of the letter was so important that it would require SMITH to go immediately from Minneapolis, Minnesota direct to Washington, D. C. b7C

BERNARD DOMAN, SMITH'S manager, in discussing SMITH'S meeting of January 24, 1943, said that when SMITH mentioned LINDBERGH'S name the audience stood up and cheered. Informant stated that SMITH was considerably disturbed over the adverse publicity he received to the effect that the F.B.I. was going to stop his rally in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

SMITH has been contacting a Mr. STADSKLEV (phonetic) who has been assisting SMITH in organizing AMERICA FIRST PARTY Rallies in Minneapolis and Saint Paul, Minnesota. SMITH also plans to tour Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa in his organization of the AMERICA FIRST PARTY.

Informant indicated that GERALD SMITH is being assisted by [redacted] in his work in Chicago, Illinois. Of course, [redacted] of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Chicago, Illinois, is working very closely with GERALD SMITH in the organization of the b7C

FOR DEFENSE BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

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FEB 18 1943

FEB 22 1943

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DATE 10/1/82 BY SP8 [illegible]

Letter to the Director
February 8, 1943

Re: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH
with aliases et al
INTERNAL SECURITY - G
CUSTODIAL DETENTION; SEDITION

AMERICA FIRST PARTY and [redacted] is scheduled to speak at the next AMERICA FIRST PARTY Rally in Detroit, Michigan on February 7, 1943.

SMITH was anxious to obtain a statement which he believed Senator HUEY LONG had inserted in the Congressional Record between July 10 and July 30, 1935, predicting his own assassination, but SMITH has been unable to locate any such statement in the Congressional Record despite searches made by many of his friends.

Informant advised that SMITH is actively corresponding with [redacted] of Cleveland, Ohio, leader of the Mothers of America, and also with the Committee of American Women Against Communism of New York City, New York. [redacted] is assisting SMITH in making preparations for rallies to be held at Cleveland, Ohio and vicinity.

Informant has also suggested that possible intermediaries between GERALD SMITH and GERALD WINROD are [redacted]verend E. J. ROLLINGS of Detroit, Michigan and [redacted]

Informant stated that GERALD SMITH is still being contacted by [redacted] employee, Ford Motor Company Service Department, and that [redacted] has recently advised SMITH that [redacted] is trying to sell a story to P.M. Magazine relative to the interference with war production at the Ford Motor Company. SMITH agreed with [redacted] that [redacted] was a dangerous individual because he was so unscrupulous. SMITH commented that he had a letter from the Anti-Defamation League to the effect that that league did not follow the policies of the Anti-Nazi League of New York City, New York.

[redacted] advised SMITH that there would be a large Lenin Forum meeting in Detroit, Michigan on January 28, 1943 with JAMES W. FORD and ROY HUDSON, leading Communists, speaking. [redacted] then advised SMITH that he had not heard a word "about the Solomon business." Informant pointed out that [redacted] was no doubt referring to the investigation of GERALD SMITH'S activities by Special Agent [redacted] of the Detroit Field Office. SMITH then informed [redacted] that he was presently being investigated for his income tax returns of the past six years. [redacted] returned to the original subject of their conversation and said that [redacted] and [redacted] were both Jewish and they worked together closely. [redacted] frequently goes to New York to see [redacted] a Jew in New York City.

[redacted] stated he had no idea who was [redacted] contact with P.M. Magazine since [redacted] had been inducted into the United States Army. SMITH then asked [redacted] certain questions about the prosecution of Michigan State Senator STANLEY NOWAK for fraudulently denying that he was a Communist when he was naturalized. SMITH asked [redacted] to find out where

ALL
b7c

"that preacher" (informant believed that SMITH was referring to [redacted] of Almont, Michigan) went in New York City when he met [redacted] asked SMITH to save his anti-Semitic literature as [redacted] is making a collection of it. SMITH said he usually throws his anti-Semitic literature away and that he has never printed or said anything anti-Semitic. SMITH told [redacted] that he wrote to the Anti-Defamation League and told them to get some realistic leaders and that they might get some place if they would be concerned about other people besides only Jews.

SMITH commented that the statement made by Jews that they will exterminate the entire German race was bad because it only served to strengthen the German morale. SMITH asked [redacted] if [redacted] of the Detroit Police Department was still friendly with [redacted] and [redacted] answered that he had not seen either of them for a long time because he does not trust either of them.

While Reverend [redacted] was in Detroit, SMITH contacted him frequently and [redacted] advised that he had spoken to WINROD and WINROD was sending things through to him. [redacted] advised that he spoke to WINROD about SMITH'S sacrifices and troubles and WINROD had commented that he did not know how to thank SMITH. [redacted] said that WINROD acknowledged that he would not have "gotten to first base" if it had not been for SMITH. SMITH said that any good Christian man would have done the same thing for anyone who was being libeled. Everyone was supporting the United States Government but SMITH did not want to see his friends persecuted by criminals.

[redacted] told SMITH that he found out that WINROD had failed to cover [redacted] meeting at Sioux City and [redacted] had to call in and tell WINROD it would cost him more for such conduct. [redacted] intimated that he was being paid by WINROD. [redacted] has also assisted SMITH in making contacts relative to the organization of the AMERICA FIRST PARTY. SMITH told [redacted] that he had given [redacted] a message for WINROD but apparently [redacted] had not delivered it to him. [redacted] assured SMITH that WINROD would be getting in touch with SMITH shortly.

Informant said that another individual from Iowa had come to Detroit and was anxious to contact SMITH but informant was unable to ascertain the identity of the man from Iowa.

On January 26, 1943 [redacted] communicated with his friend from the West, who informant believed to be GERALD WINROD, and immediately made an appointment to meet SMITH. [redacted] assured SMITH that he had gotten over the point that SMITH wanted to make. SMITH made sure that there would be no penny-pinching and that anything that SMITH did would not cost him anything. [redacted] told SMITH that there had been a serious labor dispute in Wichita, Kansas and that the man whom informant believed to be WINROD was appointed

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head of the arbitration board to straighten things out. SMITH suggested that he could furnish a lawyer that would be suitable for the purpose, a lawyer who has taken unpopular causes and can be trusted perfectly. (Informant believed SMITH was referring to Attorney [redacted] SMITH inquired of [redacted] how WINROD felt about his case and [redacted] indicated WINROD was optimistic because the Government was afraid to go ahead on the indictment and had asked for a postponement but that the defendant's attorney was aggressive and would not consent too readily to a postponement. [redacted] stated that WINROD was going to bring "the real issue" to the front and that they know it.

[redacted] was in Detroit, Michigan and SMITH advised him to see the editor of the "Dearborn Independent" before he left the city. Informant expressed his belief that the "Dearborn Independent" was controlled by the Ford Motor Company.

[redacted] and his manager, in discussing the magazine "The Cross and the Flag," stated that seven thousand issues of each magazine are distributed in practically every one of the forty-eight states and about one thousand magazines are distributed in the vicinity of Detroit, Michigan.

Informant stated that SMITH'S principal contacts in Milwaukee, Wisconsin were [redacted] and [redacted] has assumed the responsibility of making the arrangements for SMITH'S next rally in Milwaukee in the name of the AMERICA FIRST PARTY. She complained that her organization had been treated very badly by the press and the Communists had made so much trouble for them that many of the members were reluctant to attend. She told SMITH that she did not have the mailing list of the old AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE. She regretted that the peace groups in which she was active had become very unpopular and were commonly termed copperheads.

She said that [redacted] was a teacher at the [redacted] and had to watch his step very carefully; in fact he was smeared in a local newspaper on January 29, 1943 and was accused as being unfit to teach high school children. [redacted] also said that she had to watch her step as her husband was employed by the Government. She said that she had been accused by the "Milwaukee Journal" as having been responsible for bringing [redacted] to Milwaukee. SMITH asked her to contact [redacted] and arrange the rally under the name of the "Forum or the AMERICA FIRST PARTY" whichever she prefers.

SMITH informed her that [redacted] of the Veterans of Foreign Wars was taking care of arrangements for the State of Illinois for the AMERICA FIRST PARTY. SMITH said that people don't dare question [redacted] patriotism since he has the recommendation of the Governor of Illinois and the Senators. [redacted] promised to contact [redacted] and notify SMITH of what

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plans she had made.

SMITH then contacted [redacted] in Chicago, Illinois and asked him who were the leaders of the old AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE in Milwaukee and [redacted] said that the principal leaders were [redacted] and [redacted] also commented on the troubles that the old AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE had in Milwaukee with the Communists who picketed their meetings and persecuted them. SMITH suggested that he and [redacted] go up and speak in Milwaukee and that "if they throw a good riot it would be good publicity." SMITH agreed to divide the collection with [redacted] fifty-fifty.

Informant advised that SMITH was having stationery printed for the AMERICA FIRST PARTY with the following inscription: "America First Party, GERALD L. K. SMITH, Director and Organizer; BERNARD A. DOMAN, Secretary-Treasurer" and at the bottom "For God and Country."

SMITH is now using the following slogans, according to informant: "America must remain independent. America first must feed, clothe, defend America first and four freedoms for America first. America first in war and peace. Run the Internationalists out of Washington. Americans must have a choice in 1944. No fourth term. Meat and butter for Americans first. Billions for victory - not one penny for internationalist propaganda. Bring the boys home when the war is won. Order of loyalty - armed forces first, civilians second, Allies third and the rest of the world last."

Informant stated that internal revenue agents are continuing to investigate SMITH'S income tax returns for 1936 to 1941 inclusive. The principal controversies over SMITH'S income have arisen out of the difficulty in determining how much income was received at his various meetings inasmuch as SMITH kept no record of the total amount. The agents have been using a method of counting the number of contribution envelopes received at the meetings and computing an average contribution. In the course of the investigation [redacted] has often been questioned from time to time concerning SMITH'S income but [redacted] has always pleaded ignorance concerning specific receipts. b7c

SMITH is arranging to hold a rally in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and is being aided in the planning by [redacted] Pennsylvania. The meeting is to be held on Washington's Birthday, according to the present plans.

SMITH finally located the speech of HUEY LONG in the Congressional Record under date of August 9, 1935, but SMITH commented to a friend, [redacted] whose last name informant thought was [redacted] that there was a lot of stuff in HUEY LONG'S speech that SMITH would not dare print at the present time.

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SMITH appraised HUEY LONG as the "greatest thing in the world" and he said that there is hardly a day goes away that he does not weep about his passing. SMITH also commented to [redacted] that the fundamental reason for the rationing of food and other essential commodities was to enable the administration to whip the people into line or else starve them to death.

[redacted] an internal revenue agent, advised SMITH that his deposits in 1941 exceeded his day book balance by about thirteen thousand dollars. SMITH insisted that his only source of revenue in 1941 was through the mail and by contributions collected at meetings. He insisted there was no special subsidy of any kind. [redacted] asked SMITH for the gross receipts on SMITH'S Olympia meeting in 1939 and SMITH gave him the total of $2621.68. SMITH explained that he did not keep public records because he was afraid of the opposition and the newspapers since he indulged in so many controversial issues. [redacted] indicated that the excesses which were found for 1941 would be charged to SMITH and that there was also a slight excess in 1940. SMITH explained that the excess in 1941 could be covered by his traveling expenses and this excess was entirely consumed by the salary of a secretary and a bodyguard at all meetings.

SMITH had an extended conversation with [redacted] and was advised by [redacted] of the result of [redacted] interview by internal revenue agents. [redacted] said that he advised the internal revenue agents that the only thing he knew was that SMITH was always in want of money. There were no contributions that were in any way secret but [redacted] said he was not going to put himself in a position of guessing at names in order to follow some political prosecution of good people. [redacted] said he told the agents that if someone were to go to a radio station and pay for a month's radio time for SMITH he might know who did it but he was not going to embarrass anybody by making any inquiry. [redacted] said he was asked if he had ever met [redacted] and [redacted] admitted that he had and that as far as he knew those men had arranged to furnish radio time. Other people usually paid for radio time given to SMITH in other cities.

The internal revenue agents then asked about [redacted] and [redacted] said he replied that [redacted] but he did not know what his commissions had been. [redacted] said that these questions made it clear to him that [redacted] had been giving information to the internal revenue agents against SMITH so [redacted] advised the internal revenue agents to investigate the career of blackmail and bribery that was [redacted] before they should take too seriously any information given by [redacted]. [redacted] said he told the agents that [redacted] takes money from both sides and would do anything for money.

[redacted] said that the agents then asked him about income to SMITH from [redacted] of Ford Motor Company, and [redacted]

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answered that [redacted] did not confide in him although he expected that [redacted] had been active in organizing certain groups. SMITH commented at this point that [redacted] thought he had a good secret because he was once in SMITH'S room when SMITH talked by telephone to [redacted] said that the revenue agents then asked him about SMITH'S income in New York and [redacted] replied that he did not know anything about it. They also asked him about Toledo and [redacted] made a similar reply.

[redacted] commented that he suspected that the revenue agents had obtained statements from several people in New York from the way they talked. [redacted] said that [redacted] had made a statement. SMITH said he told the revenue agents that [redacted] had been associated in New York with him and apparently [redacted] had given them the names of all those fellows who had worked for SMITH. [redacted] next related that the revenue agents asked him if he knew about the corporation in New York or Delaware and [redacted] answered that he did not know anything about them and did not have the minutes but that he had called the attorney for the corporation who had gone into the army and the attorney's stenographer said that the records were not there. [redacted] said that he thought the records were sold in New York City by [redacted]

SMITH commented that they should ask [redacted] about the records. SMITH said that he was asked by the revenue agents how [redacted] and [redacted] got along and SMITH told [redacted] he said [redacted] is a man of good character and does not go around with grudges on his sleeve. [redacted] stated that [redacted] had the opinion that SMITH had received a vast amount of money and [redacted] said that he had never seen it. SMITH agreed that [redacted] had seen more than anyone had and [redacted] agreed with this. [redacted] said that he told revenue agents that he did not think SMITH had much money because he was always being sued by his printers and was always in financial straits.

SMITH advised confidential informant that Congressman CLARE HOFFMAN of Michigan was attempting to have WALTER WINCHELL court-martialed and dishonorably discharged from the United States for saying that he did not blame certain members of Congress but he did blame "the damn fools who elected them." HOFFMAN had been previously named by WINCHELL in this radio broadcast of Sunday, January 31, 1943. SMITH asked [redacted] former leader of AMERICA FIRST COMMITTEE in Detroit, Michigan, if she wanted to be openly identified with the AMERICA FIRST PARTY and she said that she would rather not be until her second boy gets his problem solved. Informant believed [redacted] was referring to [redacted] second oldest son getting his draft status fixed satisfactorily.

The internal revenue agents have been examining BERNARD DOMAN, SMITH'S manager, asking him specific questions about income and deductions, about Social Security, but DOMAN has been following SMITH'S orders by refusing

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to answer any questions unless SMITH was present.

SMITH explained to [redacted] that he had been operating on a hand-to-mouth basis except for a few months when isolationist feeling was running high. SMITH said he was anxious to have the revenue agents' report indicate that SMITH'S income was from the rank and file of American people rather than from any mysterious source such as his enemies allege. SMITH also explained to the revenue agents that he never wanted his deposits to run above a certain amount for fear that if the balance got too large his various creditors would attach his bank accounts. DOMAN revealed to SMITH that the internal revenue agents had said that they had received many accusations against SMITH. SMITH commented that there were many people who might accuse him such as [redacted] Jews, anyone that read he was making five thousand dollars a week, or anyone else that hated him.

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SMITH is planning to hold a meeting in Detroit, Michigan on February 7, 1943 and he plans to publicly endorse the conduct and public statements of Colonel EDDIE RICKENBACKER. The signs that will be displayed at this meeting will read: "RICKENBACKER okay with AMERICA FIRST PARTY. God bless RICKENBACKER. America needs more RICKENBACKERS." SMITH has announced that the meeting will be dedicated to the spirit of EDDIE RICKENBACKER although RICKENBACKER himself has nothing to do with the meeting. In commenting on a release in P.M. Magazine that SMITH was going to boost RICKENBACKER for President in 1944, SMITH denied the truth of this press release but explained that he resented the criticism that had been brought against RICKENBACKER and he thought that RICKENBACKER was a high type of American who would make a good President if he would run. SMITH has repeatedly answered inquiries by saying that the rally is not intended to be a rally for RICKENBACKER for President but SMITH has admitted in each instance that his private opinion is that RICKENBACKER would make a good President.

Informant revealed that Time Magazine will be covering SMITH'S meeting of February 7, 1943 as the basis of an article concerning the AMERICA FIRST PARTY.

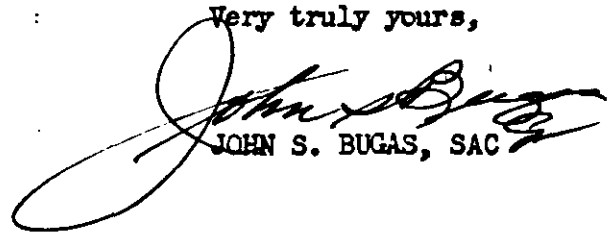
On February 5, 1943 GERALD SMITH was contacted by an individual from Wichita, Kansas, whom informant thought he recognized as GERALD WINROD. WINROD acknowledged a report that SMITH had sent to him and SMITH was interested in getting WINROD to encourage their mutual friends to spread the AMERICA FIRST PARTY in Kansas. WINROD then advised SMITH that he had heard that the attorney (probably referring to JOHN POWER MALONEY) had proposed to drop the case (no doubt referring to the indictment of WINROD and thirty-two others as conspirators in violating the Sedition Act). WINROD commented that since the people in Washington had gotten cold feet this would seem to be the opportune moment for aggressive action. SMITH answered that he had

been working on an unspecified project for the last ten days. WINROD said that the Congressman from this district had promised to support SMITH if SMITH would go to Washington and supply information to BURTON K. WHEELER and Senator TAFT for the investigation of JOHN POWER MALONEY and the indictment of thirty-three persons. WINROD said that the congressman insisted that SMITH and no one else should come to Washington immediately.

SMITH answered that nothing more effective could be done than was already being done and that it was moving just as rapidly as possible. WINROD said that he feels very good about the case at the present time and only this one last operation was necessary to break their necks. WINROD requested SMITH to write to him in care of General Delivery. WINROD and SMITH then discussed their friends in Saint Paul and Minneapolis, Minnesota and SMITH said that they were giving him fine cooperation. SMITH informed WINROD that the AMERICA FIRST PARTY was making rapid progress and that he was scheduled to speak in Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Toledo, Fort Wayne and Milwaukee. He indicated that he would like WINROD'S support in setting up a meeting in Kansas City.

SMITH made it clear that if anyone wanted to help, SMITH would bear the entire cost. SMITH added that he had good news which he would not communicate to WINROD except at some other time and place.

Very truly yours,



JOHN S. BUGAS, SAC

[redacted] b7c

62-1126

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS RELEASE

SUBJECT: GERALD L.K. SMITH

FILE: 62-43818

SUB: _____

VOL: 12

PAGES REVIEWED: 97

PAGES RELEASED: 82

NOTES: _____

NO DUPLICATION FOR THIS PAGE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN. FILE NO. 100-7744

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.	2/12/43	1/29/43	[redacted] [redacted] MAH

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, with aliases Gerald L. K. Smith, Gerald L. K. Schmidt; THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION	INTERNAL SECURITY - G CUSTODIAL DETENTION SEDITION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Subject SMITH addressed meeting of Citizens U.S.A. Committee at 205 Wacker Drive, Chicago, on January 15, 1943. Substance of speech and description of audience set out.

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REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] Detroit, Michigan, dated December 11, 1942. Teletype from Detroit dated January 20, 1943.

DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS:

The following investigation is predicated upon reference teletype from Detroit Field Division advising that subject made a speech at Chicago, Illinois, on January 15, 1943. This investigation is further predicated upon the reports of [redacted] who attended instant meeting, and reported same to the Chicago Office.

[redacted] advised that instant meeting was held at 8:00 P.M. on the evening of January 15, 1943, at the Engineers Auditorium, 205 Wacker Drive, and that approximately five hundred people were in attendance. [redacted] stated that women and elderly couples predominated in the audience, and that the wearing apparel of the guests ranged from rags to mink coats. [redacted] stated that on the platform with subject there were also Captain WILLIAM GRACE and EARL SOUTHERN of the Citizens U.S.A. Committee, who sponsored instant meeting, and Reverend BRODT, who delivered the invocation and benediction, subject's wife, MRS. SMITH.

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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3 - Detroit (1-U.S.A., Detroit) (Enc.)
2 - Chicago

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

Chicago File No. 100-7744

For the information of the Detroit Field Division, the files of the Chicago Field Office reflect that the Citizens U.S.A. Committee was a pre-war isolationist organization, advocating that the United States stay out of the war, that the United States have nothing to do with the British Empire, and since the war has represented itself to be a purely political organization, campaigning for the election of Republican isolationist Senators and Congressmen from Illinois. The files of the Chicago Field Office further reflect that Captain WILLIAM GRACE and EARL SOUTHERN are strongly anti-British and were both called before the Federal Grand Jury investigating seditious activities in the Chicago area. The files of the Chicago Field Office also reflect that Reverend BRODT is the head of the North Side, or Lincoln Park Chapter of the America First Committee, an independent organization, which broke off from the America First Committee at the time the United States declared war on Japan and Germany, and which has continued its meetings, advocating a negotiated peace, the election of isolationist Senators and Congressmen, and strongly opposes any cooperation between the United States and the British Government, or any Jewish activities in the United States.

[redacted] stated that instant meeting of the Citizens U.S.A. Committee was called to order at 8:30 P.M. by Captain GRACE. Reverend BRODT opened with a prayer, after which the audience sang the Star Spangled Banner without musical accompaniment. According to [redacted] Captain GRACE stated that there were many strange faces in the audience and that "there are men and women here tonight who are not in sympathy with our movement. Anything that I say or the speakers say will be misconstrued by them. That will explain to you ladies and gentlemen why I went up and down the isles scanning the faces that are here. We are all Americans here and there is no room here tonight or any other time for anyone whose sympathies lie other than in America. Anyone present tonight who professes those sympathies -- get out now!

According to [redacted] EARL SOUTHERN then introduced subject as, "the most damaging and damned speaker alive today." Subject then introduced himself and traced his early life and career, his marriage, and introduced his wife, who was on the platform. He further advised that he had become a crusader when he saw the gross injustice being done to many of the people in the United States. He stated that people have accused him of being a crackpot and a lunatic. He stated that we are living in a decadent bureaucratic democratic world, and that if President ROOSEVELT would have allowed us to send missionaries to Japan instead of boat-loads of scrap which are now being shot into the bowels of our beloved boys in the Pacific, there would not have been any war today. According to this informant subject stated, "I, for one, am just as anxious to see a successful conclusion of this war, but I hereby accuse, not my Commander in Chief FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, but MR. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT the politician, of playing politics before Pearl Harbor and after Pearl Harbor, and at this very moment is still playing politics."

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Chicago File No. 100-7744

Subject further stated that "Journalism has sunk to a new low of prostitution when we have to get our news from Washington through two men, one DREW PEARSON, who in the middle of an important announcement is interrupted by a commercial extolling the virtues of Ex-Lax. The other one, Lieutenant Commander WALTER WINCHELL, who is a skunk, a loudmouth, degenerate, louse, character assassin, and a disgrace to his uniform, and who incidently gets paid $5,000 a week for this five minute broadcast."

[redacted] stated that subject requested the audience not to applaud him after each sentence, but only to applaud when directed, and that subject further stated that he has no fear of any heckling as he can handle that himself. Subject stated that at a meeting held in the Press Club in Washington, D. C., presided over by Vice-President WALLACE, WALLACE stated, "If Russia keeps up the gains that she has made in the past twenty years for the next twenty years she will surpass the United States." [redacted] stated that following this statement subject said, "I move that we impeach Vice-President WALLACE." Subject further stated that if it is feasible his organization will make it possible for a great American like CHARLES A. LINDBERG or BURTON K. WHEELER to run for President of the United States in the next ellection.

According to [redacted] mention was made of the Constitution, the Preamble to the Constitution, and to the Judicial and Legislative departments of the Government; and that subject quoted the British Lend-Lease Administrator in Washington, D.C. who allegedly said, "No records are being kept of the number of pounds that we owe the United States." Subject stated that President ROOSEVELT is now making plans for a fourth term and that even if he, subject, is put in a concentration camp and tortured, he will still shout out to the world what he knows about the Communists.

Subject said that as far as the Republican Party is concerned men of the caliber of LAMONT, MORGAN, and WILLKIE are not wanted. Subject said "they committed political treason once in Philadelphia, and we are not going to give them another chance." Subject said he once promised to tell the audience the real reason for HUEY LONG'S assassination but that he didn't have the time that night but would continue to write a series of articles about it in his magazine. Subject said that he is continuing his travels, lecturing as he goes, trying to formulate a new third party consisting of thorough Americans, among whom will be no "yellow belly Republican", no WILLKIES, or no New Deal Democrats, and that if the audience there that night saw fit to choose him as the head of the party, he would consider it an honor.

Subject further stated that the resources and supplies of the United States should be distributed as follows:

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1. The fighting forces.
2. The American people.
3. Our allies.
4. The rest of the world.

Following subject's speech the audience sang a song entitled "Win the War and Save the Constitution" to the tune of "Praise the Lord and Pass the Ammunition" and Captain GRACE concluded the meeting at approximately 11:10 P.M. with a discussion of the Chicago Mayoralty campaign, advocating the election of the Republicen candidate FAHERTY, and suggesting that the audience might start a "write-in campaign" with GRACE as a "dark horse" candidate.

[redacted] advised that the audience was spellbound by subject's talk and that subject appears to be a reincarnation of HUEY LONG, having the unprecedented ability of speaking to a mass of people, yet making each one feel he is speaking to him individually. According to [redacted] subject even instructs the audience when and how long to applaud.

[redacted] advised that the audience was made up mostly of women, that there were approximately two women to one man there. [redacted] said that the officers and most of the members of "We the Mothers Mobilize for America,, Inc." attended the meeting and that at least a dozen or so of the members of this organization were present. For the information of the Detroit Office [redacted]

[redacted] stated that [redacted], formerly associated with RALPH TOWNSEND, convicted of being a Japanese Agent, was present at the meeting, as was the Reverend H. L. BRODT, who has spoken frequently before various "defeatist" organizations in Chicago. [redacted]

[redacted] obtained copies of literature distributed at instant meeting which consisted of the following:

1. A pamphlet entitled "What's Cookin'. What is the Truth About Rationing Sugar, Rubber and Gas."
2. A pamphlet entitled "The Fifth Column in Washington! Un-Americans on the Government Payroll."

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3. A pamphlet advertising subscription to "The Cross and the Flag."
4. A three page mimeographed document which purports to be a press release written by subject SMITH covering instant meeting.

These four documents are being forwarded to the Detroit Field Division for appropriate attention.

ENCLOSURE: To Detroit - Four pamphlets listed in the above report which were distributed at the instant meeting, reported herein.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Chicago File No. 100-7744

SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

[redacted]

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JPHa:rb
2/26/43
62-43818-199

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
MR. JAMES ROWE, JR.

Attention: Mr. C. E. Rhetts

RE: GERALD L. K. SMITH
THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY
SEDITION

As a matter of information, I wish to advise you that a copy of a further report received in connection with the investigation of this case and submitted by Special Agent [redacted] dated February 12, 1943, at Chicago, Illinois, was transmitted to the Division of Records under date of February 26, 1943.

b7c

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Piper
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

cc Mr. Wendell Berge
Assistant Attorney General

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/1/82 BY SP-8BTI/mh

4-750 (2-7-79)

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XXXXXX
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FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

3 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b1 with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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FBI/DOJ

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

1308 Masonic Temple Building
New Orleans, Louisiana
February 18, 1943

Director, FBI

RE: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, was., Gerald L. K. Smith, Gerald L. K. Schmidt; THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION; INTERNAL SECURITY - G, CUSTODIAL DETENTION, SEDITION.

Dear Sir: Attention: Technical Laboratory

There is being forwarded under separate cover one roll of exposed film in the above-entitled case, consisting of photographs taken of a report of one [redacted], which report consists of forty-seven typewritten pages. b7c

It is requested that said film be developed and that two positive prints of said report, together with the developed negatives, be forwarded to the Detroit Field Division.

Very truly yours,

R. A. Guerin

R. A. GUERIN
Special Agent in Charge

CC - Detroit
CC - Package

[redacted] b7c
62-1194

ack 3/1-43

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Ack. [redacted] 1, 1943

[redacted] b7c

[redacted] b2c

4 202

RECORDED

Date: March 1, 1943

To: SAC, New Orleans

From: J. Edgar Hoover-Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, was. Gerald L. K. Smith, Gerald L. K. Schmidt; THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION; INTERNAL SECURITY-O, CUSTODIAL DETENTION, SEDITION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10/1/82 BY SP-8BTJ/

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Reference is made to your letter to the Bureau dated February 18, 1943, transmitting one roll of film containing exposures of the above-named case.

In accordance with your request, two enlarged photographic prints of each exposure and the negatives are being returned to your office under separate registered cover.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 1 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MAR 15 1943

JPHa:elc:wmj
2/16/43
~~100-24409~~

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JAMES ROWE, JR.
THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Attention: Mr. C. E. Rhetts

RE: GERALD L. K. SMITH;
THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION;
INTERNAL SECURITY; SEDITION.

In connection with your further consideration of the activities of this subject, I wish to invite your attention to the report of Special Agent [redacted] submitted at Denver, Colorado, on January 19, 1943, captioned, [redacted] Internal Security - G; Custodial Detention", a copy of which was transmitted to the Division of Records under date of February 16, 1943, with appropriate reference to the case entitled, [redacted] Internal Security - G; Sedition".

You will note that throughout Special Agent [redacted] report various references are made to subject Smith and his contacts with Harvey Springer and Gerald Winrod of Wichita, Kansas.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/1/82 BY SP-8 [illegible]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Piper
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

cc - Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
FEB 1 [illegible]
FEB [illegible] 1943

RECORDED

183

ALL b7c

-203

JPHa:WMJ

62-43818

Date: February 18, 1943

To: SAC, Detroit

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/1/82 BY SP-8BTS/mh

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, with aliases;
THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY - G; CUSTODIAL DETENTION;
SEDITION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Gordon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Reference is made to the report submitted in connection with the above-entitled matter by Special Agent [redacted] at Detroit, Michigan, on January 25, 1943.

b7c

62-43818-204

The Bureau is particularly interested in the investigation of this case and, accordingly, the leads set forth in Special Agent [redacted] report for the various auxiliary offices should be handled as expeditiously as possible.

FEB 20 1943 P.M.

RECORDED

cc - Charlotte
Indianapolis
New Orleans
New York
Washington Field

JPHa:WMJ

62-43818 - ~~196~~

Date: February 18, 1943

To: SAC, Detroit

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: GERALD L. K. SMITH
THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY
SEDITION

Reference is made to the Bureau's letter of January 18, 1943, wherein you were requested to contact appropriate officials of the Ford Motor Company at Detroit for the purpose of securing information as to the details surrounding the [redacted] trip to Indianapolis where he apparently, [redacted] was conducting some type of investigation in behalf of the Ford Motor Company. You were further requested to make general inquiry of [redacted] and among his friends and associates in order to determine whether [redacted] You will recall that the Department has specifically requested that an inquiry be made as to the circumstances surrounding [redacted]

b1c
b7D

If these inquiries have not already received attention, they should be made at once in order that the results thereof may be made known to the Bureau as soon as possible.

62-43818-205

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 20 1943
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 10/1/82 BY SP-9810/mc

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Fenderson
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ FEB 19 1943 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEB 26 1943

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/4/82 BY SR8BTJ/MLW

JPHa:WMJ
2-17-43
62-43818

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JAMES ROWE, JR.
THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Attention: Mr. C. E. Rhetts

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH
THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY

For your information and consideration in connection with this case, I wish to advise that under date of February 17, 1943, copies of the following additional reports pertaining to the investigation of Smith were transmitted to the Division of Records:

Report of Special Agent [redacted] submitted at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on December 30, 1942, in the case entitled, "Gerald Lyman Kenneth Smith, a/k/a Gerald L. K. Smith, alias Gerald L. K. Schmidt; The Committee of One Million; Internal Security; Sedition".

Report of Special Agent [redacted] submitted at Detroit, Michigan, on January 25, 1943, in the case entitled, "Gerald Lyman Kenneth Smith, with aliases Gerald L. K. Smith, Gerald L. K. Schmidt; The Committee of One Million; Internal Security - G; Custodial Detention; Sedition". (A copy of the December, 1942, issue of "The Cross and the Flag", mentioned as an enclosure on page nine of Special Agent [redacted] report, was attached to the copy of his report forwarded to the Division of Records.)

Report of Special Agent [redacted] submitted at Saint Paul, Minnesota, on February 1, 1943, in the case entitled, "Gerald Lyman Kenneth Smith, was; The Committee of One Million; Internal Security - G; Custodial Detention; Sedition".

I further wish to call your attention to portions of a radio speech made by Smith at Detroit on October 24, 1942, in which Smith stated that he had violated the national thirty-five miles per hour speed regulation. In this connection Smith observed that several days before he had driven from Detroit to Kalamazoo, Michigan, and during portions of the trip had attained speeds of from forty to sixty miles per hour. He stated that he did

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E.A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
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Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Piper
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RECORDED 62-43818-206

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

10 FEB 26 1943

ALL
b7c

this in order to dramatize to his friends and other people of America the unsoundness of "many of our bureaucratic rules". A description of Smith's remarks in this regard is set forth on page twenty-eight of the report submitted in this case by Special Agent [redacted] at Detroit, Michigan, on December 11, 1942, a copy of which was made available to the Division of Records under date of December 14, 1942. b7c

I shall appreciate your advising me whether Smith's admitted violation of the national speed regulation pertaining to vehicular travel and his public comments in connection therewith, particularly during his radio address of October 24, 1942, may be considered as violative of any Federal statute within the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Piper
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

4-750 (2-7-79)

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XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b1 with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____ _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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_____

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☐ For your information: _____

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62-43818-207

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) DEPT OF THE ARMY, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
62-43818-208

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

JPHa/sb

~~[illegible]~~

62-43818-208

RECORDED

Date: February 9, 1943

To: SAC, Detroit

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: GERALD L. K. SMITH
COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY; SEDITION

CITIZENS' U.S.A. COMMITTEE
CITIZENS' COMMITTEE TO KEEP
AMERICA OUT OF WAR
INTERNAL SECURITY; SEDITION

For the information of your office and the Chicago Office, there are enclosed copies of a report pertaining to the above named subject which was received under date of January 19, 1943, from the Military Intelligence Service at Washington, D. C.

Enclosure

cc Chicago

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/4/82 BY SP-8BTJ/mc

MAILED
2/9/43

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

93
SB

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

FILE NO. 100-4754

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Indianapolis, Indiana	2/18/43	2/1,2/43	[redacted] [redacted]:RJC,

TITLE: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, with aliases: Gerald L. K. Smith; Gerald L. K. Schmidt; THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION

CHARACTER OF CASE: INTERNAL SECURITY - G; CUSTODIAL DETENTION; SEDITION

b7

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject not known to have held meeting in Fort Wayne, Indiana, about 1/18/42 and not believed to now be active in rallying support for an independent party in this vicinity. Review of Silver Shirt files in Indianapolis Office does not indicate present whereabouts of H. E. MARTIN, who, some years ago, was executive director of that Organization. Teletype message sent Charlotte FD to contact Confidential Informant.

- RUC -

50432

Reference:

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated December 25, 1943, at Detroit, Michigan.

b7

Details:

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [redacted] at Fort Wayne, Indiana:

At Fort Wayne, Indiana

A review of the daily newspapers in Fort Wayne, Indiana, for the pertinent period reflected that the subject held no public meeting around January 18, 1943.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/1/52 BY SP-RBJ/mc

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: J M Lopez

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

209

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5 Bureau
3 Detroit (1 USA, Detroit)
2 Charlotte
2 Indianapolis

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Through [redacted] contact was had with [redacted]

b7c
b7D

[redacted] advised that the subject has not recently been in Fort Wayne, and [redacted] was certain that he had made no attempt to solicit support from any group in Fort Wayne.

At Indianapolis, Indiana

A cursory examination of the voluminous file in the Indianapolis Field Division of the Silver Shirt Legion of America, Inc. by the writer failed to disclose the present whereabouts of Mr. H. E. MARTIN, who, several years ago, was executive director and otherwise connected with that Organization.

The reporting agent believes that, at one time, he was informed by [redacted] or some other individual, that MARTIN is deceased. Reporting agent is not absolutely certain of this. The Informant is presently believed residing in the Charlotte Field Division; accordingly, a teletype message was forwarded to the Charlotte Field Division to contact the Informant in this matter.

b7D

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE CHARLOTTE FIELD DIVISION

At Charlotte, North Carolina

Will contact [redacted] to determine whether H. E. MARTIN is living or deceased, and, if living, will determine his present whereabouts. b2D

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

INDEX TO INFORMANTS

The following is the index to Informants mentioned in the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated February 18, 1943, at Indianapolis, Indiana, Indianapolis file 100-4754, in the matter entitled, "GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, with aliases Gerald L. K. Smith, Gerald L. K. Schmidt; THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION INTERNAL SECURITY - G, CUSTODIAL DETENTION, SEDITION": b7c

[redacted]

b7c
b7D

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

JPHa:mr
62-43818-209
3/9/43

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JAMES ROWE, JR.
THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

ATTENTION: MR. C. E. RHETTS

RE: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH;
THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION;
INTERNAL SECURITY
SEDITION

For your information and further consideration in connection with this case, I wish to advise that a copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated February 18, 1943, at Indianapolis, submitted in this case, was transmitted to the Division of Records under date of March 9, 1943.

b2c

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CC: Mr. Wendell Berge
Assistant Attorney General

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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DATE 10/4/82 BY SP-8 [illegible]

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAR 9 1943
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED READING ROOM
F.B.I.
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAR 9 9 33 AM '43

b7c

[redacted]

Dear Sir:

I am a defense worker ... war industry.

In our plant they const... drill us to be on the alert for sabot... not to talk of what we do, etc. w... absolutely correct. All because of th... these things have on the security of t... the war effort, etc.

Now Mr. Attorney-General ... we war workers to think, as well as ... country as a whole, when a rabid ... pro-fascist comes in our midst that ... every bit as dangerous to our mor... national unity, national security and ...

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DATE 10/4/82 BY SL-4803/mbr

RECEIVED
MAR 5 5 16 PM '43
INTERNAL SEC. BRANCH
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
MAR 15 3 34 PM '43
INTERNAL SEC. BRANCH
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FILES DIVISION
FORWARDED
39 PM '43

FEB 27 1943

210

war effort, as these saboteurs are warned against? And yet there is no action taken against this wrecker.

I am speaking of Gerald L. K. Smith. This man is dangerous and something must be done -

Yours Sincerely,

[redacted] b7c

P. S. I've enclosed article from Fgh. Times 2/23/43.

America First Party Branch Organized Here

Gerald L. K. Smith Argues For 'Unadulterated Isolationism'

Gerald L. K. Smith, exponent of what he terms "unadulterated isolationism," formed a branch of his new America First party here last night during a meeting at Carnegie Hall, North Side.

He spoke for an hour and a half, took up a collection and then shouted:

"I'll be glad to come back here and speak again."

He asked all those wanting him to return for another meeting to raise their hands and say "Aye." Most of the 350 present shouted "Aye," but there was a lone dissenter.

Dissenter Shut Up

He spoke up and said "No" and then tried to speak but was quickly shut off by Mr. Smith who said he had paid the rental on the hall, adding "if you want to make a speech you'll have to rent the hall yourself."

A disciple of the late Huey Long, Mr. Smith has been a stormy figure on the American political scene and last night declared:

"I am against a fourth term for anybody."

He spoke here under the auspices of an organization known as the Defender of George Washington's Principles."

Sees Hungry America

Among his chief points were claims that America would go hungry next summer; that Vice President Wallace should be impeached, and that the American people are about to lose their liberty.

He said that Congressman Martin Dies is a "great man," and lauded Father Charles Coughlin, Charles A. Lindberg and Senators Wheeler and Nye.

He described himself as being "tough enough to take it," adding:

"Somebody has to be tough or we are doomed."

50435

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DATE 10/9/82 BY SP2ALT/AU

ENCLOSURE

62-43818-210

[redacted]

RECORDED 62-43818-210

March 10, 1943

[redacted]

b7c

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of February 24, 1943, with enclosure, directed to the Attorney General, has been referred to this Bureau.

You may be assured that the content of your communication and enclosure has been carefully noted and is being afforded appropriate consideration by this Bureau.

In the event you secure any additional information which you believe to be of interest to this Bureau, I trust you will feel free to communicate directly with the Special Agent in Charge of our Pittsburgh Field Division which is located at 620 New Federal Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAR 10 1943
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MAR 16 1943

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DATE 10/4/82 BY SP-8BTJ/mc

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

FILE NO. 100-4156

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ST. PAUL	2-23-43	2/18 & 19/43	[redacted] b7c LE

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION	INTERNAL SECURITY - G CUSTODIAL DETENTION SEDITION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Speeches made by SMITH in St. Paul, Minnesota, February 18, 1943, and Minneapolis, Minnesota, February 19, 1943, covered much the same general matter as his speeches in Minneapolis, Minnesota on January 7, 1943, previously reported. He attacked SAM SCHRINER and RUBIN LATZ of Minneapolis, for trying to stop his speech in that city and accused SCHRINER of being an imposter in his claim to represent the Jews of Minnesota. The Minneapolis, Minnesota meeting was picketed and SMITH claims by Communists. At the St. Paul meeting, SMITH appointed REVEREND C. O. STADSKLEV, his sponsor, as Minnesota Director of the America First Party. SMITH again emphasized the necessity of winning the war and following out our military alliances to the letter but opposed any present or after-war acceptance of any foreign beliefs or doctrines. No subversive statements noted.

-RUC-

b7c

REFERENCES: Report of Special Agent [redacted] St. Paul, Minnesota, dated February 1, 1943. Letter from Detroit Office, February 8, 1943, requesting that this case be covered.

DETAILS: AT ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

The speeches of GERALD L. K. SMITH at St. Paul, February 18, 1943, and Minneapolis, February 19, 1943, were well publicized both by hand bills and in the various local newspapers. Considerable publicity was gained because the speeches were announced in communications mailed in envelopes bearing the name of the State of Minnesota Sanitary Board, which had been lined out and the return address of the local sponsors placed thereon, however, the

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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211

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3 Detroit
3 St. Paul

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83 OCT 13 1964

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

State office was still very plainly set out on the envelopes. It developed that these envelopes were published by S. O. SANDERSON of Rochester, Minnesota, one of SMITH'S promoters. This had been an overrun of some envelopes printed for the State of Minnesota several years back.

The speech by SMITH on February 18th was made in the Junior Pioneer Hall, 182 West 9th Street, St. Paul, Minnesota, and the speech in Minneapolis was made at the Ark Masonic Lodge Hall, 3044 1st Avenue South.

In the St. Paul speech SMITH spoke about the organization of the America First Party. He appointed REVEREND C. O. STADSKLEV, his sponsor, as the first officer and Director of this Party in Minnesota and he delivered a sealed and endorsed paper to STADSKLEV to this effect in view of all those present. His remarks were much the same as in reference report about this Party in its aims and purposes. He criticized those who questioned his patriotism and, in addition to the persons that he previously mentioned who might be contacted in regard to his loyalty, he added the name of the State Legion Commander for the State of Michigan, as well as one of the local Commanders of the particular group with which he was associated in Detroit, Michigan.

It is noted that on some of the cards put out, advertising this meeting, there were the following notations made from prominent persons.

LOWELL THOMAS is quoted as making this remark:

"GERALD L. K. SMITH is America's most fearless and dynamic orator."

The New York Daily Tribune is quoted as saying:

"He combines the best qualities of Billy Sunday, William Jennings Bryan and LaFollette, the Senior."

MARK SULLIVAN is quoted as saying:

"All the spellbinders in America put together will not make one GERALD L. K. SMITH."

SMITH referred to efforts being made to try to stop his Minneapolis meeting and said that he had learned from reports of the Masonic Lodge that RUBIN LATZ OF Minneapolis had approached the Committee in an endeavor to have this speech stopped. He stated that he therefore made some check on LATZ and found that LATZ was born in Russia and was a delegate from the State of Minnesota to the National Convention of the Communist Party in Boston, Massachusetts in 1935.

He also referred to SAM SCHRINER, who is known in this office as being head of the Jewish anti-Defamation League. SMITH stated that SCHRINER claimed to represent the Jews in Minnesota and that he, SMITH, claimed that SCHRINER was an imposter if he objected to SMITH'S speech because he stated, "If any race of people should

uphold free speech and be opposed to any prosecution of any individual for his statements, it should be the Jews who have been persecuted all over the world". For this reason, he stated emphatically that he did not believe SCHRINER represented the responsible Jewish people but was a self-appointed delegate.

The following night in Minneapolis he indicated that he had learned that SCHRINER was the real one behind efforts to prevent his speech and he challenged SCHRINER to prove that he really did represent the Jews. He made the remark at both places that no Party group, Nazi, Fascist or otherwise, nor any white-whiskered Communist could ever stop him from preaching Christ first in America and America first in the world.

On the rubber situation SMITH repeated much of what he had said in his speech January 17, 1943 and he referred to and read articles appearing in the Cedric Adams column in the Minneapolis Star Journal, January 17, 1943, about the manner in which we might get rubber under lend lease where Russia would trade its iron to Japan for rubber and that we would get our rubber eventually from Russia. He stated that CHARLES SORENSON, Production Manager for Henry Ford, and Henry Ford, had both assured him that they were only waiting for the go ahead signal when they could make all the synthetic tires that were necessary and they stated they were waiting for a note from LEON HENDERSON. SMITH asked them, so he says, if they really expected a call and they said they did and he told them that he didn't think they would receive a call, and he stated, they didn't. It was Ford's plant, he stated, which the Government seized and sent to Russia or are now sending to Russia with the guarantee of safe passage by the Japanese.

SMITH said that all real Americans were hoping for the day they could fight the war with both hands and full effort and not have to fight with one hand and use the other one to push back the (British representative of the Lend Lease Program in Washington), the HENDERSONS and the New Dealers. SMITH received great applause at this statement. He re-emphasized the necessity to win the war at all costs in his speech February 19th.

In referring to the Communist Party and affiliated groups, SMITH stated that accordi to the Dies report there are some 800 such organizations in the United States and that they have wormed their way into labor unions claiming to call themselves responsible labor leaders; that they have gotten themselves into various other places and into the Democratic Party and are now New Dealers, that they had gotten themselves into the Republican Party and were Wendell Willkies, and that they had gotten into the State of Minnesota and were Harold Stassens. It appeared during his speeches that SMITH'S references to STASSEN were very critical only because of STASSEN'S opposed international program.

SMITH repeated his opposition to Vice President WALLACE in much the same manner as previously reported. On February 19th at Minneapolis he repeated his demand for impeachment of Vice President WALLACE. He read from WALLACE'S speech made in the Madison Square Garden at the celebration of the Russian revolution, which SMITH called the Celebration of 20 Million Christians in which WALLACE made the statement that "Some of us believe we have over-emphasized the bill of Rights". He criticized

this very vigorously, stating that the Bill of Rights was part of the Constitution and that the Vice President of the United States was battling the Constitution which he swore to uphold. He read further from WALLACE'S remarks at this Celebration which was in November, 1942 in which he said "The Russians have advanced so rapidly in the past 20 years that if they continue to advance at a similar rate for another 20 years they will surpass the United States". SMITH stated that this was an indication to him that the Vice President of the United States thought the Russians system was superior to our own because if continued it would surpass us.

SMITH repeated several times that we have a military alliance with Russia and that we must live up to it, and even more so but he said he would oppose to his last breath, Communist rule, or being taken back into the British empire. He mentioned the fact that in the first World War we were allied with Italy and Japan, that was no reason why we ever had to conform to any of their political ideals.

In referring to President Roosevelt, SMITH stated that he was not referring to the Commander and Chief of the Army and Navy but to Roosevelt the politician, and stated that he, as well as others critical of Mr. Roosevelt, had to walk a tight wire of distinction. He stated that newspaper men upon his arrival in Minneapolis, had tried to get him to comment on whether or not he thought President Roosevelt had made mistakes in his military direction. SMITH stated that he replied to them that he had no right to criticize as he did not have any possession of military information and had no basis for criticism; that all military information is secret and that if he had it probably others would. He gave the indication that this military information being secret met with his whole hearted approval and he stated that he therefore had no grounds or right on which to criticize military activity. He confirmed this again on February 19th in much the same manner. SMITH definitely opposes any fourth term and made the remark on February 18th that the best thing the President could do for the moral of our soldiers and of the country in general would be for him to come outright and state that he would not run for a fourth term. He claimed that the framers of the Constitution wanted to avoid long terms for the President and he gave his interpretation of the reason for this as being apparent in the present time whereby if President Roosevelt was to go in for another term due to the fact that appointees to the Supreme Court are usually quite old and do not live many years, that we would have a situation where the entire Supreme Court would be Roosevelt appointees. It would do away with the check and balance system originally planned by the Constitution. He mentioned that the Roosevelts, including the entire family, are playing politics at every opportunity and he said "Even including Eleanor"; saying that if its not one thing its another and practically every day in the newspapers there is a new Roosevelt born to contend with.

On February 19th the meeting held in Minneapolis was picketed by groups carrying banners stating that they were for the four freedoms. At the opening of his speech SMITH stated that these men outside, under the American Constitution had the right to be there as pickets and that he would not object to them being there, even though he termed them Communists. He said he had received information that there were to be men planted in the hall to break up the meeting and he asked how many red blooded men there were who would take care of any situation and at least 100 stood up. He therefore served warning on all present that if any of them were there for

the purpose of disturbing the meeting or anyone there that they would be ejected horizontally, that they were not dealing with an amateur as he was an old warrior who had had much trouble with persons of similar calibre. It is noted that there were no disturbances of any kind at either meeting, there being approximately five to six hundred attending both places and in Minneapolis at least half of the persons were standing the entire two hours of his speech.

For the first time in four speeches Agent has heard made by SMITH, he mentioned the name of FRANCES PERKINS but made no particular disparaging reference to her. He did mention Representative GALE of Minnesota and being reminded by a woman in the crowd of DR. WALTER JUDD, recently elected representative, he stated that both of them had made their first vote in Washington, against the continuance of the Dies Committee. He made one reference, the only one in four speeches, to REVEREND CHARLES E. COUGHLIN, "That eminent statesman, patriot and orator".

Some of the same people, it was noted, were in attendance at both of the meetings in Minneapolis and St. Paul and it also appeared that a lot of persons were present out of curiosity. It was definitely and strongly stated by SMITH at the outset of both of his speeches that the sponsor thereof was not an association, church or group but was REVEREND C. O. STADSKLEV and a few other patriotic minded citizens. He lamented the fact that a crusading preacher like STADSKLEV was the only one who had courage enough to promote such a meeting and go through with it regardless of the intimidation he was subjected to.

During this meeting SMITH mentioned the fact that his 19 year old son had entered the army under the Selective Service on February 16 or 17, 1943. He stated that he would have no complaint, should his son come back with an arm or leg missing, in a wheel chair, blinded or should he be buried on a desert, if he died for Old Glory.

No statements were made by SMITH which could be determined subversive.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

JPHa:WMJ
3-10-43
62-43818-211

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JAMES ROWE, JR.
THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Attention: Mr. C. E. Rhetts

RE: GERALD L. K. SMITH
THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY
SEDITION

For your information, I wish to advise that a copy of a further report submitted in this case by Special Agent [redacted] at Saint Paul, Minnesota, on February 23, 1943, was transmitted to the Division of Records under date of March 11, 1943.

b7

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Piper
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

cc - Assistant Attorney General
Wendell Berge

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DATE 10/4/82 BY SP-8BTJ/mb

12 5 07 PM '43
RECEIVED READING ROOM
JUSTICE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
Detroit, Michigan
March 5, 1943

Director, FBI

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH, was, etal;
INTERNAL SECURITY - G
CUSTODIAL DETENTION
SEDITION

Dear Sir:

It is regretted that the letters and the reports in this case have not been transmitted according to schedule as established by you.

Special Agent [redacted], to whom this case has been assigned, has been presently occupied for approximately one month in the trial of a criminal case of some importance and also in the absence of Assistant Special Agent in Charge ROBERT T. ROSS from the headquarter city Agent [redacted] has been taking care of Mr. ROSS' administrative and supervisory duties.

This case has been reassigned to Special Agent [redacted] and it is hoped that it will receive, in the future, such continuous attention as you have suggested.

Very truly yours,

John S. Bugas

JOHN S. BUGAS, SAC

[redacted]
62-1126

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RECORDED 62-45111-212

FOR DEFENSE
BUY
UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

ALL
b7c

Federal Bureau of Investig[illegible]n

United States Department of Justice

1308 Masonic Temple Building
New Orleans, Louisiana
March 6, 1943

Director, FBI

RE: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, was.,
Gerald L. K. Smith, Gerald L. K.
Schmidt; THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION;
INTERNAL SECURITY - G, CUSTODIAL
DETENTION, SEDITION.
(Bureau File #62-43818).

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to my letter dated February 18, 1943, with which there was transmitted under separate cover one roll of film containing exposures pertinent to the above-captioned case. This letter requested that this film be developed and that two positive prints, together with the developed negatives, be forwarded to the Detroit Field Division.

By letter dated March 1, 1943, the Bureau advised that two enlarged photographic prints of each exposure were being returned to the New Orleans Office under separate cover.

These photographic prints and the negatives have been received by this office, and are being forwarded under separate registered cover to the Detroit Field Division.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/4/82 BY SP-8BJ/mh

Very truly yours,

R. A. Guerin

R. A. GUERIN
SAC

[redacted] b7c
62-1194

213

CC - Detroit
CC - Package

MAR 9 1943

FOR VICTORY
BUY
UNITED STATES SAVINGS
BONDS AND STAMPS

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83 OCT 13 1964

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
February 27, 1943

Director, FBI

Attention Mechanical Division

Re: [redacted]

GERALD L. K. SMITH
INTERNAL SECURITY - G, Custodial Detention;
SEDITION

COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE USA
WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA
PITTSBURGH FIELD DIVISION
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

There is being forwarded under separate cover one roll of mini-pan film exposed in connection with the investigation of the above-mentioned cases.

It is requested that two copies of the prints taken on the first three cases be made and retained at the Bureau in the respective files according to present policy. It is noted that these three cases use approximately the first 100 frames of the film.

It is requested that three copies of the prints on the GERALD L. K. SMITH case be made and returned to the Pittsburgh Field Office. These pictures use approximately Frames 100 to 140.

It is requested that one copy of the prints on the last case be made and returned to the Pittsburgh Field Division. These pictures use the last frames from about 140 on, and can be identified by the fact that they are pictures of envelopes with addresses on them.

Very truly yours,

J. E. THORNTON
SAC

RECORDED

62-43815-214

FEDERAL BUREAU

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/4/82 BY SP-8BTJ

[redacted]
100-5778
cc: 25-4392
25-4393
25-4467
100-577

ALL
b7c

62-42416-214

RECORDED

Date: March 10, 1943

To: SAC, Pittsburgh

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: [redacted]

b7c

GERALD L. K. SMITH
INTERNAL SECURITY - C, Custodial Detention
SEDITION

COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE U. S. A.
WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA
PITTSBURGH FIELD DIVISION
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to your letter dated February 27, 1943, with which you transmitted one roll of film containing exposures pertaining to the above listed subjects.

You are advised that the film was developed and prints made in accordance with your request.

Two enlarged photographic prints of each exposure pertaining to the SELECTIVE SERVICE cases were made and are being retained in the Bureau.

Three copies of all exposures pertaining to the GERALD L. K. SMITH case were made and are being forwarded to your office under separate cover.

One print of all exposures pertaining to the subject entitled COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE U. S. A. were also made and are being forwarded to your office under separate registered cover together with all of the developed negatives.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Gandon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Piper
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Gand

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DATE 10/4/82 BY SP8BTJ/mc

ORIGINAL FILE IN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

FILE NO. 100-4766

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN	3-9-43	1-22,23,27-43	[redacted] [redacted] MW

TITLE: GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, was, THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION

CHARACTER OF CASE: INTERNAL SECURITY - G
CUSTODIAL DETENTION
SEDITION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Investigation at Milwaukee reflected negative information concerning meetings held in city by subject or related organizations.

- R U C -

Reference: Teletype dated January 20, 1943 received by the Milwaukee Field Division from the Detroit Field Division.

Details: AT MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

The following investigation was conducted for the purpose of ascertaining whether the subject had held meetings in Milwaukee on or about January 18, 1943, and to obtain any pertinent information concerning the subject and the organizations with which he is connedted. During the course of the investigation the following individuals were contacted with negative results:

[redacted], Milwaukee Police Department, Safety Building, (through [redacted] direct contact was had with all of the captains on the Milwaukee Police Department);

[redacted] of the Milwaukee Auditorium, Sixth Kilbourn;

[redacted], office of the Mayor of Milwaukee County, City Hall;

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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62-4818-215

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2-Milwaukee

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U S GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE - O - 7

100-4766

[redacted] of the Milwaukee Hall, 800 - 812 West State Street; [redacted] Eagles Club, 2401 West Wisconsin Avenue; [redacted] South side Armory, 1620 South Sixth Street; [redacted] of Milwaukee Turners, 1034 North 4th Street; [redacted] of the Women's Club of Wisconsin, 813 East Kilbourn Avenue; [redacted] of Jefferson Hall, 2167 North Fond du Lac Avenue. [redacted] reporter, the Milwaukee Journal, Fourth and State Streets, who has done exclusive newspaper work in connection with Bund activities and other subversive groups in the City, advised the writer that nothing had come to his attention in the past several months concerning the subject or organization with which the subject is connected.

b7c
b7D

[redacted] at the Milwaukee Journal, Fourth and State Streets, after reviewing her files at the request of the writer furnished the following Associated Press Release dated Minneapolis, Minnesota, January 16, 1943:

"The Labor Coordinating Committee of the Minneapolis Defense Council, Friday protested strongly to Mayor Marvin Klein against the scheduled appearance here Sunday of GERALD L. K. SMITH, one time aid to the late Senator Huey Long of Louisiana. Mayor Klein requested police to investigate."

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION
TO THE
OFFICE OF ORIGIN

RECORDED

JPHa:rb
62-43818 - 215
3/19/43

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
MR. JAMES ROWE, JR.

Attention: Mr. C. E. Rhetts

RE: GERALD L. K. SMITH
THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY
SEDITION

As a matter of information, I wish to advise that a copy of a further report submitted in this case by Special Agent [redacted], dated March 9, 1943, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was transmitted to the Division of Records under the date of March 20, 1943. b7c

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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DATE 10/9/82 BY SP8BJ/mc

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Piper
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

cc Assistant Attorney
General Wendell Berge

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 9
MAR 27 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MAR 27 1943

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

FILE NO. 100-5778

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PITTSBURGH, PA.	3-20-43	2-18,20,22;3-1,2,3,5,6-43	[redacted] b7c

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, with aliases THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION	INTERNAL SECURITY - G CUSTODIAL DETENTION; SEDITION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: GERALD L. K. SMITH appeared in Pittsburgh on 2-22-43 on invitation of Defenders of George Washington's Principles organization, making addresses strongly advocating isolationism and nationalism and denouncing internationalism and interventionism. 250 people attended his appearance at the Hungary Club where his arguments were opposed by E. C. TABOR, local attorney. 500 people attended Carnegie Hall speech in evening. SMITH initiated organization of America First Party in Pittsburgh, issuing honorary charter memberships to Mrs. E. H. LOHLE and Mr. CHARLES A. MADDEN, Officers of the Defenders of George Washington's Principles; expressed intention of holding mass political rally at Pittsburgh in near future. No seditious statements made.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Letter from Detroit Field Division dated February 8, 1943.

DETAILS: The reference letter from Detroit stated that GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH was scheduled to hold an America First Party rally on Washington's birthday, February 22, 1943, and requested that agents of the Pittsburgh Office cover the meeting. The referenced letter also stated that a Mrs. MARIE LOHLE was giving considerable assistance to SMITH in arranging for this meeting.

An article appearing in the Pittsburgh Sun Telegraph newspaper for February 14, 1943 stated that SMITH, National Director of the newly formed "America First Party" and advocate of isolationism was to speak twice in Pittsburgh on February 22, 1943, the first speech to be at 12:30 p.m. at the Hungary Club weekly luncheon in the Hotel Henry. The topic was to be "An Isolationist's Definition of Victory." This article further stated that he was scheduled to speak at the

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: J. E. Thornton SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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2 - Pittsburgh

[redacted]

b7c

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

North Side Carnegie Library where he was to discuss "Red Hot Issues in the Light of George Washington's Principles." The article added that SMITH's appearance at Pittsburgh was sponsored by the Defenders of George Washington's Principles, headed locally by CHARLES A. MADDEN, East End plumbing contractor, president, and Mrs. MARIE L. LOHLE, Secretary.

It is noted that the Hungary Club is a lunch club composed of local business men who meet every Monday to hear lectures on various questions in open forum manner.

Following the above announcement relative to SMITH's appearance in Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh Press newspaper published a "Letter to the Editor" written by ARTHUR H. SCHWERIN in which SCHWERIN denounced SMITH as being a Fascist-minded rabble-rouser and a former henchman of PELLEY and COUGHLIN. SCHWERIN criticizes Mayor SCULLY for permitting SMITH to appear in Pittsburgh and further criticizes the club for inviting him there to speak.

In the issue of February 12, 1943 of the Jewish Criterion, published in Pittsburgh by DAVID ALTER, publisher, appeared an article entitled "An Open Letter to the Hungary Club" written by the above mentioned Mr. SCHWERIN, who again went to considerable length to deride SMITH, relating SMITH's past activities and reputation and strongly criticizing the Hungary Club for permitting SMITH to appear before the members to speak.

In answer to SCHWERIN, Mr. EDWARD O. TABOR, member of the Hungary Club Committee who approved SMITH's appearance before the club, and JOHN C. WEAVER, Secretary of the Club, defended their position in the letters they wrote which were published in the February 19, 1943 issue of the Jewish Criterion which letters stated that the Hungary Club is an impartial group, and inasmuch as proponents of internationalism had been heard several times, they thought it only fair to hear the other side. In his letter, WEAVER stated that TABOR, a local attorney would debate the question with SMITH at the coming Hungary Club meeting.

Contact was made with [redacted] of the Carnegie Free Library on Federal and Ohio Streets, North Side, Pittsburgh. He advised that arrangements for the use of the auditorium in that building on the evening of February 22, 1943 had been made on behalf of Mr. GERALD L. K. SMITH the speaker by Mrs. MARIE LOHLE, who lives at 6332 Morrowfield Street, Pittsburgh telephone JA 0601. Mrs. LOHLE represented the Defenders of George Washington's Principles who were sponsoring Mr. SMITH's appearance in Pittsburgh. [redacted] advised that a Mr. ARTHUR SCHWERIN had called to him by telephone and opposed SMITH's being permitted to speak in the Carnegie Library auditorium. In addition, according to [redacted] SCHWERIN wrote some articles in a recent issue of the Jewish Criterion and also wrote some letters or articles which appeared in local newspapers attacking SMITH and criticizing officials in Pittsburgh for permitting him to appear and give speaches here.

b7c

SMITH's appearance at the Hungary Club at noon, February 22, 1943 was covered by Special Agents [redacted] and the writer. SMITH delivered at that time a 30 minute speech to an audience of about 250 persons in which he gave arguments in favor of isolationism and against interventionism. He was answered by the aforementioned attorney, EDWARD O. TABOR, after which questions were answered by both speakers. SMITH had given TABOR a copy of his prepared talk. This was obtained from TABOR by the writer. It was photographed and enlarged copies are being sent to the Bureau and to the Detroit Field Division; one copy is being retained in the Pittsburgh file.

That evening, February 22, 1943 SMITH gave his scheduled talk at the Carnegie Free Library Hall, North Side, Pittsburgh to a crowd of about 500 persons. This meeting was covered by Special Agent [redacted] and the writer. Mrs. MARIE LOHLE, member of the Defenders of George Washington's Principles presided at the meeting. CHARLES A. MADDEN, President of the above mentioned organization introduced the speaker.

SMITH gave substantially the same arguments for isolationism that he gave previously at the club. He predicted a food shortage in the United States due to the Government's past food production-controlled program and "Because there are people in Washington who think it is more important to feed foreigners than Americans." He criticized Vice President WALLACE's recent appearance at a celebration given at New York City in honor of the anniversary of the Russian Revolution saying that WALLACE was embracing the Communist principles publicly. He declared that WALLACE should be impeached.

SMITH denounced any form of World Government. He displayed a flag which he claimed was the emblemof the "Union Now," World Government group. The flag had 13 red and white stripes just as the American flag, but in place of a fi of stars a British flag had been substituted in the center of which was an 8 pointed star. SMITH claimed that this flag represented a British-American coalition for World Government. After holding up the flag he threw it on the platform floor and stamped on it with his feet, cheered by the crowd.

SMITH stated that he is the National Director of the newly formed America First Party and that the new Party was a "spare tire" Party in case neither the Republicans nor Democrats nominated sombody like LINDBERG, NYE, WHEELER, etc. for President in 1944. He claimed that he was making plans to star a branch of his Party at Pittsburgh and expected to return in the near future to a big rally. He presented Mrs. LOHLE and CHARLES A. MADDEN with honorary gold seal membership certificates in the Party. He passed out envelopes on which members of the audience were requested to note and enclose the amount of the contribution they expected to give per month toward the founding of the Party. In return, they were to receive a gold seal membership certificate, tickets for the future rallyand a pamphlet describing the Union Now flag mentioned above.

SMITH's publication "The Cross and the Flag" was on sale both before and after the speech. SMITH urged the audience to subscribe to it.

At no time in either of the above speeches was a statement of a seditious character made. The members of the audience in the evening were largely sympathizers of the isolationists program and they frequently applauded the speaker. A number of persons formerly active in the America First Committee at Pittsburgh were present, one of whom was KENNETH B. MACGRUDER.

In addition to the publication "The Cross and the Flag" SMITH was passing out calendars upon which both his and his wife's photographs appeared, and was also distributing copies of a speech made by CHARLES A. MADDEN before the Hungary Club in Pittsburgh during December, 1942. The latter mentioned speech has been photographed and enlarged copies of it are being sent to Detroit and to the Bureau in case it may contain information of value.

The said copy which was obtained at the meeting is being retained in the Pittsburgh files. Likewise, a copy of the calendar and copies of the December, 1942 and January, 1943 issues of the "Cross and the Flag" are being retained in the Pittsburgh files.

Through [redacted] it was learned that GERALD L. K. SMITH and wife, 1753 Seyburn Avenue, Detroit, Michigan had registered at the William Penn Hotel at 8 a.m. February 22, 1943 and were staying in Room 257 of that hotel. [redacted] that during the time he stayed at that hotel, SMITH made the following telephone calls: b7D

9:35 a.m. COurt 7200, the Pittsburgh Press.
10:20 a.m. JAckson, 0601, Mrs. LOHLE
11:25 a.m. Bell Captain, to page Mr. MADDEN (Mr. MADDEN answered the page)
4:15 p.m. Called porter
4:41 p.m. Called news stand
5: 30 p.m. Called [redacted] William Penn Hotel. b7c

He received the following calls: It is noted that both the calls ma and the calls received were all on February 22, 1943.

10 a.m. Mrs. LOHLE regarding challenging Mr. TABOR to a debate.
2: 30 p.m. No answer
2:45 p.m. No answer
4:45 p.m. Porter regarding baggage on hand
8: a.m. from [redacted] no answer b7c

It is noted that Room 1053 at William Penn Hotel was occupied by Senator JAMES J. DAVIS at the time [redacted] called from there. The above mentioned source of information reported parts of the conversation as follows:

[redacted] of National Casket Company."

"Dies Committee -- Walter Winchell"

"Meeting tonight (Monday) North Side Carnegie Hall."

"They call themselves Isolationists."

It is further noted that Senator JAMES J. DAVIS signed out of the Hotel 7:30 p.m. on February 22, 1943.

[redacted] Mr. SMITH and his wife checked out of the hotel at 11:30 a.m. February 23, 1943, the time of his departure to be effective at 12 noon. He had called a porter who purchased tickets on train 117, parlor car 60 on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which train was scheduled to leave Pittsburgh at 12:15 for Detroit, and it was later determined that it would probably arrive in Detroit at about 8 o'clock. [redacted] that SMITH had expressed a package to 2006 Industrial Bank Building, Detroit, Michigan.

The above information relative to SMITH's departure for Detroit was made available by teletype to Detroit dated February 23, 1943. This information furnished in case it would be of any value to the Detroit Office.

Prior to SMITH's arrival at Pittsburgh, the writer contacted Mr. ARTHUR H. SCHMERIN at his home 6533 Dalzell Place, Pittsburgh. SCHMERIN informed that he has always been opposed to the America First Committee. He has a bitter hatred of SMITH and his former associates, such as PELLEY and COUGHLIN, not only because he feels that they are un-American but that they have definitely shown they are anti-Semitic. ~~Since SCHMERIN himself is of Jewish origin, his dislike for him is increased.~~

He is, at the present time, gathering material to write a book on the subject of SMITH and his associates. He gave the writer copies of his articles and letters referred to previously in this report, and the answer written by TABOR and WEAVER, also referred to previously in this report. These are being retained in the files of the Pittsburgh Office, copies of which are not being sent to other offices, inasmuch as it is not believed they contain additional information of value.

It is noted that the Pittsburgh Office received several letters and some telephone calls protesting the appearance of SMITH in Pittsburgh, and requesting that representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation be present at his talks. Such requests came from [redacted] of the American Legion, GEORGE E. A. FAIRLEY, Director of the Department of Public Safety, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; [redacted] Pittsburgh, [redacted] of Carnegie Free Library, North Side, Pittsburgh.

In addition, the Communist Party sponsored a lecture at their regular Saturday evening forum at Carnegie Free Library, February 20, 1943. The lecture was given by JEROME REMTON, labor organizer, the topic of the speech being "The Fifth Column Exposed--GERALD L. K. SMITH, Traitor."

EMMETT PATRICK CUSH, Chairman of the Communist Party of North Side issued a handbill relative to this meeting in which he described SMITH as an "admirer of Hitler and the Nazi System. He is a notorious Jew-baitor and a Red-bait He is a Negro-hater and a supporter of the Ku Klux Klan terrorism against Negro and Catholic citizens. He is a tool of some of the worst union-hating employers. In short, he is an American fascist tool of Hitler." ....."The exposure of such fascist agents as Gerald L. K. Smith is the patriotic duty of all Americans and anti-fascists. It is our common obligation to drive such ratsout of public life as deadly enemies to all that America embodies. Protests against the Gerald L. K. Smith meeting should be sent to Mayor Scully, City Hall, Pittsburgh, as the Library building is under city control."

Copies of a card advertising the above mentioned speechto be given by JEROME BENTON and of the handbill mentioned above written by CUSH, together with an unidentified handbill advertising the lecture by BENTON are being retained in the Pittsburgh file.

Under pretext the writer was present at the above mentioned meeting. The meeting was definitely a Communist meeting, although no direct reference was made to that effect. BENTON, however, was introduced as "Comrade Benton." Also on display were many Communist and Union publications, and known Communist leaders of Pittsburgh were present. BENTON stated that SMITH is pro-German and a fascist. He referred to SMITH's association with HUEY LONG, WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY, Father COUGHLIN and the America First Committee. BENTON stated that SMITH is anti-Russian, anti-Union and anti-Communist and is prejudice against the Negroes and the Jews. He urged the union members and Communists not to attend SMITH's speeches and to have nothing to do with him. BENTON asserted that this country ought to give all possible aid to the allies to defeat Germany and German allies. He was opposed to isolationism.

In response to an inquiry as to what should be done to combat SMITH, BENTON urged all members to be good union members, to be good church-goers, to work hard if they are working, and to be good soldiers if they go into the Army. According to BENTON, the best way to combat SMITH and his isolationists is to be everything that a good American would be.

b7c, b7D

[redacted] known in this office as a reliable source of information, telephonically called the attention of the Pittsburgh Office to the fact that SMITH was to speak in Pittsburgh. [redacted]. He advised he has been active in movements to aid the allies and to work for defeating isolationists. He is interested in the international aspect of world cooperation after the war, and does all he can toward the education of the people toward this end. He is one of the leaders in the Free World Association, which he claims is a non-political organization. He advised that through being active in the above movements he has come in contact with isolationists of this community. He knows CHARLES A. MADDEN, who is the head of the Defenders of George Washington's Principles. That organization appears to be connected with a group of people whom he termed as "Coughlin Mothers," a radical group of isolationists, who he stated were connected with the America First Committee when it was active in Pittsburgh. He said that MADDEN was a radical isolationist who appeared to be strongly anti-British.

According to him, MADDEN gave a speech at the Hungary Club, attacking the Rhodes Scholarship students, claiming that RHODES, the Englishman, had established his fund for the purpose of bringing the most intelligent youth of America to England in order that they could be taught the British ideas and return to America and work for British domination of the world.

[redacted] advised that [redacted] of the Hungary Club at the present time. [redacted] is employed in settlement work at the Kingsley Settlement House, East End, Pittsburgh. He has always been a Pacifist in the past. He alleges that his feelings are based on religious principles. According to [redacted] prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor, [redacted] was mixed up with schools for Conscientious Objectors; This was after the Selective Service law was passed, but prior to Pearl Harbor. Since then, he has given no indication that he was against the war effort in that respect.

b7c
b7D

The referenced letter requested the Pittsburgh Office to submit information regarding [redacted] to the Detroit Office. In this connection, the following inquiries were made:

[redacted]

4-750 (2-7-79)

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62-43818 -216 pgs 8-10

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FBI/DOJ

Relative to SMITH, he had in his possession a 28 page report, dealing with the history and background of GERALD L. K. SMITH and his activities and associates. [redacted] This report was obtained from [redacted] and photographed copies of it were made. One copy is being sent to the Bureau and one to Detroit; one copy is being retained in the Pittsburgh file.

[redacted]

b7c
b7

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

4-750 (2-7-79)

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2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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FBI/DOJ

b7C

[redacted]

Inasmuch as the logical leads of this case have been covered, this case is being referred upon completion to the office of origin.

ENCLOSURES

FOR THE BUREAU

One photostatic copy of a report on the life and background of GERALD L. K. SMITH obtained from [redacted] of Pittsburgh. b7C

One photographic copy of the speech given by GERALD L. K. SMITH at the Hungary Club in Hotel Henry, Pittsburgh on February 22, 1943.

One photographic copy of a speech given by CHARLES A. MADDEN before the Hungary Club in Hotel Henry, Pittsburgh December 14, 1942.

FOR THE DETROIT OFFICE

One copy of each of the above listed items is being sent to the Detroit Office.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE
OFFICE OF ORIGIN

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT

[redacted]

b7c, b7D

JPHa:WMJ
4-12-43
62-43818-216

RECORDED

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JAMES ROWE, JR.
THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Attention: Mr. C. E. Rhetts

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH
THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY
SEDITION

There is enclosed a copy of an additional report submitted in this case by Special Agent [redacted] at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on March 20, 1943, together with a photostatic copy of subject Smith's speech of February 22, 1943, mentioned on page twelve of Special Agent [redacted] report as an enclosure.

b2c

Copies of the other enclosures mentioned were not made available inasmuch as they only set forth information which has appeared in other reports previously submitted in this case.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

cc - Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Piper
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 11
APR 13 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 10/4/62 BY SP6BDJMC

JPHa:WMJ
3-23-43
62-43818

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 10/4/82 BY SP-8BTJ/wlh

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JAMES ROWE, JR.
THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Attention: Mr. C. E. Rhetts

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH
THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY

Under date of February 19, 1943, I addressed a memorandum to you in connection with this case pointing out the fact that in a radio address made by Smith at Detroit, Michigan, on October 24, 1942, the latter stated that he had violated the national thirty-five miles per hour speed regulation. In this regard I further mentioned the fact that Smith had commented that he had done this in order to dramatize to his friends and other people of America the unsoundness of "many of our bureaucratic rules." You will recall that I requested your advice as to whether Smith's admitted violation of the national speed regulation and his public comments in connection therewith may be considered as violative of any Federal statute within the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau.

I shall appreciate the benefit of your opinion in this regard as soon as convenient.

Very truly yours,

RECORDED 62-43818-217

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Tolson
E.A. Tamm
Clegg
Coffey
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Carson
Harbo
Hendon
McGuire
Mumford
Piper
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 11
☆ MAR 24 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MAR 24 1 33 PM '43

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 26 1943
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This Case Originated at DETROIT, MICHIGAN			File No. 100-3636 ehs
Report Made at	Date Made	Period for Which Made	Report Made by
CHARLOTTE, N. C.	3-13-43	2-12,15,19-43	[redacted] b7c
Title			Character of Case
GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, with aliases; THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION			INTERNAL SECURITY - G CUSTODIAL DETENTION SEDITION

SYNOPSIS: [redacted] advised that H. E. MARTIN died in 1937 or 1938 at Ninety Six, S. C. Search of materials seized by Sheriff's Office, Asheville, N. C., for state's case against WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY fails to disclose any correspondence between SMITH and PELLEY. Evidence impounded by Court in this case contains no such correspondence. Material not used in evidence in state's case and which had been in possession of R. R. WILLIAMS, prosecuting attorney for the state, has been destroyed. b7D

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated September 2, 1942, at Detroit, Michigan; teletype from Indianapolis dated February 1, 1943. b7c

DETAILS: AT ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

On February 12, 1943, [redacted] advised the reporting agent that H. E. MARTIN died in 1937 or 1938 at Ninety Six, South Carolina. The informant could recall no instance where GERALD L. K. SMITH corresponded with PELLEY using b7D

Approved and Forwarded: Edward Scheidt SAC

INDEXED & RECORDED

Copies
5 - Bureau
3 - Detroit (1 USA)
2 - Indianapolis
1 - New York (Info.)
1 - Washington Field (Info.)
4 - Charlotte

16 MAR 15 1943

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83 OCT 13 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/1/82 BY [illegible]

Silver Shirts of America letterheads. The informant could give no information concerning any correspondence between these two men.

On February 15, 1943, [redacted], of Buncombe County, Asheville, North Carolina, made available to the writer the material which had been seized by his Department from the PELLEY organization for the state's case against PELLEY. A search of this material failed to reveal any correspondence between SMITH and PELLEY. [redacted] advised that some of the material seized had been retained by Mr. R. R. WILLIAMS, the prosecuting attorney for the state. He further advised that Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation had gone through all the material and they had selected and photostated the material which they desired. He stated that the material which was not retained by the Sheriff's Office or Mr. WILLIAMS or impounded by the Court had been returned to the PELLEY organization. b7c

Mr. R. R. WILLIAMS, Jackson Building, Asheville, North Carolina, advised reporting Agent on February 19, 1943, that the material which he had retained for use as evidence in the PELLEY case in Asheville has been destroyed, with the exception of that evidence actually used in the case and impounded by the Superior Court of Buncombe County. Mr. WILLIAMS stated that he kept the material for sometime, but that after PELLEY was tried by the Federal Government he presumed that the material was no longer of any importance, and inasmuch as it was cluttering up his office he had it destroyed.

[redacted], Clerk of the Superior Court of Buncombe County, made available to the writer the evidence that had been impounded by the Court in the state's case against PELLEY. A search of this evidence has been made by the writer with negative results. b7c

The Charlotte Office previously reported in the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated September 17, 1943, that a review of the files of the Charlotte Office in regard to WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY failed to disclose any information concerning correspondence between PELLEY and SMITH. b7c

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

JPHa:WMJ
3-23-43
RECORDED 62-43818 — 218

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 10/1/82 BY SP-8BTJ

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JAMES ROLE, JR.
THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Attention: Mr. C. E. Rhetts

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH
THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY
SEDITION

For your information, I wish to advise that a copy of a further report submitted in this case by Special Agent [redacted] at Charlotte, North Carolina, on March 13, 1943, was transmitted to the Division of Records under date of March 23, 1943. b7c

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E.A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Piper
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

cc - Assistant Attorney General
Wendell Berge

241

Mar. 12, 1943.

Mr. E.A.Tamm,
3353 Runnymede Place, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Tamm:

The attached are copies that I have typed up of the originals.

After handling same in this manner, the thought comes to me that possibly you would prefer to photostat material such as this instead of copies being typed. If so, would be glad to have you advise.

Very truly yours,

FIVE

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FBI/DOJ

CONFIDENTIAL

JPHa:WMJ

March 22, 1943

SAC, Detroit

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH
THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY
SEDITION

Dear Sir:

[redacted] b1

I want to again call your attention to the importance of this investigation and to impress on you the absolute necessity of thoroughly and adequately following this subject's activities and public speeches. The status of this investigation has again become delinquent in your office and a further report will be expected within the next two weeks.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Enclosure

CLASS. BY SP-8BTJ
DATE OF REVIEW NADR 10/1/82

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E.A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Piper
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 23 1943

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF Class
DATE 12/2/82 eaf

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN FILE NO. 62-1194

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW ORLEANS, LA.	3/16/43	1-28, 29, 30; 2-1, 3, 20-43.	[redacted] [redacted]:VM) b7C

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
GERALD LYMAN KENNETH SMITH, with aliases, Gerald L. K. Smith, Gerald L. K. Schmidt; THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION.	INTERNAL SECURITY - G CUSTODIAL DETENTION SEDITION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Investigation at Shreveport, La., reflects subject resigned as pastor of the Kings Highway Christian Church about Feb. 15, 1934, because of political activities and dereliction of duties. Washington, D. C., law firm conducted investigation at Shreveport on subject's activities prior to 1934. All persons interviewed could furnish only general information on subject and could not furnish anything specific in his connection with the Silver Shirt Legion. [redacted] for SMITH during the 1940 presidential campaign, was unable to furnish any information of value concerning SMITH'S associates, contributors, supporters, and contacts. b7C

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DEFERRED RECORDING
- RUC -

REFERENCES: Report of Special Agent [redacted] New Orleans, La., dated August 28, 1942.
Report of [redacted], Washington, D. C., dated January 18, 1943. b7C

DETAILS: AT SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

[redacted], on January 28, 1943, stated his first contact with SMITH was in 1930 or 1931 when he, [redacted] of the Community Chest Fund. One of the members of his committee suggested that SMITH speak before a luncheon composed of the various clubs and groups in b7C b7D

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: R. C. Guerin SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

62-4[illegible]-220

19 MAR 19 1943

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2 - Indianapolis
2 - Washington Field
2 - New Orleans

cc [illegible] 3/20/43

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Shreveport. SMITH spoke before about five hundred people and gave a marvelous performance. [redacted] said he was so enthusiastic about SMITH'S ability he had him speak at a smaller group the following day, at which time SMITH gave the very same speech, gestures and all. [redacted] said he then realized SMITH was a fake and would have nothing more to do with the man. Later on, so said [redacted] he learned SMITH was allegedly connected with the Silver Shirt Legion for the purpose of prosecuting the Jews and, being Jewish, refused to speak to SMITH from that time on. SMITH came to [redacted] office one day to ascertain the reason for [redacted] attitude and when [redacted] told him what he thought of him and the Silver Shirts, SMITH said he had received an offer to organize a local chapter but that after a week of thought he refused the offer. [redacted] said he did not believe the man because he later confirmed to his satisfaction the fact of SMITH'S connection with the organization, although SMITH did not allow his name to be used and his activities were carried on secretly. [redacted] was not able, however, to furnish any specific or definite information concerning the fact of SMITH'S connection with this group.

After obtaining and losing his pastorate of the Kings Highway Christian Church and gaining a bad reputation because of his immoral deeds and practices, SMITH joined up with HUEY LONG'S "Share the Wealth" society as an organizer, so said [redacted] said he warned HUEY about SMITH, but HUEY said he realized the man was no good and could not be trusted but that he would serve a useful purpose. It was during SMITH'S affiliation with LONG that he sued the Hearst interests for libel but withdrew his suit after an investigation into his background, which proved to be somewhat detrimental. [redacted] said the results of this investigation could be obtained from the Shreveport law firm of TUCKER and BRONSON.

[redacted] attorney at law located in the Slattery Building, on January 28, 1943, said he first ran into SMITH when SMITH was called as a witness in a case in which a police officer was being prosecuted for using third-degree methods on a Negro. SMITH testified that the Negro was not harmed, when, as [redacted] stated, it was very evident that the Negro had been badly beaten. After this instance, SMITH attempted to build a name for himself in the community and associate with prominent people. But he then began mixing into politics, neglecting his pastorate, and [redacted] It was for these reasons, according to [redacted] that SMITH was releaved of his pastorate of the Christian Church, although these reasonswere not made public and are hearsay so far as [redacted] is concerned.

It was during this time that SMITH became secretly associated with the Silver Shirt movement, which movement made no headway in Shreveport.

ALL
b7c, b7D

After this he was hired by HUEY LONG as an organizer for the "Share the Wealth" movement, which SMITH unsuccessfully tried to take over after LONG'S death. It was then that some manufacturers from Detroit, Michigan, hired SMITH to go to Detroit for the purpose of breaking up the labor unions.

[redacted] of the Detroit law firm of BUTZEL, EAMAN, LONG, GUST, and BILLS was a member of the committee instrumental in getting SMITH to Detroit. [redacted] said he saw [redacted] a short time ago and from what he gathered [redacted] has regreted his action in the matter ever since. [redacted] stated he could furnish nothing specific concerning SMITH'S activities but referred Agent to [redacted] for further particulars.

[redacted] on January 29, 1943, said he could give no specific information concerning SMITH'S activities while in Shreveport, and gave substantially the same general information furnished by Messrs. [redacted] did state, however, that SMITH was actively connected with the Ku Klux Klan and information concerning this phase of his life could be obtained from [redacted] attorney and advisor for [redacted], located in Indianapolis, Indiana. [redacted] stated further that he was not and is not a member of the Kings Highway Christian Church and does not know the reason for SMITH'S forced resignation. He referred the writer to [redacted] for specific information concerning SMITH while he was in Shreveport.

On January 29, 1943, [redacted] Commercial Bank Building, stated his office was retaining a file on GERALD L. K. SMITH for one [redacted], who was retained as attorney in the matter. [redacted] suggested that writer contact [redacted] for permission to see said file.

[redacted], was thereafter contacted and furnished Agent with a copy of the report submitted by one [redacted] As background for this report, which was an investigation of SMITH'S activities in Shreveport, [redacted] said SMITH at one time was pastor of the Kings Highway Christian Church and was respected and admired by the local citizenry until he began mixing into politics, siding with the Huey Long group, and began to become conspicuous because of his absences at Sunday services in his church. He was warned and then asked to resign because of his dereliction of duties. Through the efforts of one [redacted], a member of the board of deacons of said church, SMITH was given another chance and reinstated. However, soon after, he gave a speech in front of the courthouse, lauding LONG and then left for Washington, D. C., to confer with HUEY. It was

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b7c,
b7D

during this time that as SMITH and LONG were leaving LONG'S hotel at Washington, D. C., with their arms around each other's shoulders a reporter for the Washington Times-Herald took a picture of them, which the editor of the paper ran with the caption: "Long and his bodyguard Gerald." About this time, or shortly thereafter, the board of deacons of the Kings Highway Christian Church demanded SMITH'S resignation. SMITH sued the Times-Herald for libel, claiming as damage the fact that he had lost his pastorate. [redacted] then went on to say that WILTON J. LAMBERT, Attorney at Law, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C., representing the Washington Times-Herald, sent [redacted] to Shreveport to investigate SMITH'S claim. [redacted] stated he was retained to take the depositions of persons interviewed by [redacted] The aim in taking these depositions was to prove the following facts: b7c b7D

(1) That SMITH prior to February 1, 1934, had actively taken part or participated in political campaigns;

(2) That SMITH was a political follower of HUEY P. LONG, both before and after February 1, 1934;

(3) That the publication in the Washington Times-Herald on February 1, 1934, of SMITH with LONG was not the cause of the resignation of SMITH of the pastorate of his church, but on the other hand he was compelled to resign because of his activities out of the church and because the members of the board of deacons of the church considered SMITH no longer desirable as pastor; and,

(4) That on a prior occasion SMITH'S resignation had been demanded by the board of deacons and this action was only rescinded because of the intervention of [redacted] b7c

In view of the fact that [redacted] requested the return of the report submitted by [redacted], consisting of forty-seven typewritten pages, the same has been photographed and the exposed film has been forwarded to the Technical Laboratory under separate cover with the request that the Detroit Field Division be furnished with two copies of the positive prints and the developed negatives.

On January 30, 1943, [redacted] was interviewed by Special Agent [redacted] and the writer. [redacted] said he knew SMITH very well and that back in the early 1930's SMITH came to him and asked what he knew about the organization headed by WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY. [redacted] said he knew nothing, [redacted] for the purpose of conferring with PELLEY. [redacted] states that both became members at that time and he saw SMITH'S membership card on the way back to Shreveport. [redacted] b7c b7D

[redacted]

stated his only reason for joining the organization was to find out whether or not it was subversive in character, and when he found out what he wanted to know he quit. [redacted] did not reveal, however, what he did find.

As [redacted] report reflects that SMITH had signed a contract with the Silver Shirt Legion, [redacted] was questioned as to the existence of said contract but he said he had no knowledge of the same. In connection with the Silver Shirt movement in Shreveport, [redacted] said there were very few members and the organization soon died out. He also stated he did not solicit members for the organization. In conclusion, [redacted] informed Agents he has had no personal contact with SMITH for a good number of years, but has written three or four times during the past years but has received no reply.

[redacted] was interviewed on January 30, 1943. [redacted] stated SMITH is an intelligent man, smart as a whip, but no good because of his unreliability and his untruthfulness. In [redacted] opinion, SMITH was a good man to have on your side if handled properly and SMITH fitted in well with the HUEY LONG regime because of his oratorical ability. While minister of the Kings Highway Christian Church, SMITH indirectly conveyed to his parishioners the fact that he favored HUEY LONG. The people of Caddo Parish were almost one hundred per cent anti-LONG at that time and told him to go easy. About a week after this, a notice appeared in the local paper that SMITH would make some surprising statements in the courthouse. [redacted] stated the place was jammed and SMITH gave a speech eulogizing LONG which was received with such success and ovation he immediately borrowed money and went to Washington, D. C., to associate himself with LONG. This was when the picture was taken and he sued the Washington Times-Herald. [redacted] stated he was a LONG man and believed in HUEY and therefore knew about SMITH and his money spending. SMITH always demanded money for the payment of his bills and the demands were made at such times that it was impossible to refuse his request without causing the LONG party some embarrassment through adverse publicity.

[redacted] further stated he does not believe SMITH was immoral in his conduct or that his son was illegitimate, but that the people of Louisiana, especially those in Shreveport, would do most anything to destroy a faction or member of the LONG regime. [redacted] stated also that he does not believe SMITH is engaged in anything subversive, nor that he had any connection with the Silver Shirt organization in Shreveport. However, [redacted] stated SMITH bears watching as he loves power and money and publicity. [redacted] was of the opinion that if the United States

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began to lose the war and it started to look like the beginning of the end SMITH would do his utmost to get on a foreign-inspired band wagon to further his own interests.

[redacted], on February 1, 1943, stated SMITH is a man obsessed with the idea that his power of speech and oratory can move heaven and earth, that he is a hero-worshipper and will hitch is wagon to the brightest star and ride until the star fades. When SMITH was pastor of the Kings Highway Christian Church, he began to mingle into politics, siding with HUEY LONG, who was pretty much despised in Shreveport. SMITH recognized the fact that LONG was an up-and-coming figure in the political world and could not contain his thoughts and views from his parishioners, who resented the fact they had a pastor who dabbled in politics. Along with this, SMITH was an organizer. He loved to organize people into factions, especially when there was money involved. He told [redacted] at one time that he had met with the leaders of the Khaki and Silver Shirts and was working for them. For all of these and other insignificant but aggravating reasons, the board of elders of the Kings Highway Christian Church, [redacted] fired and demanded SMITH'S resignation. [redacted] said he was out of town at the time the elders met, so SMITH sought his aid in attempting to regain his pastorate. [redacted] advised SMITH to request a meeting of the board, at which time SMITH could refute any reason the elders had for firing him. [redacted] and when the board refused to bring forth any specific charges, SMITH stepped to the front giving a very eloquent and soul-stirring plea, wrapping the elders around his finger, and thereby gained his job back.

[redacted] stated that he later ascertained that the reasons for this first firing of SMITH were because SMITH was mixing into politics, went on mysterious trips which kept him away from the church for long periods of time, and because of stories that got back to Shreveport of his immoral conduct on these trips, which conduct was unbefitting a minister.

After this, SMITH came out in the open in his support of HUEY LONG, continued to absent himself from the church and became very derelict as far as ministerial duties were concerned. In addition to this, he began to incur large debts with various merchants and persons in town, and was fired again on or about February 15, 1934, this time with a lasting effect. This last termination of employment was not the result of the publicity SMITH obtained through the Washington Times-Herald, [redacted] said.

With reference to the letter from [redacted] of the Silver Shirts, which letter is mentioned in [redacted] report, [redacted] said he received subh a letter when [redacted]

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in which [redacted] solicited his membership, stating that GERALD SMITH and his wife, together with other prominent citizens were members. [redacted] has attempted to find this letter amongst his files on numerous occasions, but has been unsuccessful to date. He stated he would continute to search for the letter and if the same was located, it would be immediately brought to the attention of the New Orleans Field Division.

[redacted] of Centenary College, on February 3, 1943, said he was well acquainted with SMITH when he was in Shreveport and believed SMITH could be a public enemy. [redacted] stated SMITH is a man absolutely devoid of character with speaking ability. He has no conscience and his only love is himself. [redacted] in general, related episodes that reflected against SMITH'S character and reputation in Shreveport, which have been reported heretofore, but could give no specific information that would show SMITH had subversive tendencies at that time. When he was in Shreveport, SMITH'S only tendency was toward politics and then would sell his side short if he thought the other side could do him any good. [redacted] had an idea SMITH was connected with PELLEY'S Silver Shirts, as he received the literature of that organization and understood SMITH was the sender. In [redacted] estimation, SMITH bears close watching as he will do anything that will gain him power and money.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [redacted], at New Orleans, Louisiana:

[redacted]

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [redacted], at Algiers, Louisiana:

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On February 20, 1943, Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] interviewed [redacted] at his residence at [redacted] stated that he is presently employed as a water inspector for the city of New Orleans, Louisiana. He said that he first met the subject, GERALD L. K. SMITH, some time during the year 1936 when the subject and JIMMIE NOE, former governor of Louisiana, were touring the state of Louisiana in a campaign against a sales tax proposed by the then Governor of Louisiana, DICK LECHE. [redacted]

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the details of which are set out in the report of Special Agent [redacted] at New Orleans, Louisiana, dated August 28, 1942 [redacted]

[redacted] stated SMITH left the state of Louisiana shortly after this, and to his knowledge did not return until the latter part of December, 1939, or the first part of January, 1940, when he made a three-weeks' campaign in behalf of EARL LONG, brother of HUEY P. LONG, who was running for governor of Louisiana. [redacted] He said that SMITH left Louisiana when this campaign was over and later wrote him, [redacted] He said that he accepted and went to Detroit about April, 1940, and worked for SMITH [redacted]

[redacted] said that SMITH has never confided in him and told him anything about his personal affairs, beliefs, contacts, financial supporters, or associates. He said that most of SMITH'S meetings with his supporters and contacts were held in his hotel room and that he, [redacted] was never present at any of these meetings. He said he did not recall the addresses of any individuals with whom SMITH associated or the names of any of the individuals who arranged SMITH'S speeches in the various towns they visited. He said that SMITH'S secretary, BERNIE DOMAN, handled all of SMITH'S business and arranged all of his speaking engagements. He further informed that he does not know the source of the subject's financial support, and recalls that SMITH was always complaining about being "broke." He said that HUBERT LUCKER (phonetic) of Detroit, Michigan, went with SMITH on his campaign tours during the presidential campaign of 1940, and that [redacted] was employed by SMITH as a chauffer and bodyguard. He could not furnish any other information concerning these individuals. He also said that SMITH had five or six girls employed in his office, but advised he does not know any of their names.

[redacted]. He further stated he thinks SMITH'S father is a retired Baptist minister. He was unable to give the names of these relatives.

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[redacted] said that to his knowledge the subject has never contacted WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY, and he further informed that he has never heard SMITH mention anything concerning the Silver Shirts movement. He stated he paid very little attention to SMITH'S speeches but does remember that SMITH frequently accused the present administration of being "warmongers" and made the statement that this country has had "too much Roosevelt."

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[redacted] was questioned closely but did not furnish any additional information. He said that he left SMITH'S employ in September of 1941, because he was tired of the North and wished to return home. He said he had a friend of his in New Orleans send him a telegram advising that his mother was ill so that he would have an excuse to leave SMITH. He said that SMITH paid his expenses home and that he has not heard from SMITH since that time.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

DETROIT FIELD DIVISION:

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN:

Will interview [redacted] of the law firm of Butzel, Eaman, Long, Gust, and Bills, a member of the committee instrumental in getting SMITH to Detroit, for any information in his possession concerning subject and his activities.

INDIANAPOLIS FIELD DIVISION:

AT INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA:

Will locate and interview [redacted] attorney and advisor for [redacted] for any information in his possession concerning subject and his activities.

WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.:

Will contact WILTON J. LAMBERT, Attorney, or other members of the firm of Yeatman, Horton, and Lambert, Munsey Building, and obtain information in this firm's file concerning the background and activities of SMITH.

Will contact [redacted] at the New Colonial Hotel, 15th and M Streets, N.W. , to ascertain from him what he knows concerning the activities and background of the subject. [redacted] during the day can be located by contacting Congressman JIMMY MORRISON, representative from Louisiana.

ALL DTL

JPHa:WMJ
3-27-43
62-43818

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JAMES ROSE, JR.
THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Attention: Mr. C. E. Rhetts

50435

Re: GERALD L. K. SMITH
THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY
SEDITION

For your information, I wish to advise that a copy of a report submitted in connection with the above-entitled matter by Special Agent [redacted] at New Orleans, Louisiana, on March 16, 1943, was transmitted to the Division of Records under date of March 27, 1943.

b7c

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E.A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Piper
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Mease
Mr. Candy

cc - Assistant Attorney General
Wendell Berge

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/1/82 BY [illegible]

MAR 29 6 03 PM

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b1 with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☒ For your information: THERE IS NO SERIAL 222

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
62-43818-221

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
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FBI/DOJ

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Spencer Tamm
Mr. Tolson
Miss Gandy

Department of Justice

Office of the Assistant to the Attorney General

Washington

March 29, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Re: Gerald L. K. Smith
The Committee of One Million
Internal Security

In your memorandum of February 19 and again in your memorandum of March 24 you requested advice as to whether Smith's admitted violation of the so-called national speed regulation and his public comments in connection therewith could be considered as violative of any Federal statute within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI.

I have asked Mr. Berge to give you an opinion on this subject and I believe you may expect to hear from him in the very near future.

C. E. Rhetts
Special Assistant to the
Attorney General

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/1/82 BY SP-8BTJ/MC

222 SNIF 13-24 83

62 4351 -223

RECORDED

FOR VICTORY
BUY
UNITED STATES DEFENSE
BONDS AND STAMPS

FIVE - JP Hea

Mar. 21, 1943.

Mr. E.A.Tamm,
3353 Runnymede Place, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

The attached are copies of the original mimeographed articles put out by GLK Smith. sent them in with request that the originals be returned.

As per your letter of Mar. 16th, have arranged with to secure all information possible regarding this matter.

Very truly yours,

62-43818-224
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INV...
APR 1943
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ...
INITIALS ON ORIGINAL
b1

This is an invitation to hear

DEBATE

GERALD L. K. SMITH vs. PROF. PRESTON SLOSSON

(AMERICA FIRST PARTY ORGANIZER)

(OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN)

Professor Slosson advocates a World Government after the war.

Mr. Smith believes that nothing should be done to compromise our national sovereignty.

Bring this invitation with you to the right of the debate.

Monday, March 22

8:00 P. M.

CASS TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL

Mr. Smith advocates vigorously an World Government that would be given an authority above the government of the United States.

THIS WILL BE A VERY SENSATIONAL DEBATE.

The admission is free but by ticket only.

Present this invitation at the door and you will be given as many tickets as you need in order to admit yourself and any friends you might bring with you.

COME AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE FOR CHOICE SEATS.

(COPY)

DEBATE

Gerald L.K.Smith
vs
Prof. Preston Slosson

Cass Tech
High School
Auditorium.

MONDAY - MARCH - 22 - 8:00 P.M.

Dear patriotic friend:

On this coming Monday night, March 22, I am debating with Professor Preston Slosson of the University of Michigan. The subject of the debate is:

RESOLVED: THAT THE UNITED STATES SHOULD JOIN AN INTERNATIONAL UNION WHICH WOULD HAVE AS ONE OF ITS OBJECTS THE ENFORCEMENT OF WORLD PEACE.

As you, of course, might know, I shall take the negative side of the debate. I am opposed to world government. I do not believe there should be any government above that of the United States. I do not believe there should be any flag above the Stars and Stripes.

Professor Slosson favors a world government. In fact, he is one of the most active advocates of world government.

We of the AMERICA FIRST PARTY feel very strongly against all forms of internationalism or any form of a world parliament which might make it possible for foreign citizens to make rules for us to obey.

Vice President Wallace and men of a similar type are advocating a World Government. They are making rapid headway and unless we old-fashioned AMERICA FIRST Americans get busy, this World Government crowd is likely to put something over on us. I am participating in this debate in order to help my friends realize just how serious this proposition is and just how brazen are the advocates of World Government.

I am enclosing herewith some invitations. These invitations are not tickets but when presented at the Cass Technical High School on the night of the debate, March 22, they will entitle the bearer to as many tickets as he needs for himself and his friends that he might bring with him.

I WILL BE ON A TOUGH SPOT. MY BITTEREST AND MOST VIOLENT ENEMIES WILL BE PRESENT PREPARED TO BOO AND HISS ME. I COUNT ON YOU TO COME AND BRING YOUR FRIENDS IN ORDER THAT OUR CAUSE MIGHT HAVE THE MOST VIGOROUS AND ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT POSSIBLE.

Please stick with me. If ever you were my friend I beg of you to stand with me this time because I am meeting one of the strongest advocates of world government in the United States. If you fail me

on next Monday night. It will be difficult [illegible] without your help. Use the telephone. [illegible] or as many more as possible and let's [illegible] with hundreds of old-fashioned [illegible] for [illegible].

Remember the place: Case Technical High School.
Date: Monday, March 22.
Hour: 8:00 p.m. (come earlier if possible).

Sincerely,

GERALD L. K. SMITH

GLKS/U

P.S. Read the enclosed memo very carefully.

(COPY)

SENSATIONAL BOOK

NOW AVAILABLE.

Dear Friend:

Read every line of this page. It may be the most important thing you ever read.

The most sensational book I have ever seen has just come to my hands. It discusses the Communist conspiracy in detail. It contains 423 pages. It is bound in cloth.

BOOK STORES WON'T SELL IT

This book is so sensational in what it exposes that many book stores have been forbidden by their controlled managers to handle it.

2,000 SUBJECTS DISCUSSED

In its 423 pages 2000 subjects are discussed. The book contains 32 dynamic chapters.

The name of the book is "The Red Decade", written by Eugene Lyons, who returned a short time ago from Russia. I want everyone of my friends to have this book. Following are the chapter titles in this book:

1. THE FIVE AGES OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL 2. A PARTY IS BORN 3. BORING FROM WITHIN 4. THE MOSCOW SOLAR SYSTEM 5. THE AMERICAN PARTY IS PURGED 6. A MILQUETOAST TAKES COMMAND 7. THE RED DECADE DAWNS 8. FASCISM HAS THE RIGHT OF WAY 9. THE CULT OF RUSSIA-WORSHIP 10. THE LIBERALS INVENT A UTOPIA 11. APOLOGISTS DO THEIR STUFF 12. THE RED CULTURAL RENAISSANCE 13. MORE PLANETS ARE LAUNCHED 14. MOSCOW ADOPTS THE TROJAN HORSE 15. COMMUNISM BECOMES AMERICANISM 16. THE INCREDIBLE REVOLUTION SPREADS 17. AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR SOVIET WAR MONGERING 18. STALIN'S CHILDREN'S HOUR IN THE U.S.A. 19. STALIN MUSCLES IN ON AMERICAN LABOR 20. RUSSIAN PURGES AND AMERICAN LIBERALS 21. HOORAY FOR MURDER 22. "FRIENDS OF THE G.P.U." 23. COCK TAILS FOR SPANISH DEMOCRACY 24. REVOLUTION COMES TO HOLLYWOOD AND BROADWAY 25. AMERICA'S OWN POPULAR FROM GOVERNMENT 26. THE TYPEWRITER FRONT 27. INTELLECTUAL RED TERROR 28. THE LAST LOONY SCENE 29. THE MELANCHOLY RETREAT OF THE LIBERALS 30. NEW FRONTS FOR OLD 31. AND THEY CALLED IT "PEACE" 32. THE MENACE TODAY.

Send no money. Just fill out the attached coupon.

- -

Gerald L. K. Smith
Committee of 1,000,000
Box 45[illegible], Detroit, Mich.

Yes, I want a copy of the big 423-page book exposing the alien conspiracy entitled "The Red Decade" by Eugene Lyons.

Send me this book and I will pay $3.00 plus mailing cost to the mailman when he delivers it.

DATE

ADDRESS

CITY

[illegible]

JPHa/AKR

62-43818-225

April 2, 1943

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/1/82 BY SP-8BTJ/[illegible]

Special Agent in Charge
Detroit, Michigan

RE: GERALD L. K. SMITH
THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
INTERNAL SECURITY
SEDITION

Dear Sir:

I am writing you again with reference to this case in order to reiterate my great interest in the investigation of this subject.

In my letter of February 8, 1943, I outlined the contents of two rather lengthy memoranda received from the Department concerning this subject, particularly as to the desire of the Department that the investigation of this case be continued under the theory of the Sedition Statutes and the Federal Corrupt Practices Act. My letter designated certain specific items of information desired and also outlined the general pattern which this investigation should follow.

Recently other officials high in the Government have expressed interest in the activities of Smith and I think it should be quite clear to you that the Bureau must be in the position of being appropriately advised as to all phases of his activities. I want to take this occasion to again impress upon you the absolute necessity of your personally supervising this matter and seeing that this investigation is afforded most thorough and vigorous attention.

DE-INDEXED
DATE: 4

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E.A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Piper
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

You should continue to arrange with other offices to appropriately cover his out of town appearances, as I stated in my letter of February 8, and the investigation at Detroit should primarily follow the form of substantiating pertinent information received from [redacted] by evidence or information from other sources which is of such a nature as could be introduced in testimonial form if prosecution is undertaken against subject at some future date. The services of [redacted] may not be so helpful in so far as the Federal Corrupt Practices phase of the case is concerned but as the Department has repeatedly expressed great interest in Smith's activities as a candidate for public office, this phase of the investigation should not be overlooked.

In accordance with my instructions set forth in Bureau letter dated March 22, 1943, a further report in this case will be expected at the Bureau sometime during the forthcoming week.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

RECEIVED DIRECTOR

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
APR 12 1943

DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigati
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

JPHa:lem

March 29, 1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10/1/82 BY se-[illegible]

Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Gavin
Mr. Todd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: GERALD L. K. SMITH
THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION
SEDITION

In recent months the Department has evidenced considerable interest in this case. As you will recall, under date of March 25, 1943, the President addressed a memorandum to you requesting advice as to what action was being taken in connection with the activities of Smith. The President's memorandum was accompanied by a copy of the March, 1943, issue of the New York publication "The Hour," which is devoted principally to a discussion of Smith. A detailed memorandum setting forth information as to Smith's background and the Bureau's investigation of his activities, as well as a cover letter advising of the Department's evaluation of the information developed, has been prepared for transmittal to the White House.

As you will recall, Smith is a former minister and at one time achieved a good bit of publicity as a spokesman for the late Huey Long and as a part of the Long political machine. Following Long's demise and an unsuccessful attempt to identify himself with the remnants of the Long machine, Smith went to New York and later to Detroit, where he formed an organization known as "The Committee of One Million."

At its inception the announced purpose of "The Committee of One Million" was that of combatting forces advocating communism. Later, with the coming of the European war, Smith shifted his policy to that of advocating strict isolationism and directing criticism against the Administration's policy of assisting the Allied governments. With the involvement of the United States in the war, Smith again altered his policy and became concerned principally with criticizing the Administration's alleged endeavors to "enslave the people" as a result of the exigencies occasioned by war. Within the past year he has characterized the Government as approaching a dictatorship and has been particularly denunciative of what he is pleased to call the Administration's efforts to form a super world state dominated by Great Britain, in which the United States is a mere entity.

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-42771-22

Although Smith boasts that he has a following of three million persons, it appears that "The Committee of One Million" is really not an organization as such but is merely a medium through which Smith as an individual operates. He publishes a magazine called "The Cross and the Flag" and frequently makes public addresses, some of which are broadcast over radio stations. He has quite a large mailing list and it is known that he receives a considerable amount of contributions from members of the public. It appears

APR 6

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

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I think we should bear down & get the Smith case concluded on file. The War may be over. N.

that he claims all of the individuals who are on his mailing list are a part of "The Committee of One Million." In any event, his claim of a following of three million is grossly exaggerated.

Last summer Smith sought the Republican nomination for U. S. Senator from the State of Michigan and although he was unsuccessful he did receive approximately 120,000 votes. Even after this defeat, he insisted on continuing his campaign in the general election in November as a write-in candidate. In the November election, he was badly defeated, receiving less support than he did in the primary campaign.

Smith's most recent endeavors have been in connection with an attempt to form a third political party on a national scale. This party is called the America First Party and Smith has indicated he believes its principal support can be drawn from persons who were formerly members of the now defunct America First Committee. Since the first of the year Smith has traveled rather extensively throughout the middle west and has made a number of speeches advocating the America First Party. The policy of such a party as conceived by Smith would be very similar to the general purposes and policy of "The Committee of One Million."

As indicated previously, it is known that Smith receives considerable financial contributions from members of the public. Even so, the scale of his operations during the past year was sufficiently extensive to indicate that he is receiving sizeable financial contributions, the regularity of which suggests that they may not come from members of the public. In this connection information has been received that Smith is being financed by officials of the Ford Motor Company. However, it should be observed that this information has been received from informants and it is not based on documentary evidence and at present it is not in such form as to be susceptible to proof.

Beginning early in 1942, the Bureau has from time to time sent considerable information to the Department relative to Smith's activities. Initially this information was referred to the Special War Policies Unit. However, on February 20, 1942, the Criminal Division indicated an interest in being furnished with the results of the investigation and up until recently the information developed has been referred to the Criminal Division.

From time to time the Criminal Division acknowledged the information received from the Bureau and occasionally advanced suggestions as to certain specific information desired. These communications on the part of the Criminal Division did indicate a definite interest in the investigation of Smith but at no time did the Criminal Division indicate that it was considering prosecuting Smith. In December, 1942, a memorandum was received from Mr. James Rowe, Jr., with comments to the effect that the Attorney General was interested in the Smith case. This memorandum requested that the Bureau continue its investigation and, as in the case of the memoranda previously received from the Criminal Division, advanced certain specific suggestions as to information desired. In answer to this memorandum, the Bureau on December 28, 1942, addressed a communication to Mr. Rowe requesting his advice as to whether prosecution was anticipated against

Smith and if so the theory or statutes under which such prosecution was anticipated.

On January 3, 1943, Mr. Rowe in reply to the Bureau's memorandum stated that although Smith's speeches and publications approach very closely to the point of sedition they do not actually amount to a violation of the Sedition Statutes. In this regard Mr. Rowe commented that Smith seems to have been quite well advised as to "the extent to which he could safely go in this direction." Mr. Rowe, however, expressed the opinion that due to Smith's wide-scale activities the investigation should be continued along the lines of an inquiry under the Sedition Statutes. He further requested that a particular endeavor be made to determine whether Smith has at any time maintained any connection or association with Axis representatives or adherents.

Shortly prior to the receipt of the memorandum from Mr. Rowe, the Special War Policies Unit requested that an investigation be undertaken for the purpose of determining whether Smith properly complied with the provisions of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act in connection with his primary and write-in campaigns in Michigan. In this regard, the Special War Policies Unit pointed out that information developed by the Bureau suggests that Smith's campaign fund report as required by the Michigan General Election Laws may have been falsified. Relative to Smith's write-in campaign, the Special War Policies Unit pointed out that if Smith was actually a candidate within the meaning of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act he was required by that Act to file an additional report with the Secretary of the Senate in connection with his candidacy in November, 1942. The Special War Policies Unit stated that a number of rather indefinite questions of law are involved in an attempt to make a case against Smith under the Federal Corrupt Practices Act but requested that complete information as to the circumstances surrounding his candidacy and the reports filed by him be developed. Mr. Rowe has also indicated an interest in having this phase of the investigation carried through.

Another interesting phase of this case lies in the fact that Smith is reported to have stated he has in his files detailed information which involves the President in the assassination of Huey Long. Information as to this claim by Smith was developed during the course of the investigation of the case entitled [redacted] Smith had told him he has proof that the President was involved in the assassination of Long and he, Smith, would divulge this information publicly if he were ever proceeded against criminally by the Federal Government. Winrod, you will recall, is currently under indictment in the District of Columbia for sedition and it is known that Smith and Winrod have long been close friends. This particular information has previously been referred to the White House and to the Department.

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The Attorney General has several times indicated an interest in this case and you will recall that on October 28, 1942, he forwarded to you a lengthy statement concerning Smith prepared by one [redacted] of Detroit. [redacted] at one time had close connections with the Ford Motor Company and for several years served [redacted] This statement was prepared by [redacted] for publication in the New York newspaper "PM" and dealt in detail with the various activities of Smith, particularly in connection with his associations with officials of the Ford Motor Company. [redacted] had previously been interviewed by the Bureau on a number of occasions and always refused to divulge information concerning his knowledge of Smith. However, he apparently intended to sell this statement to "PM." For some reason "PM" did not publish it but referred it to the Attorney General.

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[redacted] Prior to the receipt of this statement from the Attorney General, during the early part of October, 1942, appeared at the Detroit office and in an interview, in contrast with previous contacts with him, furnished all of the information set forth on the statement made available by the Attorney General. He was closely questioned as to the allegations made by him but he was unable to furnish any documentary evidence or other information acceptable as evidence tending to show a direct tieup between Smith and the Ford Motor Company. Although [redacted] had an unsavory reputation, it might have been possible to utilize him as a witness in any action taken against Smith. [redacted] This phase of the case in so far as [redacted] is concerned is mentioned in view of the fact that the Attorney General was personally interested in the statement referred to "PM" by [redacted]

In view of the potential ramifications of this case, it is being given careful investigative attention and the closest supervision. A technical surveillance has been in progress since May, 1942, and considerable information has been developed through this means. At the present time this technical surveillance is being followed and all Smith's publications and speeches are being carefully covered. All of the information developed is being promptly referred to Mr. Rowe of the Department and the case will continue to receive the closest attention. It is of interest to note that eight reports have been referred to the Department since the receipt of Mr. Rowe's memorandum on January 8, 1943.

Attached to this memorandum is a summary memorandum setting forth detailed information as to Smith's background and previous activities.

Respectfully,

D. M. Ladd

Attachment

March 29, 1943

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/1/82 BY SP-8BTJ/ALC

GERALD L. K. SMITH

Personal History and Background

Gerald Lyman Kenneth Smith, better known as Gerald L. K. Smith, was born during February, 1898, at Pardeeville, Wisconsin. He attended Butler Seminary at Indianapolis, Indiana, and later was graduated from Valparaiso University (Indiana) where he pursued a course in theology. Smith's antecedents and early life were in no way unusual and are of no particular interest.

After leaving college, Smith took up active duty as a minister and successively held pastorates at Footville, Wisconsin, at the Seventh Street Christian Church of Indianapolis and at the King's Highway Church of Shreveport, Louisiana.

Prior to assuming his ministerial duties at Shreveport, Smith's activities were rather conservative and of a type characteristically befitting one in the ministerial profession. However, while in Louisiana, he became interested in the late Huey Long's "Share the Wealth" movement and eventually extended this interest to the point of actively and openly participating in politics as an adherent of Long. Attendant publicity evoked the displeasure of the Elders of his church, eventually resulting in Smith's dismissal during 1934. Following Long's death, Smith attempted to identify himself with the remnants of the Long machine but being unsuccessful in this left Louisiana in 1937 and came to New York where he attempted to organize an association called "The Committee of One Million." This effort was unfruitful. During the following year he moved to Detroit where he has since been located.

At Detroit, Smith reorganized "The Committee of One Million" as an organization "founded for the purpose of combatting the menace of Communism." During 1939, Smith shifted his policy, advocating the isolationist viewpoint, and since the involvement of the United States in war he has busied himself principally in directing criticism to the Administration's war effort and what he is pleased to characterize as the Administration's efforts to enslave the United States as an entity in an International State dominated by Great Britain.

More detailed comments are set forth subsequently as to Smith's connection with Huey Long and his activities as the organizer of "The Committee of One Million," but it is of significance to observe that it appears that the turning point of Smith's life dates from his association with Huey Long. Prior to that time he was the usual type of minister concerned with problems incidental to his calling. However, it seems that his participation in the "Share the Wealth" movement fired his ambition to the extent of self visualization of himself as a dominant political figure. Being unsuccessful in associating himself with Long's

ENCLOSURE

successors, he has apparently continued his dream of political prominence through his efforts in connection with his so-called "Committee of One Million." The fact that he still evaluates himself as an individual of at least potential political significance, is attested to by the fact that he has often described himself in confidential conversations as being likely "Presidential timber." In an effort to further augment his political background and potentialities, Smith sought nomination as Republican candidate for United States Senator from the State of Michigan during the summer of 1942. This campaign was unsuccessful.

Smith's personal life appears to be normal. He is married, lives with his wife, and has one son, about twenty years of age. His wife is said to be a distant relative of a Mr. Sorensen, described as an official of the Ford Motor Company. From time to time stories have been circulated attributing improprieties to Smith in connection with his associations with women other than his wife. However, nothing factual is known to substantiate these stories.

Activities Prior to 1938

While serving as pastor at the King's Highway Church, Shreveport, Louisiana, Smith became interested in Huey Long's "Share the Wealth" plan. He eventually met Long and shortly thereafter there developed, according to Smith's description, "a close and fast friendship" between the two. It is definitely known that shortly thereafter, and lasting for a period of several years, Smith assumed the position of one of Long's chief lieutenants. Although Smith is prone to describe this relationship as a personal one, several persons who were close to Long at the time state that Long had little personal regard for Smith and apparently evaluated him as being untrustworthy and dishonest. These persons state that Long was merely utilizing Smith's services, and in this connection it is known that Long, as well as others associated with him, regarded Smith as a very dynamic and powerful public speaker. It appears that Smith was widely used by the Long organization in the role of a public speaker for the "Share the Wealth" movement. It is said that Smith, at one time, received as much as $250 per week from the Long organization as reimbursement for expenses and as salary.

Information has been received that while associated with the Long movement, Smith joined William Dudley Pelley's Silver Shirt organization. Nothing in the way of documentary evidence is available to prove this membership, but in recent years Smith has, on several occasions, admitted membership in the Pelley movement. He states, however, that he joined Pelley's organization merely for the purpose of securing information in connection with his work in behalf of Huey Long.

Although during Huey Long's lifetime Smith was an outstanding personage in the Long machine, he rapidly lost his position after the death of Long. It appears that his services were continued for a short period of time by Long's

successors, but that he eventually was displaced due, allegedly, to his untoward efforts to attain personal power. By 1937, any influence which he previously had was completely dissipated and it was during that year that he left Louisiana for New York.

On arriving at New York Smith attempted to organize a group known as "The Committee of One Million." According to the self announced purposes of this organization its primary concern was that of combatting the forces of Communism. However, Smith's efforts in New York met with little success, and reportedly he was disheartened to the extent of ceasing his activities and removing to Detroit, Michigan, early in 1938.

Toward the end of his stay in Louisiana, Smith's personal reputation apparently suffered to some extent. On November 3, 1936, he was arrested by the New Orleans Police Department on a charge of having disturbed the peace in the using of obscene language in a public place. Reportedly this arrest resulted in his receiving a suspended sentence of $10.00 and ten days.

During 1936 and 1937, Smith was also involved as a plaintiff in several libel and slander cases. These cases were apparently of minor importance, but the consensus of opinion appears to be that Smith's reputation suffered more than did the reputation of those whom he sought to sue.

Current Activities

On arriving in Detroit in 1938, Smith almost immediately set out to reorganize the defunct "Committee of One Million." In this connection he distributed considerable amounts of literature designating the purposes of "The Committee of One Million" as follows:

1. To rebuild the spirit of America.

2. To wipe out the last vestiges of Communism, Nazism and Fascism in all forms.

3. The redefinition of the American National character.

4. The installation of a new spirit in American youth, dedicated to the maintenance of American institutions.

5. To issue a call to farmers and laborers to resist what is now known as an international plot to involve them in a world revolution.

6. To rededicate the citizenry of America to the family altar and to the spirit of the church.

7. To secure the maintenance of a well defined standard of American living.

Other literature of "The Committee of One Million," sought particularly to stress the activities of this organization in combatting Communist influences.

With the coming of the European war in 1939, Smith shifted the policy of "The Committee of One Million" to that of promoting the cause of isolationis . In various pieces of literature distributed during 1939, 1940 and 1941, he was especially critical of the Administration's policy of rendering assistance to the Allied governments.

Since the involvement of the United States in the war, Smith has again shifted his policy as well as that of "The Committee of One Million" to the direction of criticism against the Administration's efforts in prosecuting the war. He has not questioned the necessity of winning the war, but on the other hand, in various of his publications, as well as his public utterances, has been careful to lay stress on the necessity of the people's aiding and assisting in every way in defeating America's foes.

However, he has advanced contentions that the present Administration is using the war as an excuse for depriving the public of its just liberties. He has also freely voiced criticism against what he has been disposed to characterize as the Administration's efforts to reduce the United States to a mere entity in a great international state dominated by Great Britain.

Smith carries on the work of "The Committee of One Million" through radio broadcasts over Station WJR at Detroit, the distribution of literature, and through the publication of a monthly magazine known as "The Cross and the Flag." Although Smith claims that "The Committee of One Million" has a following of three million persons, it appears that "The Committee of One Million" is really not an organization as such, and is merely a name used by Smith. Smith, of course, does have a rather large mailing list, and it seems that the persons who receive his literature and make occasional financial donations to him are considered by Smith as being members of the Committee. Available information indicates that Smith's claim of three million followers is grossly exaggerated.

Early in 1942, Smith sought to establish another organization known as "The Inner Circle." As suggested by its name, this group was described by Smith as consisting of the more prominent and trustworthy members of the Committee of One Million. He announced the formation of this group through the distribution of literature calling for the donation of additional funds and it appears that its purposes were the same as those of "The Committee of One Million." According to information received, "The Inner Circle" is no more of a real organization than "The Committee of One Million" and was conceived and used by Smith merely for the purpose of collecting additional money from persons on his mailing list.

During the summer of 1942, Smith sought the Republican nomination for the position of United States Senator from the State of Michigan. He made a number of speeches and conducted quite an active campaign and in the primary election received approximately 120,000 votes. Although this was not sufficient for nomination, political observers were of the opinion that Smith had made an unusually good showing. Even after this defeat, Smith continued his candidacy in the general election in November, 1942, when he projected himself as a write-in candidate. He was badly defeated in the general election, his following being less than in the primary campaign.

Late in 1942, Smith publicly announced the intention of forming a third political party on a national scale. The proposed platform for this Party, as announced, was similar to that advanced by Smith in connection with his work as leader of "The Committee of One Million" and it is understood that Smith hopes to gain support from members of the now defunct "America First Committee." In recent months, Smith has toured the Middle West and has made a number of speeches in various cities, outlining his plan for a third political party. Recently, he has indicated that it may not be necessary to form this party if the Republican and Democratic Parties "present a real issue" for the 1944 Presidential Election.

At various times within recent years it has been reported that certain officials at the Ford Motor Company are interested in Smith and have collaborated with him to the extent of furnishing him information used in some of his speeches and his publication "The Cross and the Flag."

In connection with his various appearances as a public speaker Smith has attained the reputation of being a very effective and forceful speaker. Although he is somewhat bombastic, and at times given too freely to overemphasis, it does [redacted] appear that he is an unusually good speaker and that he is effective in influencing audiences. Some persons have described him as among the foremost public speakers of the day.

It is of interest to note that Smith's publication "The Cross and the Flag" was named, along with a number of other publications, in indictments returned in the District of Columbia on July 21, 1942, and January 4, 1943, charging twenty-eight and thirty-four defendants respectively with having engaged in a conspiracy to violate the Sedition Statutes. These indictments have pertinence to the case popularly referred to as United States vs. Gerald B. Winrod, et al. Although Smith's publication was mentioned in the indictment, as being one of a number of publications throughout the country which has contributed to undermining the loyalty and morale of the Armed Forces, neither Smith nor the publication were named as defendants.